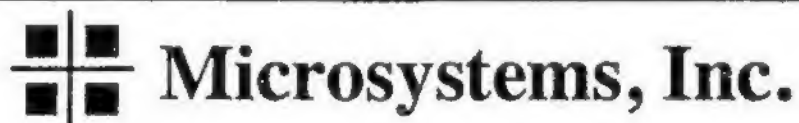


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Microfilming Operator

John N

Date

10/14/97

Amazing Phenomena connected
with the enormous battle
of Dolvine Castello. Fiercy
explosion of her terrific force
Changes in the battle line.

I propose to write further about the
details of the results of the tremen-
dous battle of Dolvine Castello. It
is indeed a subject I have thought a
good deal about, and yet seen not-
hing of, for though I have never
been so fortunate as to have
seen a battle of such savage fury,
or to have been so unfortunate
as to have been brought down by
a shell, still I have observed
pictures, and movies of great
battles.

Every one knows that a battle
is a bloody squabble between
two armies, and all kinds
of other horrid things, may
even massacre, and may
the best side win.
Great things have occurred

2 great battle and one explosion
looked like a volcanic eruption
vomiting, fire, smoke, cinders and
ashes and steam and gases, added
with mud and water. The ex-
plosions of so many shells made
a noise as if an earthquake
was rending the earth open,
and swallowing up man or beast
and houses and churches and clos-
ing or them with a snap and
crashing them to pieces. Is
all this and much more is literally
what such a battle seems like
and has happened over and
over over again and when we
have imagined it all we shall
have formed a tolerably correct
notion of some at least of
these bloody visitations of
war.

And perhaps many may be
tempted to ask why and how it
is that if it was a true fact
in this story that God has
permitted such a fair and God

3
loving Country like the southern
Abhannian States to be visited
with such a destructive war. It
can hardly be for the sins of men
as these people live according to
the laws of God and when these
catastrophes occur they involve
the little children in the most
terrible of the destruction.

And besides the fury of the
war, and the accompanying calamities
were raging on the Angelina State
soil with as much, nay greater
violence than in Calvernia.

But perhaps on the other
hand it may have occurred to
some to ask themselves whether
it is not just possible that
these ugly affairs are sent to
Abhannia for some beneficent
purposes, or at all events
that they may form part and
parcel of some great scheme of

4

God who is at work for good and not for evil. None of the great actions of the battle for producing good results on either side are exempt in their effects from producing great mischief to one another. The battles rage like storms and destroy men like the storm disperses and dilute fertilizing vapors, and lightnings decompose and destroy them.

Well then I think I shall be able to show that the battles of this war and the disasters abroad feel as they are as local and frequent mutations are in fact unavoidable as long as the foe remain in California and in incident in a vast system of the worst actions of the war which if they continue long would make California uninhabitable for man, beast or bird, and the adjoining seas would be the habitation of nothing but fishes.

5

To make this clear I must go a little out of my way and say something about the first principles of the war. I do not pretend to go back to the beginning of the war or concern about the desolate condition of the Californian State but it does concern itself with the changes the world would see going on during the start of the war and now, and with the evidence of a long series of such disasters the enemy can produce in the most unmistakable features of the fearful war and the way it is progressing.

As to what every one sees going on. Tourists have seen everywhere the wild fury of the war, the fury of the conflict along the coast line, as persistent as the sea waving against the land and everywhere over

coming at the foe, seeming to wear and eat the Christian resistance down and battering it to pieces, grinding legions, to ramments carrying multitudes of prisoners away and spreading fire all over the country and the enemy attacking like the continued effects of sea waves and tides.

Took at the fury of the battle of Dolorine and Castello towns. Glandine lines armies like precipices cut down to the sea beach, constantly hammered by the Christian waves of attack and constantly crumbling, each army grinding one another under the same ceaseless attack, first to destroy divisions, then wear down the main line and then carry all before them, only to be repelled by fresh lines of troops from the same source.

Well the same thing is going on in every battle along the war stricken coasts. Foot by

foot, inch by inch hour by hour, day by day, down to terrific destruction every thing must go. Time is as nothing in this awful war. And what the enemy is doing he forces nature against he will to do the same. Took at the repeated dreadful disasters of the past. What are they but the horrible phenomena of war?

The Abissinn flood carried away from the soil of California and scattered all over the country, twice as much property of cities and towns than it took a century to form and destroyed in less time as many people as half the number of population in three quarters the number of cities and towns in the United States.

The same flood swept before it a hundred thousand towns, as much ground substance as is contained in the great pyramids of Egypt in four weeks.

8 And what has become of the
greater mass of that immense city
which once covered many miles or
three times the territory that New
York covers with all its railroad
terminals - elevated lines, and
which formed a continuous sea of
buildings from the Aronburg River
and, I also, to North Silver Bend
running inland to Heids River,
and 100 Oak River?

All clean gone and swept away
and part forming the great
mountain of wreckage still
remaining north of the city of
Hildred? Greenburg. Now this
assumes us on the most conclus-
ive and undeniable evidence,
that all the present southern
Calverinian land, all of the
southern Abbeinnian Continent
and the Blergylomeneas and
Beyking Islands are in the
throes of a preternatural war.

The first horrors of the war
which started at the beginning

have all increased to record 9
-breaking fury and what the
Calverinian or the Abbeinnian
State stands upon now has must
assuredly been at one time or other
perhaps many times and is now
a "reething hell" of fire flood
marure and a millions other
tragedies and horrors enacted by
Glandelinia.

Well then, there is power
enough in Glandelinia at work
long enough utterly to have
devastated and spread over the
country of Calverinia all the
past and present Calamities
had been started before and
from this it follows as clear
as demonstration can make
it that without the enemy
driven out of Calverinia
the process of restoration
restoration was impossible.
Now where is the hope of the
enemies foot hold being grip
in Calverinia, so the process

of restoration can work. Set the battle of Dolore Cortello tell its tale. Set the amazing results of the battle tell how within the memory of the reader, under the eye right of surviving eye witnesses one of whom general Dargan has described the battle, the whole Christian life time for forty miles in front of Dolore with the mighty fury of a stampeding army of fierce troops in the violence of their attack to which the charges of all other battles sink into insignificance was hurled at one fearful swoop (in a single half hour) from two to seven columns against the enemy during the foe out of line and doing to the enemy army what a raging sea does to a swamp to clear by.

The ancients had a fable of Titan hurled from heaven

and hurled under Etna it was and by his struggles causing the earthquakes that desolated Sicily. But here we have an exhibition of human titanic forces on a far mightier scale.

One wing of the Glandelinian army, hurled back on this occasion by the gigantic mass of Aconragian Atheonman armies which overwhelmed the foe and destroyed half of the wing, driving the rest to seek safety amid the ruins of Cortello's town.

To bring home to the mind the conception of such an effort on the part of the Christian lines we must form a clear idea of what sort of battle this is.

In this charge the Christians lost nearly 200,000 to that of the enemy 24,000,000

General Chimborazo who has

the strongest column of troops suffered less by 2,500,000 men and yet general Clyde Guimbi with general Nemo added to his would little more than surpass the numbers of the others which is one of the many Winkie Alyasumbilian devastations by which the hidden furies of these Abbaomians find vent.

On the occasion I am speaking of at least 10,000 square miles of country were estimated as having been torn by savage and disasterous battles, and the conflicts were not confined to the land but extended far away to sea which was proved by the thunderings of naval battles off the Blandyglomenean Islands and along the coast. Again in the month of August in one of the disastrous battles already mentioned in the district of Aronbings Run land every on the Blandyglomenean

road a tract of country more than fifty miles long and sixteen broad was devastated and torn up by the fierce battles. The devastated portion still retains its deformed condition. And again in the following week in that confusion of battle at Big Betty Bess which in its startling fury threw the whole world into consternation, the whole landscape near that town was equally devastated and remains so permanently to this day.

And I could mention innumerable other instances of the same kind. This then is the manner in which the fury of great battles does their work, and it is always disastrous one way or the other. Somewhere or other in the country there is perhaps not a day certainly not a month without a score of battles.

12: It is in these districts of southern California and northern Angelenia where the great chain of battles is raging. Bay Gachool, Baffo Sarnen and a long list with names unmentionable.

Indeed in some places along the coast a small battle is a great rarity. Even in the region of the Bengeymen Islands near the Lathrine Isles a day seldom passes without some conflict happily within the records of that year never severe enough to do any mischief.

It is not everywhere that the process of battle goes on. In fact and starts in some of the northern regions of Evangeline St. Claire and the river territory are steadily the scene of battle and the whole mass of attacking forces including the Zimmermanians, Mc-Hollisterians and Omurians are pressing on in a second most terrific

battle of the war. But at 15 this conflict which is perhaps the well established by reference to high and low tide marks, of the conflict is not so evidently connected with the action of terrific explosions - at least I shall not refer to it just now.

All that I want to show is that there is a great cycle of changes going on during the war in which the battle, explosion, fire and flood act a very conspicuous part and that part a devastated one.

How this can happen what can be the origin of such an enormous power in this war thus thus so incessantly exerting itself with no doubt appear to be very marvelous. Little short indeed of miraculous - but the mystery after all is not quite so great as it first seems. The reader may be permitted to look

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to look a little way into these great events not far enough indeed to clear up every difficulty but quite enough to penetrate us with admiration of that wonderful system of counterbalances and compensations that adjustment of causes and consequences by which throughout all our foreboding evils are made to work their own wickedness, destruction and death everywhere to tread in the steps and efface the vestiges of beauty.

The key to the whole affair of the war is to be found in the forest fire. And for the Abolitionian Government this is no scientific dream, no theoretical notion but a situation established by direct evidence up to a certain point and standing out from plain fire hurricanes as a matter of unavoidable conclusion in a hundred ways.

We may all know that when within one hundred and fifty miles of a forest fire the same

degree of warmth the same temperature it is called is noticed day and night, and that always and everywhere it is the same or nearly the same as the average warmth of the climate of a tropical region. One hundred and forty miles from the fire the thermometer here in this spot would always mark the same degree 104° or as under the equator far above our average summer heat.

And this is so everywhere near the forest fire. But just 300 miles from it the weather is warm with the wind blowing from that direction, but cool in the opposite direction, at four or five hundred (feet) miles the difference of day and night is hardly perceptible. But at 200 miles this difference also disappears and you find a perfectly fixed uniform degree of heat day and night.

But the closer we go on for

instance a hundred miles is one broad and general fact may be always observed, everywhere, in all states where the fires are raging the closer you go the hotter the warm waves are found to be.

In one and the same region each particular district has its own particular degree of heat with which never varies but the nearer always the hotter, and that not by a trifling but what may be called an astonishingly rapid rate of increase about a degree of the thermometer additional warmth for every 90 feet of additional distance, so that if we got to within 90 miles we should find a heat of 121, which is much hotter than the hottest summer day ever experienced.

It is not everywhere however that it is worth while to experience the heat to any great distance, but the heat can be felt for enormous distances,

and the water of streams flow away from the direction of the forest fires, always come down hot, and the smaller the stream the hotter the water. The water of the Mc-Hollister River has a temperature of 89. Of the River, Anconburg River the water flowing past has a still higher heat.

On the Of the waters of the Evangeline St. Clare which is scalding hot and has a temperature of 200, steam clouds the land and sea.

Now only consider what sort of a conclusion this leads us to. The enormous Ealverman fire, could be eight thousand miles distant and yet its smoke exclude the sunlight.

If all the volcanoes in the world would be as violently active as Kirakatau they would not cover so much sky with dust as these fires

do with smoke. Just so with the conditions in California. Every mile nearer is warmer and twenty miles closer the air would be fully scorching hot, at and at no such very great distances beyond the sea would melt ice.

In short what the forest fires are to California and what they would be to the United States so we shall come to regard the other disasters.

I do not say even that such forest fires cannot really happen, there may be one, or there may not and upon the whole I think it likely enough that there could be many, but that has nothing to do with the present argument.

All that I contend for is this. Go too near such a sea of fire, in which all the forests are consumed, plains and mountains and you'll take awful chances, for the heat anyway reaches the ground swept by the

flames, come up nearly to the heat of lava flow. The flames are probably no where more than twenty thousand degrees of heat which is far enough on that level to make the rocks underground become red hot.

Well now in the case of the war the Californian and Angelinian armies in California is wearing down because of these super disasters and the hopes of all are being dashed to pieces. The numbers of soldiers are thinning off every day, while the enemy are thickening in numbers over all the country. What must happen? Disasters of course.

The cause of Abboannia it seems is sinking, in point of fact. Not that Abboannia is not strong enough to meet the situation or that the cause is chopping deeper into the hole. This seems a paradox but it is easily explained.

22. The whole Glandelinian tide is so strong that the entire Christian line is in danger of being pressed down by the fury of battle at so many places at once. New armies are hurled against them and yet the actual Christian line remains at or nearly at the same distance as before.

But what becomes of the Calverston armies? They form part and parcel of other armies and General Dwyer has shown by his most curious and convincing reports that they are diminishing and have been diminished for months and are only kept from annihilation by what think you? By the labor of the Calverston draft boards which always mobilize troops.

It is impossible but that this increase of pressure in some places and relief in others must be very unequal in their bearings.

So that at some places or others there Christian lines must be brought into a state of

strain and if there be a weak²³ part a war will at last take place. When this happens, down goes everything. Now this is exactly what took place that caused the Glandelinians to take possession of Calverston.

I have already written of great battle lines drawn across one quarter of the country, not far from the Evangeline St. Clare River, the inland armies progressed five hundred miles, but much of the more active armies and probably a large section of them, retreated considerably above the distance of any retreat ever known before.

And just as you see when a great battle takes place in a wooded wilderness small fires start, so this kind of thing is always almost always followed by a fire disaster of some sort. The battle of Codrington was said to have

terminated by the outbreak of a fresh forest fire at the town of Collyer which it destroyed. Whether the battle did it or not is not said.

Now when following this idea should we naturally expect such battles to happen, and outbreaks of forest fires to happen?

Why of course along those lines of war honor, where the gun firing of one side or the other is greatest, the flashes of powder can ignite anything that is dry and will burn.

Outbreaks of serious defeats also have happened especially along these lines where the inevitable pressure of an onslaught is fiercest, and also its increase on the flank that is to say along or in the neighborhood of day battles where the destruction of the contending armies are going on with most activity.

Well now it is a remarkable fact in this story of such a tremendous war, that there is hardly

an instance of no conflict at any considerable distance from the sea coast. All the great chain of battles of the Continuous Virian Wichey horror is close to the western coast line of Middle Calvernia State, near Bengall County.

The Norma Catharine section of the city is close to the sea, so is great Julia Callio, Mrs. Whither Janet is very near the Calvernian court, and Virian Wichey proper has its great harbor, and Deltas and impassable, unassailable sea shore and river fortifications.

Out of 1.30 besieging fortifications extending all along the whole of the Virian Wichey district only one so far has been ruined, and that on the shore of the Norma River, the longest of the besieging fortresses.

Suppose from this or any other a disaster takes place. Don't imagine that the enemy will take advantage greatly

26 when there is opportunity at hand.
No such thing. There is a serious
situation in the case we have not
considered, the enemy and his dan-
gerous batteries.

We all know what takes place
when the enemy successfully changes
into this gap with what violence
the disaster takes its place,
and what havoc occurs.

Now there is no doubt that among
the Glandelinians of the evening forces
there is troops in abundance, and the
fiercest of the Zimmermannians and many
other kinds of the men of the
various states of Glandelinia all
which the Christian armies hope to
keep subdued and pressed back by
the enormous pressure of their winter
attacks.

Let this pressure be relieved and
forth the various Glandelinian forces
would rush, the nearer they approach
their objective, the more they force
the Christian lines to fall back
and the greater is the strength

of the assault they acquire till
at length after more or fewer 27
preparatory shock attacks each
accompanied with progressive we-
akening of the opposing Christian
lines, this portion of the Christian
army breaks up and forth rushes
the apparently victorious Glandelinian
army like the redden on the back
of some imprisoned power, with all
the violence of the beginning of
an awful battle.

Certainly a battle is not a
very pleasant disturbance to occur
within the territory of such beau-
tiful as Dolorene Castelliö
and yet it also runs the extra-
ordinary richness of the soil, and
the fertilizing quantity of it.

The North Country Side of
Dolorene Castelliö were covered with
vineyards producing wonderful wine
and who even could have visited
the two towns would not fail
to be delighted and astonished
at the productiveness of this

territory is contrasted with the forest bordering on it. There you could have observed an amazing sight of plenty of crops growing at once on the same soil, vine yard, orchard, and - from farm crops of all kinds - all in one. A magnificent wheat crop, five or ten feet high, overhung with clust'ring grape vines, running from one apple tree to another in the most luxuriant festoon.

Then now if any one would have visited Dolomieu Cortello to see the country where the celebrated wine is grown it would be to see battles & devastation. Everything ruined. The orchards would be crowded to suffocation with a hot and dusty swarm - bludge of panic stricken Christ. can soldiery.

The fine impalpable dust was everywhere, in their eyes, in their mouths, be grinning, every pore and yet the terrific conflict went on. How any one can

conceive the manner in which a ²⁹ great battle is prolonged, and how the terrific charges are propagated from one section of the battle field to another, and how the battle line advances in short. The Glandelinian columns moves over the ground in the same manner and ascending almost to the waves of the sea or rather as a long column of mobs run in a frenzy, but in military formation.

The terrific charge which destroyed a part of the Christian left wing ran out from the main Glandelinian position as from a infernal regions at a rate averaging about twice or three times as fast as a man can walk a mile, as far as could be gathered from a comparison of the time of its out break at different places, but there can be little doubt that it must have been (constant) retarded by firing, a terrific artillery and musketry

30 fire that would never cease, and by having to traverse all sorts of rough ground, difficult to tread over and also by a counter blow or shock attack of any description, that inflicted losses that would seem too heavy a lig to dare figure.

Perhaps it may be new to many to be told that the attacking force has to wade in muddy water, climb over stones and indeed pass through everything and at a different rate for such men while the Christian fire picks them off faster than you can count.

In water they go much slower and are picked off faster.

A line of 3000 men crossing and wading Hachich Creek lost 4,700 men per minute before they crossed in ten twenty minutes. In going over exposed ground the Mangachos lost 11,400 per minute, during a charge

of half an hour so that 31 this blow delivered at them staggered the column from end to end after the lapse of another minute and the remainder had to throw themselves flat to escape the destructive rifle and artillery fire.

But nevertheless the immensity of the force columns against which the counter shock is heaved is not as weak as supposed even though it does not form a coherent connected body, this causes the Christian counter attacks to be full of interruptions, crushing disasters, frightful losses in men, and all of these tend to lessen the force of an assault, or retard the counter shock and putting together all the accounts of all the actions of this tremendous battle that could have been exactly observed their rate of travel may be

32

taken to vary from as low as three times the rate of a walk, but perhaps the low speed is a walk, or by crawls, leaps and other movements -

The way then that we conceive or may conceive a Glandelinian charge to proceed inwards is this - I shall take the case which is most common when the motion of the Glandelinian column is like those seen in any charge. Now for each section one or the other of the Christian line is actually driven from its position, there is no way of ascertaining, since all the other Christian divisions receive the same assault almost at the same instant of time but there was many indication that resistance was tenacious nevertheless.

During one tremendous cannonade of this battle, the concussion apparently made the trees vigorously flay the ground with their branches which proves

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that their stems must have been jerked suddenly away for some considerable distance and as suddenly pushed back, and the same conclusion follows from one instance of the Albrecht disaster from the sudden rise of the water of some small lakes on the side where the explosion shock reached them and their fall on the opposite side, the beds of the lakes have been jerked away from a certain distance from under the water and pulled back.

Now suppose a row of sixty divisions standing on third of a mile apart from each other in as straight a line as possible facing the direction in which the shock of assault travels; at any rate, we will suppose, the Glandelinian soldiers falling on or on a number of 6,000 an hour and let the effect of these divisions receive a sudden and violent attack,

forcing it in a direction of the next. Since this attack will not reach the next till after the lapse of fifteen or twenty minutes it is clear that the foe would have gained ground, and compressed this first division, or crowding it into a smaller space.

It is this compression that causes a retreat of this division and allows the Glands-louarn assault to go forward. The seemingly elastic force of the assault, like a coiled spring acts both ways it drives back the first division to a upon the other and shoves the second a third of a mile beyond the the third and overleaps it, and so on. These divisions will then be compelled to give way in succession, the troops flying to the shelter of their works from the direction of which the shock assault came. This is just

what happened during this battle³⁵ between the two towns of Doloir and Castellio. As the enormous Glands-louarn waves surged over the battle field, the various Christian division were seen to be driven back in quick succession beginning at the first division and then stretching at the other determining them as if a succession of mines had been sprung.

During this terrific conflict a great explosion of a mine occurred, and by the concussion a long straight line of wall bowed forward and recovered itself, not all at once but with a swell like a wave, running along it with immense rapidity.

In this case it is evident that the concussion of this great explosion caused a concussion or shaking of the ground which wave must have had its front oblique to the direction of the walls.

3. just as an obliquely held rule
runs along the edge of a paper
while it advances like a wave of the
sea, perpendicular to its own length.
In reference to terrific battles,
I may just mention that any one
who wishes to see any of the
finest specimens in Calvernia
may do so by in his imagination
making a couple of days journey
travel to Dolone and to Castellio
town in this territory of devastated
devastated Calvernia.

There he will find a magnificent
series of Christian battles in a
volume of thundering action, fields
of smoking machine guns, streams
of flaming musketry, rushing for
troops, and soldiers falling like
autumn leaves in a gale, proving
that this battle action
to have continued for countless
minutes before the new fresh
continuous contending Christian
troops was formed, all with
the honor of an immeasurable

battle so clear that he runs
with them in the charge, may
read their lesson. But let
my hearers be not startled there
be no chance of the enemy winning
this battle.

In the study of those vast
and awful phenomena of the battle
brought in contact with those noble
and immense powers of battling
armies which convey to the full
imagination the impress of brute
force and lawless violence, and yet
it is wiser than so.

Such an idea of a conflict
could not be conceived. In
their wildest paroxysm the rays
of a battle and its effects
are like the paroxysms of volcanic
rays and seem subject to great
and immutable laws, they feel
the impulse and obey it.

The Christian batteries
believe with their "pent up
overplus of energy and des-
tructive fury" it seems no

38 doubt terrible, awful, perhaps
harsh, that in one moment 20
or 30 thousand lives should be
swept away in a twenty minute
charge by a sudden and unforeseen
calamity from the Christian defend-
ing lines, but we must re-
member, that sooner or later
every one of those lives must
and will be revenged by the
enemy and it is by no means
the most sudden end that is
the most afflictive.

It is well too that we
should contemplate occasionally
occasionally if it were only to
only teach the assaulting
parties to be less reckless,
the immense energies which
both sides are at work in
maintaining the system of
such a battle, and of which
there furious out-breaks after
all are but minutes and
for the moment unbalanced
in the great battle account.

The energy requisite to overthrow
a whole army was directed against
the Christian lines, and such
energies were as a moving storm-
ish lines compared with the
main actions and that these
forces constantly in action, to
conquer one or the other as dan-
gerous as a powerful flash of light-
ning.

And yet we learn from observa-
tion that even in the battle
part part, nay in the conflict
part, they are in perpetual
action to which even such
energies sink into insignificance.

Yet amid all this the main
Christian line holds its own,
the batteries tear up the
enemy waves of assault, like
the waves of the sea does a
small town.

The first great disaster of the
battle of which any very distinct
knowledge had reached the
Abbasian government is the

which occurred at half past ten in the morning which produced by the terrific gun fire of both sides great destruction in the neighborhood of Dolvine and Castelló and shattered the two cities though it did not destroy them.

This part of the battle could be chiefly remarkable as having the forenoon and the warning of that warning could have been understood of the first most severe section of the battle in record which broke at ten thirty that morning.

Before that time none of the Christian generals had any notion of the strength of the Christian G. and L. army, though the rebels gave the first warning.

However after being forced back to a new position, the Christian line was strengthened and more batteries were moved while a slight rise

of ground was occupied by 41 long range cannon it being the stronger position of general Paul Masera who covered the defense of the first main line of battle. The whole territory since the beginning of this great conflict had after been shaken by slight shock produced by the cannon fire, and for the progress of the battle they became more numerous and violent, and on the time proceeding the first main change so tremendous as to threaten everything with destruction.

A quarter of an hour of reprieve succeeded and the surprised soldiers of these surprised Christians hurried, no doubt disabled more freely and hoped they had routed the enemy at last and that the war was over when about twelve minutes to eleven general Germino Durán

42 who was stationed in command of his own army closer to Dolaine in full view of the battle line. He beheld a huge gray wave of Glan delinian soldiers, the dangerous Turmerannian troops rushing forward from their position, in perfect clouds of troops, which coming always nearer at last spread out and formed into long thick wedges.

The meaning of such a movement on the part of the Glan delinian army was to Garmaine Vivian and his staff a profound mystery.

Any one may have known only too well indeed what it imports and they were not long left in doubt. Then there came close by an ear-splitting roll of immeasurable explosions, and from the ascending clouds descended stinging dust and other workings in dense dense clouds and

seemingly these smoke clouds seemed to lower themselves down 43 upon the surrounding country. There with the volumes of gray coated soldier that began to encumber the soil before the terrific Christian fire the constant hearing of the ground from the concussion of explosions, and artillery discharges, and the sudden recall of this shattered Glan delinian surge could have formed a picture which would have been wonderfully described. General Graeme animated by an eager desire to know what was going on, and to afford aid to the assaulted Christian line made an advance to the nearest point toward River new Park but his troop was instantly enveloped by the dense Glan delinian columns that swept down upon him and he and all

his troops were slain. It does not seem that the onslaught was general on that occasion, - but nevertheless it was inconceivably severe, and excessively violent and threw the Christians back two miles before it was disasterously repulsed.

The assault was so tremendous that the whole Christian line resisting it, also was shattered and all the officers and generals thrown into alarm.

Great battle arteries in 45 many parts of the awful battle field. Story of the action at Dolorine. Convulsions of the army at Costellia.

I shall not of course occupy the readers attention with a history of more disaster in this chapter, but pass on to the (disaster) resumption of this enormous battle, which should be some of those most interesting on record from the excellent account T. L. gave of the second terrific assault, as we could have watched it throughout with the eyes of an artist as well as the scrutiny of a great philosopher.

After the repulse of the first big charge mentioned in the previous chapter there had been a considerable artillery fire during which, what general Guineiro Nizan introduced

116 had been superbly exemplified. The action extending over the fields of Meadow Turn-hill which is twenty eight miles from Dolvine. The tremendous showers of screaming shells, the cavalry conflicts, the lightnings and thunderings of exploding shells and the concussion of the ground were very dreadful.

At about half past eleven Glancélinian began to pour out of the gorge north of Meadow Turn-hill, and on this occasion, when general Charles Brown approached too near with a part of his army the enormous streams of Mc Hollisterian were on the point of surrounding him, and a part of the Glancélinian column cut off his retreat. so that his only mode of escape with his troops was to retreat across and through a deep hollow on the

land which to his 47 as Louis Lament, and no doubt to his great joy he found accompanied with no difficulty and with no more inconvenience than what preceded, from the sterility of the antonised for a live and from the radiation of heat on his legs and feet from the embers of burned brush and weeds, which had been caused by the passage of a brush fire started by the battle and which in great measure interrupted and slowed up the speed of pursuing bodies of the enemy.

In such cases when checked by such a surprise and forming a trap the motion of the Glancélinian column is slow and creeping rather than going at a slow walk, than at double time.

When the main body

ward issued. However, the whole column came forward with extreme rapidity.

General Hobart Bowen described it to General Vose in his version of this gallant charge at which he commanded a resisting front, and so general "blacker-lime" in this assault of which we are now concerned with, saw long columns of the enemy moving forward as fast as men could run with their terrific hurricane like tumult of blasphemous outcries, called the "devil yell" while from some where there was a humming and crackling noise like that of a million fire works, and formed by the continual increasing numbers gaining a sort of long angular surge.

However as time went on, the charge neared its goal and the usual symptoms of

more violent action, terrific 49 musketry discharges, rumbling noise, and hundreds of great explosions at one time, puffs of smoke turning into a wall of cloud in front of rapidly discharged cannons, and a terrific slaughter continued till past eleven o'clock and then increased to such a degree as to exhibit the most astonishing battle fury imaginable.

At the left the awful onslaught came to its climax from the fifth to the tenth minute in the former of which minutes there was from the Christian line a murderous discharge of artillery which gave an ejection of an enormous volume of white clouds piled like bales of the whitest cotton in a mass as high as cooling four times the sea height

50 of a line of trees in the rear, but never the less the surviving Glancelinians began to succumb among the batteries, and a something like a hand to hand massacre ensued.

This was continued for about two minutes when the great extent of the Christian spirit was seemed to have been evacuated and the foe were in possession.

There occurred during this moment an explosion that would have reached Vera Cruz to fragments had it occurred in her crater.

What ever exploded went upward twelve thousand feet in fountains of fire carried up indeed to an immense height in the air.

All the Glancelinians no matter how great their number, who were in possession of the works were killed

or buried under the sea of 51 debris that fell on top of them. General Daza within the town of Castellio was a witness of this explosion.

About twenty minutes after eleven" he said. After the foe were in possession possession of the work on the Christian right, there was a loud report as if a big volcano had suddenly blown to pieces, which shook the houses in the city as if there was an earthquake and also its neighborhood to such a degree as to alarm the inhabitants who remained in spite of danger and drive them out into the streets.

All or nearly all the windows were broken and walls were cracked inside and out by the concussion of the air from that terrific explosion ^{several} miles away.

52

In one instant an enormous column of smoke and flashes of fire rose to an unestimable height, and gradually increasing arrived at so amazingly a height as to strike every one of the officers who beheld it with the most awful astonishment.

No one could be sensibly credited when they would try to assure you that to the best of their judgment the height of this stupendous column of smoke could not have been less than three times the height of Mt Everest, which you know rises near 30000 feet above the level of the sea.

Enormous puffs of smoke as black as the blackest ink, succeeded one another hastily, and accompanied the flashes of fire, interrupting the splendid brightness here and there and there by patches of the darkest hue.

Within these puffs of smoke for a few moments, at the very instant of their emission from the explosion they could perceive a bright but pale flash playing about in fire works display.

The enormous cloud mixed with flying wreckage of all description after having mounted 89757 feet falling almost perpendicular on all objects covered every thing within sight, all of the captured Christian works the rectory Christian Glunel houses and the whole country resounding it.

The falling material formed one complete mass of rubbish which could cover scores of miles of ground and of the extraordinary height above mentioned, casting a red-hot secondary heat to the distance of least six miles.

53

It was an explosion more or less dangerous as one of those which wiped out Abbano and the cities of Dolomere and Castellio crumbled into ruin from the concussion.

The brushwood and trees near the Christian lines were seen in flames, which being of a different hue from the deep red flash of mine explosion, and from the flare of the straggling fires which display, still added to the contrast of this most extraordinary scene.

After this lasted fire or air seconds in full force, the explosion ceased at once.

The flashes here described appeared evidently in part from the chemical activity of exploding gun cotton, in part to the flare of T.N.T. and in part from the still more internal friction of unexploded powder, dust stones, and other fine debris, scattered

55
ering one another in the air. To give an idea of the state of the Gl and Linian army in possession of the works when the explosion occurred, I will make one other extract —

The Christian works of the left wing, at the north of which Dolomere was situated, hid the munition depots from sight so that until the explosion occurred, it was not visible to them, especially in the dense smoke from musketry and cannon, and shrapnel explosions.

At the moment the Gl and Linians took possession of the work and drove the Christians back three miles, and when the noise of cannon far away increased in intensity, the munition depots caught fire and the Gl and Linians panic-stricken flew to the trenches and threw themselves flat and others were preparing to

make a hasty retreat when a sudden most violent report was heard like a thousand million big cannons at once, soon afterwards of which those not killed or buried found themselves involved in a thick cloud of smoke and debris and minute ashes, a horrid clashing noise was heard in the air, and presently fell a deluge of stones, earth and other debris, some rocks of which were of the diameter of seven or eight yards and must have weighed tons, and were not broken by their falls.

When the large masses either struck against each other in the air or fell on the ground, they made a great rattling noise.

In an instant nearly all the Glandelinians in possession of the works were wiped out, only 30,000 escaping, the city and country in the vicinity was on fire in many

parts, smouldering, and 57 the buildings had all gone down at once burying all the Glandelinians there beneath the ruin. A great magazine of wood in the heart of the city was all in a blaze and the flames were spreading universally, and there was danger of all the Glandelinians being burned in the ruins.

Those who escaped attempted it with sacks, half filled sand-bags on their heads were seen either knocked down or driven to other spots.

Many were wounded, but only two hundred have died of the wounds they received from this dreadful explosion shower.

To add to the horror of the scene incessant flashes and display like fireworks was withering about the black

clouds of smoke that surrounded them, and the sulphurous smell and heat would scarcely allow them to draw their breath.

This was the first and grandest of all disasters to the enemy.

The scenery of this enormous battle was on the grandest scale. Moving from the left the National troops of reinforcements which destroyed a part of the Glancé-léon assault next to the explosion scene, and which counter-attacking column swarmed across the stream forming a long column as solid as a jetty, and which crushed all opposition of the enemy.

In many sections the battle was full of disasters, yet the most huge columns of Glancé-léon on record resisted the counter-attacking Christian troops, raging a combat a hundred

times higher than Waterloo 59 within half an hour, and lying again in a succession of horrible disasters and one glorious column was surrounded without hope of escape.

It is the reaction of the great explosion, but further to the right is a stormy, whose the beaten Christian forces of the night wing was reinforced and rallied.

The main Glancé-léon right at the right of the immense warlike disaster took to their stronger position. It was defended by two lines of batteries, each of them a considerable strength each on a rise of ground higher than the other and which were thrown into position on that occasion.

I need one of the most remarkable feature of this enormous Glancé-léon position is that of its banks but

ling, with innumerable small
rifle pits and artillery pits
which during the action roared
and cracked like as many small
volcanoes in eruption.

In the first charge that occur-
ed three quarters of an hour
after the explosion in the early
part of the afternoon I cannot
calculate the hour but I think
I'll say it was a quarter of
two and which was described
by an eye witness to Angelina
Aronson, the battle raged
all the way up to Dolores.

The Christian commander,
threw against the Yankee
line a position fourteen or
fifteen enormous squares,
so as to form a row of
great waves of purple
many in various shapes
and from different positions
and all rushing nearly
to the same time thereby
forming them all to belong

to a part of Jacob Marcus's
army. The Yankee
resisted with a doggedness,
tenacious and determined strength
desperation that was beyond
measure. Along the whole battle
line extended a view of ex-
traordinary magnificence. It was
a battle scene as if Nature
was returning again for honor.
The whole front section of
the Christian army was particu-
lar to the ground in cloud and
wounded, and far beyond this
scene of horror are seen a
string of thundering batteries,
belching like lesser or lesser
volcanoes. So Cortello's
smallly between Dolores
Cortello and the stream
unceasingly throwing streams
of shells and of barbs like
liquid fire.

But I must not linger on the
region of the battle field here.
We will follow the Christian, and has
changed

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It will now move on with them, there will across the work shown fields, to the very goal. It's come upon a line of works on a high rise of ground, which has been twenty times in previous action within the time it takes the team Christian column to reach them.

Besides this y. Lande line position there are five others from which in the same period twenty discharges have burst forth making a burst in every half minute.

In that short time a hundred times more Angelicans and Abbe annians fell than there was at both sides at the battle of Gettysburg.

The most formidable of the attack was that which extended to the left of Meadow Runble Creek.

A scene or a time also to be memorable as that of the tremendous battle on the center.

This position on the y. Lande

line on night was a formidable one and the Nationals fired 63 a conland artillery and men by fire that threatened the destruction of the country also.

A great fire somewhere broke out and a great pillar of smoke was observed to ascend from the burning region which darkened the whole surrounding district.

As the Christians pressed on, it seemed as if immeasurable mountains of fire were shooting from the y. Lande line position. But the Nationals pressed on and the principal defending line, after tearing the Christian line to pieces with their firing rolled down a flood of stones and bombs, and disappeared.

Two minutes later a wave of Christian troops poured over the works which the rebels had deserted. Nearly all of them were mowed down before they

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proceeded a hundred yards further but the rest came in to reinforce the nearly annihilated line of Chango. A part of the Glandelinian host had run in a narrow 175 ft feet broad and 200 deep.

This a part of the Christian wave invested and forced these Glandelinians by an annihilating fire to throw down their arms and surrender.

The rest of the line of Chango pressed on over the surrounding country, and swarmed across a morass, from which they expelled with terrific slaughter general Skapten. Glandelinian forces in a hellish charge.

When the Christians pressed forward general Emory Page threw large columns to the rescue of Skapten, but the nationals clearing the swamps again pushed on and closed with two lines one of which ranged

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across a wheat field the other rushed upon the face of Skapten further down and presented the astonishing scene of a dominated Glandelinian army fleeing for its life.

This was the greatest Christian charge so far on record in any battle yet.

It lasted in its full violence till four o'clock and closed with another violent explosion but for nearly the whole day a canopy of smoke hung over the country, the town of Dolores was burning, and the numerous explosions, the preternatural smoke which obscured the sun made a scene as of the infernal region.

It has been surmised that this great war of Abheannans which traversed the whole region, and drove

the Glanderlineans from Talun to and from Meadow Muckle a distance of ten miles by far the greatest ever known (for it was 30 miles in length) was somehow connected with the excitement of the main army. produced by the enormous discharge of Glanderlinean musketry and artillery.

The destruction of life among the attacking Churtean were was frightful, 9000 officers of all rank, being killed and 11,000,000 privates, 28,000 officers were ~~wounded~~ ^{killed} and 24,190,000 privates were wounded, many mortally.

The number of Glanderlinean fallen has been computed to have amounted in volume to more than 20 cubic miles. It was turning out to be one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Yet we shall now proceed to still more remote regions of this

67
battle field and describe in a few words as may be possible, two immense enormous ^{immense} ^{enormous} ^{enormous} on the heights one at Central Creek and Valparaiso Run that is to say an onslaught that extended nearly forty miles, all one enormous of brilliantly drilled Ute Wamsee Ulysses-like troops. The other was to the left of Polaris.

In the former there were twenty two divisions under generals Francis (spelled) Brumby, and Chilton. At the left of this column there were from twenty to twenty six divisions of Concentricum Abrahamian, and on the right and center six and twenty more, Ulysses-like and nearly as many more Domolians any one of which may at any moment strike the enemy first.

This however did not prevent the Glanderlineans from resisting the assaulting line most tenaciously. Well in the district

68 of Central Creek soon to be recalled for the extraordinary vicissitudes of this part of the battle - between two big farm houses also belonging to George Luterbach and Herndon Pacho - lay the strongest of the Glendale-Lincoln position under Federal. Josephine, Jennie, Susan Sumner, Thomas Cleveland, Susan Meldon Richnell, Blackhawk, Russell Lee Sumner, and George Dwyer, under however the main command of Federal Johnston.

The battle raged with the fury of hell in this region. Terrific losses of the most alarming nature were sustained by the Christians but each brigade succeeded one after another repeatedly for fifty or sixty times, but a part of this immense line of assault was retarded and at four fifteen every thing seemed to have returned to its usual state of tranquility, though the squabble

of the battle could be heard distinctly elsewhere. 69 Suddenly at twelve minutes to five the charge was renewed and the horrible noise of the battle recommenced. All the Glendale line in the first line of works fled in terror and the whole tract of ground from twenty to thirty miles in extent was in possession of the rushing Nationals.

The terrified rebels fled to the defenses of the main line. Thousands of shafts of flame broke forth from the Glendale-Lincoln batteries extending a little further and though a thick cloud of smoke illuminated by the ghastly light of these flashes, the officers in charge of reserve, could see the Christian charging wave though shattered most terribly pressing on. Part gaps were opened in their lines, but the

runners proscupated themselves among the Glandelinian works - but so far from driving the foe back only seemed to make them more furious.

The Glandelinians were wavering and rallying like an agitated sea.

Finally the whole Glandelinian army position became covered with an immense carpet of dead and wounded of both sides, over which a phany desperately against the Christian attack thousands of Regiments of Omareans only to be all destroyed or captured.

But the most astonishing part of the whole was the extraordinary doggedness of the Christian columns, in pressing on which accumulated against the Glandelinian position so as to form a large mass in series movements, some ahead of the others pressing the Glandelinians back by sheer force of numbers. At the extreme-left 1600 Christian soldiers fell every second for fifteen minutes

until the survivors reached the shelter of a woods where general Turner Junillo Pedro of the Glandelinians in trying to rally his troops was shot dead and the destruction of his whole army at Central Junction.

Elsewhere the battle continued to rage on most wildly, savagely, the Nationals continually pressing on, and for ten minutes continued to send the Glandelinians on further retreat.

All the Glandelinian generals previously mentioned except Raymond Richardson Federal were wounded, Dargo severely.

Federal made every effort to avert the immeasurable disaster impending and for a whole hour continued to hurl fresh troops in an immense quantity against the terrific dangerous Christian attack.

72 The two other sections of the Christian line appeared over the work elsewhere, issuing from cover at a distant point from among a large orchard, but no longer, meeting any serious resistance for from the foe, for they were on the retreat, or at least were so when general Russell Bunker Johnson's army came to the scene. At Central Creek the resistance was still retained to a violent degree. The Glancelinian and Emery Page, sticking to their position like leeches, and their batteries were in their discharge, pouring forth columns of smoke sixty to a hundred feet high with a noise like a Krakatoan eruption.

The rebel line gave way before Russell's assault and the Glancelinians abandoned their position.

Elsewhere numerous artillery discharges sounded like men

hammering violently on 73
long line of big steam
boilers. The Glancelinian position at the left of Dolores, as one or was one of that curious line of positions which linked on Ann River to the south eastern section of Central Creek.

It forms with with one or two smaller rises of ground covered with timber, a prolongation of the Glancelinian position at that time in the possession of Scofield, Whimmer, McHollertown, Munchkin, and Tammann, and under general Don Louis Vrandona Richnell, Juana Ponsco, Ambrose Fuller, Richard Tarrance, and Sir Grange.

General Charles Brown to whom we may in this story owe the account of the "eruption" of this Glancelinian position who took a

74 great deal of pains to ascertain all the particulars which he directed all the movements of the charge.

The Glandelinian position here, I should observe was one great sorcery of terrible big gun and machine gun batteries, and so were all the adjoining salients in that long crescent-shaped Glandelinian position I refer to.

Extraordinary line of battle.

Of this Glandelinian position, general Louis Melancon Bicknell was in main command. which resisted the attack with double the fury of that at Central Creek, and hardly no one can do better than quote the account of it as if in general Charles Braem words: -

"Almost every one," said the general "is acquainted with the tremendous

conclusion of Big Glandelinian and other immeasurable battles as 75 they appeared in the descriptions of our news, and the authentic accounts of the war correspondents, but the most extraordinary of them can bear no comparison in point of duration and force with this great battle action east of Dolores.

This part of the battle extended perceptible evidence of its existence over the whole of the district of Dolores, along Central Creek, a considerable portion of Celebes Meadows, Dolores Park and Sun-fusea look to a distance of ¹⁰⁰ and forty miles, by scenery, tremulous motion and the report of so many terrific explosions.

It began by an earthshaking artillery storm of the greatest intensity making a noise as if the world was coming to an end.

In a short time the whole region appeared as if the whole country opened up in terrific eruption extending itself in every direction. This artillery storm a thousand times hundred more violent than the artillery duel at Gettysburg continued to rage with unabated fury for four hours untill the darkness caused by the quantities of smoke soon obscured the landscape at about 1. P. M.

During terrific explosions debris of every kind stones and all fell very thick amid the burning ruins of Volorino, many of them as large as two feet, but generally not larger than walnuts.

Between twelve and half past fragments of trees began to fall.

At one thirty the violent attack supported by a mountain artillery fire was launched and the first greatest assault of the battle to my view

ensued, and a mine exploded 77 which had been set by the enemy. which concussion blew down nearly every house of Costello. Then the concussion they say hurling away the roofs and light parts up into the air.

At the Band the effects of the assault were much more violent, and the terrific Glancé linian shell fire tore up the largest trees by the roots and hurling fragments of them in the air together which down of soldiers and what so ever were the targets.

This will account for the immense number of floating fragments of trees seen after the battle in the river.

The assaulting waves though torn and shelled to bits, were now faced by main columns which rose in array against the Glancé linian position like a tidal wave

overwhelming a head water, rushing against the Glandelinian as they were never known to do before and completely disintegrated the Glandel Glandelinian Central Wings, smashing and annihilating the foe, no resistance, and sweeping away all before them.

This assault lasted about an hour driving the Glandelinians back from one position to another.

No main explosions were heard until the assault had reached its climax at about twenty after two. From that time until three forty five they continued by thousands without intermission, after that their violence gradually moderated and they were heard only at intervals but the explosions did not cease entirely until the Glandelinian batteries were finally all taken and the enemy

retreated but slowly contesting every inch 79

Of all the Glandelinian divisions under General Meldoni's Richnell containing 50,000,000 men, general Tarnelins troops were the only ones remaining resisting desperately until night.

Of general Punscon's division, no vestige of a regiment was left, 25,000 of the survivors who resolutely fought most gallantly at the time are the whole of the soldiers who have escaped destruction.

From the best inquiries there were not certainly fewer than 12,000 soldiers under Amhar's Fuller and Grango at the ending of the horrible disaster survived out of 10,000,000.

The trees and herbage of every description along the whole of battle line have been completely destroyed with the exception

of a high point of land near the spot where the village of Anna stood. At the left of this action the conflict was so extreme and the losses occasioned by it so awful that no general or officer of any rank escaped being wounded or disabled, and General Gringo's injury was so severe that he died from loss of blood.

I have seen it computed that the numbers of fallen on both sides in this awful action would have formed a population of men large enough to populate twenty cities like Albuquerque, and all there were for hours after wards spread over the battle field as thick as numerous flies or immense corpses.

The fallen of our side did actually cover the whole of the ravaged Galandelinean position and 4000 wounded perished in that resounding action,

half before they were carried away within no right of 81 the total destruction of all vegetation.

This part of the battle, but at Valparaiso River which it really was one of the most tremendous actions of the battle on the Christian right, exhibited the seemingly no remarkable phenomenon of many volcanic disturbances over the country side, added by monstrous conflagrations, the Christians always surging on, the battle field seemingly to be in a state of most terrific agitation with the Nationals rolling on in their smoke screened ranges and hollows.

Great explosions had occurred with the violence of volcanic eruptions proceeded simultaneously by earth shakes to the degrees of the explosions. I fought facing the Christian

onslaught with dogged courage - like struggling powers of the infernal realm were discomfited and over whelmed till at last the Glan-dolinians gave way, and the strain was immediately relieved for the assault ants.

At other points where chiefly this did not happen when the force of the assault was sufficient to heave forward before it, and shake the Glan-dolinian battle line but not to burst it asunder and give vent to an irresistible pressure against the defending Glan-dolinian army that the most destructive effects are produced.

This great Christian assault which destroyed a good part of the Glan-dolinian army was an instance of this kind and was one of the greatest if not the very greatest in all

record for the raging battle 83 in the Christian right extended all over Central Creek and the Barasso River - indeed all over the Dolore Territory and even into a portion of the Cronbury River district, and over Shichadee Creek where out of a Division of 100,000 Glan-dolinians 80,000 perished.

Its effects extended even across Dolore to Madena Creek where the battle was very violent and to the North.

The most striking feature about this Christian assault was its extreme suddenness.

Yet General Charles Brown was determined to carry this Glan-dolinian position. He started himself a great artillery duel came first.

Then his whole attack was launched. The column rushed forward, and then came a

84 discharge of Glandelinian machine
and artillery that was a frightful
shock for the attackers and when
which seemed to last but the
tenth part of a minute and a
whole line of natives was hat-
tered.

But on came the Christians.
More artillery shocks followed
in succession and believe it or
not 1,60,000 soldiers were brought
down in ten minutes.

But they could not be stop-
ped. Here are the simple but
expressive words of a Glande-
linian officer who writes to his
father in Glandelima.

"I was commanding one of
the Brigades on Bachnells left.
Presently after a terrific
artillery storm, the Christian
dogs surged forward in an
immense wave.

I asked my staff if they
knew what was the matter.
They stared at me, and laughing,

at the advancing Christians, &
we saw them coming with
unstoppable force which made
one of them say:

"I'll save us, it is an overwhelming
assault. We are facing a terrible
catastrophe."

But for a few seconds later
the Glandelinian fire let go
and we saw the Christians
dogs shot down in immense
clones.

But the assault carried
on.

Then they made off for a
hill to get a better view
whence they beheld the nat-
imals like an immense sea
come surging on in a vast
column and despite the terrific
Glandelinian resistance swept
all before it.

Three million Glandelinian
held a position at East
Bent. In an instant it
was over, overwhelmed and the

whole position and every Glandelinian soldier defending it with all the batteries guarding it, was captured.

Elsewhere it happened to be a terrible carnage and most of the population of Glandelinian soldiery were assembled at their works when the Christians struck them a terrific blow and crushed all their defenses.

Five million Glandelinians in their retreat had taken refuge along a long stone wall just completed by the Calvinian government at great expense.

In a few moments their position was carried and the whole wall and every rebel defending it with all the artillery defending it disappeared ^{in an instant} and that a vestige of them ever appeared again. Where that stone wall stood now was a landscape of bodies

That no hours might be wanting, munitions blew up, fires broke out in innumerable places where where, explosions started blazing, and much that the battle had spared was destroyed by fire and then for hole forth that went of all scorns, scourges a lawless infernal mob of Glandelinian vandals who piled level burned and murdered in the midst of all that desolation and horror during the night.

The huge wave of assault have ^{upon} swept the whole of the Glandelinian left night wing.

It swept the Glandelinians ⁱⁿ mass quite across the territory and broke upon the main line of works capturing them.

The effect was disastrous to the enemy. Every man Glandelinian ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{line} ^{was} ^{run} ^{down} ^{for} ^{him} ^{out} ^{of}

then works. One of the most curious incidents of this charge, was the effects of the concussion of the shells on the soldiers, which would lead us to suppose that the immediate impulse was on the nature of a violent blow or thrust upward from under the ground.

Then it can be reached that this upward shock of the concussion was so sudden and violent from the concussion of a gang gang shell half a mile away that hundred reds of soldiers were tossed up into the air to a height of eight feet.

Instances of a similar sudden and upward shocks were of frequent shocks during barrages of shell fire where in many instances the perforation of the rocky landscape which form the basis or substratum of the whole country appears to have been effected at a single blow accompanied

accompanied with little evidence of disturbance of the surrounding rocks.

It seems that in such cases it would be that the charging Christian column had suddenly broke through a portion of the rebel line producing a violent but local disaster, so instantaneous as to enable the assailants to force their way over the entire line of works and press on against the rebel line without allowing the Glandelinian time to retreat, and yet bending and crushing and displacing the Glandelinian armies.

The same kind of violent Christian onslaught took place within the territory of Castellio the last section of the Glandelinian right, which was connected with the full violence of the battle also where. That

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This part of the charge extended in its greatest intensity along the whole stretch of territory in front of Cortello over an angular space of 20 miles from south to north, within which space every Glancelinian position was also carried with their defenders annihilated as they refused to retreat, but the total extent of surface shaken by the battle was upwards 500 miles in one direction from Cortello, to Puna-popayana and four hundred in the other. The Glancelinian divisions under General James Guerrero, General Robalbania, and several other brigades were destroyed by routing the Chacabian onslaught and in a few minutes 330,000 Glancelinian soldiers were destroyed. Because of one terrific explosion there a great number of corpses were found to have been tossed across a river and scattered over a slope

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of a hill on the other side. The frequency of the movements of the Chacabian attack near Cortello town was not more extraordinary than the duration of the onslaught. Because of the fierce concussion of the cannon and shell explosions an occurrence happened. Bongumai and Paul Mancos were obliged to lie down and throw themselves on the ground the earth being shaken unintermittently for upwards of a full three hours with such violence that they could not keep to their feet.

One of the most circumstantially described Chacabian assaults on record is that which was made against the Glancelinian position under General George Calabian at 12 noon. I should say began then, for it may be said to have lasted for hours. At the left of this wing

92

of honor 942 shells within a minute -
time were hurled upon the assault-
ing Christian waves of which 300
were great gang shells and the
havoc among the Nationals was
horrible - beyond measure.

The centre of action seemed to
be beyond Montelone and Oppido
Reno two streams. Along a stretch
of 14 miles along Oppido Reno
every foremost Christian column
first exposed to the Glancolinian
artillery and artillery was
destroyed within two minutes
by the first discharges and within
one of seven miles radius
all the Christian line of assault
was seriously shaken and
suffered great loss. The whole
of the Glancolinian
front was seriously affected
by the attack and even
far beyond and across the
river general Messetani's
Glancolinian army and a
great part of Tomac Federal's

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were struck a terrible blow
by the attacking Christians
There is no end of the capric-
ious and out of the way events
and movements recorded in this
terrible assault.

Despite their dreadful loss
the Christians advanced with inex-
haustible fury. On the Oppido the
Glancolinian army was overwhelmed,
decimated and thrown back
in awful confusion with all
the Glancolinian generals and
officers of all every lower
rank killed or wounded.
By the concussion of exploding
gang-gang shells long objects
and large stones were
tossed up several yards
into the air.

Great fissures of eruptions
seemed to open in the earth
among the surging Christian
lines at at also a mass
of stone 300 feet high
and 700 feet in diameter

94 traveled five miles down a narrow
ill land-march were removed by the
tonic shell fire, and the land itself
in some instances with trees and
hedges growing on it were battle
inferno.

Altogether 40000 soldiers perished
every minute because of their shells,
and some 20000 more of the
musket fire of the Glendale
line and yet the attack
raged for hours and though
successful resulted in the
most frightful loss on
record.

Glendale line resistance occasion-
ally broke forth from unexpected
sections with record breaking
violence and when this is the
case the result is usually
the production of a new
turn of affairs. This in
many cases can be washed
for the few armies easily
yield to the destructive power
of the Christian assault.

Such was the powerful situation⁹⁵
with the case of General Sabine
Glendale line division thrown against
the assaulting Christian lines,
moving upon them from Azores Creek
district which disappeared before
they were regularly formed or almost
as soon as formed and in that
of General Bobhead and Kill-
ields which resisted longer but
was gradually swept to the
rear and at length we believe
completely disappeared.

In numerous other instances
the various Glendale line divisions
one brought in to fill the gap
had become compacted and bound
together by the bringing up
of reinforcements and then
while resisting the Christian
assault they continued to in-
crease in numbers and to lengthen
their lines and assume the importance
of permanent Glendale line battle
fronts. Such has been doubtless
the nature of these Glendale line

division that the Nationals here were not at all in the assault. In some places, even the process has been witnessed from the commencement in that of two Glandelinian divisions which rose before the Christian assault, and gave them an annihilating fire.

Besides these evident instances of battle action there is every instance to believe that enormous floods of Abheinnian soldiers have been at various remote period periods of the battle poured forth over the landscape in such numbers as to finally hurl back by the mere weight of numbers and the inevitable fury of the charge all Glandelinian forces opposed to it, and pushing on unresistably for hours, like a moving flood of water aided and protected by covered from the worst savagery of the Glandelinian fire

which threatened to sweep the whole landscape with terrible destruction by their own ever advancing batteries which kept the range perfectly and desolated everything before it and at length by the continued advance the Christians advanced started on that peculiar continued movement which seemed as if they had no enemy to oppose them and caused the ever resisting Glandelinian battle lines by contraction or disorder and consequently splitting apart and of being torn into numerous apertures to continue on a retreat and resulting in those picturesque and singular battle features observed in the World War but on a far bloodier scale especially when the Glandelinians were forced back by the sudden or gradual upheaval of the

broken Glancolinian forces and
broken into many parts by
the action of Christian artillery
and attacking nationals.

These grand specimens of
such brilliant Christian troops
which general Vianin possesses
moving on in such a record
breaking assault are no doubt
extreme outstanding portions
of such a vast Alibianian
column under general S'aderline,
Richardson Kemblorne and others,
which at this inconceivably
remote moment soon occupied
all of the first Glancolinian
territory, appearing
the same kind of ardence
of a former connection of
the armies of Ben Sogan
and Daniel Jones and
moving also against the
opposing Glancolinians
of H. unbreath Henry Jones,
and George Desmond forming
the connections with general

T. cantants and Adels Dejean
Zimmermannian and Mc Holbit
man armies here and there
a division of Zimmermanian
Soulders, and others such as
those of Rutenbore remained to
contest this Christian advance
and to recall to the contem-
plative mind that sublime
stupor antagonism between
sudden violence and persevering
effort of Glancolinian resistance.
There can exist a very
general impression that this
Christian assault was ushered
in or preceded by some kind
of preternatural fury of their
covering artillery fire and as
it were expectancy of a
leading casually sharp as
if to make the confusion
and desolation they create
the more impressive.

The records of such inci-
dents however striking some
particular some cases may be

appear by no means - be as out
this as a living a good effect or
go to indicate any particular
phase of action as preferentially
accompanying their results.

This does not - however prevent
certain conjunctions of battle
line activities or other circum-
stances from exercising a deter-
mining influence on the time
of their occurrence.

According to the view I have
taken of their origin but the
displacement of the Glanc-
linian battle line, resulting in
a state of strain in the
Glanc-linian army at certain
points gradually increasing to
the maximum they can bear
without being over-
whelmed is the last scene which breaks
the camel's back.

Great Christian forces accumu-
lating like atmospheric
pressure for a time over the
sea, moved like an unusually

high tide aided by the
long continued active and powerful
advancing Christian batteries
may well suffice to determine
the instant of threatening
disaster when the balance
on one side between the
opposing forces is on the eve
of army subversion.

The last mentioned cause
may need a few words of ex-
planation especially why the
enemy could not hold.

The active movements of
the Christian forces under
Glanc-lin and others, though
they could not force a
Glanc-linian retreat at the
start tended to do so, and
probably caused it by their

It thus forced the
Glanc-linian army in a state
of utter alternately of strain
and confusion.

The effective part of
their force in the present

case is not that alone which was aided by the enemy, as they fire. That acting alone on all the positions, had no actual influence but the force of the attack produced dangerous displacement, as almost the same strong tangential force driven upon a rocky ledge that causes an earthquake.

This of necessity forced the whole force line into a state of strain and the whole army into one of compromise.

We leave this point to be further followed out, but we cannot for bear remarking that the great heart can army has in this case a direct force in the assault which produced this cause of disruption which would tend rather to favor the assailants than to contravene.

The progress of the 103 first day of the battle.

Mutual fury of the phenomena of the battle. A tributary of the Mc Hollister (Run 2) line of gunnery batteries.

The Christian left a line of fire.

The Abbeismian my the logs harmonizing in this respect with the ideas of most other nations which were acquainted with the action of these tremendous glances of the Abbeismian battle, attributed to these scenes of this awful war, in which a total independence of the forces which are not in action yet elsewhere on the murderous battle-field.

According to the news of great live ammunition destructions, water and fire was the other least elements of the battle.

104 Indeed Dolina, as told us, was
the first most bloodiest battle of
the war. During the retreat of the
main Japanese force, a greatly
described Philippine farmer brought
up his artillery and it was he
who unleashed the artillery storm
and caused the waves of assault
that came swelling upon him
to give back.

The first cannon followed into
line after words, the Pampayan,
Scotts and Whinnies obeyed
his orders to stand ground
and in the districts of the
stream already named the
machine gun batteries poured out
to his honor the muzzling
discharges from their muzzles.
In Chechudac reach was situated
one of the G. Lande-Linan
divisions not yet driven
back under guns. Another division
at another section was a
large reinforcing division
under general Vulcanov

and also 51 cyclists who 105
appeared to forge thunder-bolts
from their earth shaking own
war fire and from their whole
battle line roaring by escaped
the darting flames of hell the
effects of which appalled
the assaultants.

Yet dauntless they pressed
on. Between the actions of cannon
and of musketry there was noth-
ing common, except that general
Chenow troops bursted a barce
of the stream in the hopes
that the ensuing flood
would stop the fierce Christ
ian attack.

Even then the common
opinion of G. Lande-Linan officers
was not much at variance
with the ideas of others on
the plans of checking the
Christian advance and the
phenomena of this unusual
battle was looked upon as
an event of a character

altogether different from other great conflicts of the past months. The latter the sudden changes the good luck of the Christian assailants of which are visible and easy to be observed are justly considered to be owing principally to the situation of the Golan Heights positions, in respects also to the bravery of the defenders which necessarily should result in a successful resistance.

As regards the nature of this tremendous battle on the contrary an order of entirely distinct outcomes are imagined caused by the gradual fury of the assaults, combining like the unequal tides of an ocean of water and storm waves.

Certainly the dreadful danger and the resistance they met with have not revealed the mysterious plan of the opposing generals and in this

respect numerous problems still remain unsolved as to what they would do next. Nevertheless the results already known warrant us in asserting that the waves of the battle are connected like all other war disturbances with the general cause which determines the continual changes of divisions of troops and positions the strength arising of new batteries the direction of the line of fire the movements of the armies the courses of attacking forces the violence of shell fire and discharges of musketry and machine guns and innumerable modifications which are taking place during such dreadful battles like this one.

If some day we are to succeed in pointing out exactly and plainly how battles can be so unaccountably - by, and be won by one side or the other partially or completely, the

system of laws which govern all battling armies, the first and most important requisite is to observe with the greatest care all the incidents of sagging battles.

When all the promontory signs and all the results of battles shall have been perfectly ascertained and duly classified, then the glances of curious persons will be in the front of penetrating into and duly roading the secrets of the generals of the opposing armies from whom these marvelous combinations of armies are being prepared.

DRAMA THREE.

The continuous movements of the Christian armies is one of the most magnificent examples which can be brought forward of battle action, and as it has more more been studied most precisely and completely, it well deserves to be described in some detail to the long tail the said.

The final act of this onslaught had been heralded for some time 109 by distant movements, and a lessening in tellery fire and no promontory signs.

At ten thirty A. M. after a series of vehement combative movements of the Christian armies, the women of men in purple began by opening the attack all along the line.

The National's rushed forward with a fury that nothing could stop, and swept over the works near Mission, the Ling Lee River, and their position of the Glandishian army itself was demolished by the overwhelming attacking Christian troops, which forced them to retreat over the walls with the pressure of an avalanche. In some places heaps of fallen for miles covered the country in front of this position. After the first explosion of the Christians the Christians

assailants never became comparatively calm, numerous desultory assaults which was heaped upon other portions of the Glancelinian front continued to drive the enemy back and the assailants never ceased to press on.

Often indeed during the following night the reflection of the fire caused by the battle lighted up the atmosphere with a fiery red.

During the rest of the day there was no further activity. The Glancelinians, being unable to withstand the Christian assault had fallen back to cover, where for the last evening the Christians pressed against the remaining portions of the enemy and sought to force an issue through the weakest part by melting gradually the Glancelinian columns that still opposed its passage.

During the night the

Christians took possession of the Glancelinian position. III
In the early morning the Christians pressed on and the massive wall of Glancelinian soldiers yielded to the pressure of the Christian attack and recoiled on their batteries, some terrific rolling crashing thunder was heard, slight agitation, affected the whole country side in the battle zone and by a fearful artillery fire the whole Christian line was torn into pieces for the length of half of it and to the left the Christian wave was sent apart for the length of a mile and a half to the north of Dolone.

Through these gaps the Glancelinians broke mostantly through in a fearful counter charge but the Christian line closed and crushed the assault. The Glancelinian assault or counter charge was expected to work wonders

1.2 well it did it showed the enemy that the Nationals were good fighters.

There was an effort to renew the incessant assault the German artillery which opened all the along the line of works and where it could be easily followed by the eye to a point a half mile behind of the heights of Monte Domino in the direction of D. our seems to have vomited out a hail like the explosion of Mt Pelée upon St Pierre for about two hours but all the available Christian batteries answered with the same energy.

The main Christian line determined to resort to our charge. Many long waves rushed forward but being soon obstructed by a long line of abatis and cut up by the devastating German machine guns and ceased to repair by communication with the rest of the entire main line and

now were being a nation shot to 113 pieces in one spot it gave way in one spot it was when reinforced all of the activity of the Christian forces was concentrated on the Glandelinian front which extends along the base of Monte Domino in the midst of which several Glandelinian divisions of Goodwin and Turnerian made their appearance.

In the lower prolongation of the hillside the Glandelinian front all the phenomena of the battle properly so called were distributed in a perfectly regular way. A try and stop the headlong Glandelinian at Christian attack, new principal new batteries were placed into position and gradually increased in size and strength owing to the number that could be placed in the position.

The Christian columns gradually mingling their own interminable position and - beneficence then on

with one another moved forward once more. Soon after the commencement of their advance the two upper river batteries formed in close position, vomited a terrific fire but the range was either too long or too short yet broadside was exchanged by the lower batteries which were arranged in a fairly good position.

In consequence of the nature of these Glancolinian batteries a regular stream of labor took place between the various points of the battle line.

The central line of attack which had formed on in the face of this awful fire and covered by the fire of their own batteries made their progress by cutting through the line of abatis, but the left of the line being heavier and more compact could only continue to go forth through regions not so terribly exposed as where the two batteries were at a less elevation two hours

after the commencement of this terrible onset the Glancolinian 15 batteries which was nearest to Monte Domine ceased firing and it was hoped the Christian batteries had silenced it.

It looked out a distance as if the position was filled up with debris and the former activity of the battery was revealed by smoke.

The second line of batteries retired lower down remained in direct communication with the central Glancolinian position but it was not in a constant state of activity and reacted after such discharge as if to take breath.

A crash like hundreds of thunder claps was the forerunner of the crushing cloudb of smoke rolling in thick folds and surrounded with sparks started from the direction of the battery, darkening the atmosphere and throwing their deadly fire.

respectively, are a distance of two miles. Then after having discharged its tremendous burden of shells, the batteries were withdrawn to a safer spot, as the Glauconian column gave way to the pressure of the Christian attack. The lower battery, which had the best range and which was stretched along an old river stream, sent forth (Pazayá River continued) to send forth rapid fire and discharge a hundred and high explosions among the Christian ranks.

The clouds of smoke which followed these broad shots provided in dark contrasting, round tops of the enormous cannons. The flashes were red and yellow, rising to the reflection of the powder flashes, and it was impossible to follow them with the eye so rapid was their flight in unintelligible tumult of millions of harsh sounds simultaneously burst forth.

They were also like the noise of saws, whistles and of a thousand

hammers falling, violently on anvils and bars, mingled with a roar of hurrahs, yell, an unusual noise of marching and a combination of other sounds.

And one also might have fancied the unusual storm of marching like the roaring of the waves breaking upon the rocks during a terrific hurricane if the sudden thousands of explosions and cannon broadsides had not added their thunder to all the uproar of the elements, the yelling of the soldiers of both sides adding to the noise.

Any one would have felt diminished as if facing the coming of the last judgement, at the sight of all these Glauconian batteries, thundering and smoking and increasing in strength of number every hour. By no means being brought up and vomiting forth as if they were drawing up death dealing

material from the interior of the earth. As the assailants however recoiled to cover the batteries they commenced to rest, and the Christian column did not come much nearer than 100 yards to these batteries while according to the statement of one of the generals at the commencement of the attack they had succeeded in gaining to a distance of 1850 to 1950 yards, but suffered dreadful losses.

During the first half hour, the amount of Christian soldiers which issued from the Christian works was estimated to be one third of the whole army equivalent to a volume twice the population of Chicago and New York put together, and moving forward as thick as the width of the Mississippi River and coming at the speed

of a lively run on the 119th street of (Cham) Cross road the speed of the oncoming troops was not less than a good lively trot but lower down the wave of assailants spreading over a wider surface, and throwing out several branch lines into the farm fields swept by a searching fire, gradually lost its initial speed and the fringes of the line which was pushed on before the main column behind advanced on the average average, according to the slope of the ground, the fire it faced. The resistance it met not more than a half trot with many stops between.

On the left of the line of this tremendous assault the principal column the breadth of which varied from 300 to 500 men would

with an average length of 15 miles reached the upper edge of the escarpment of Rio Buena three miles from the city and plunged down upon the enemy like an avalanche.

This part of the battle was a magnificent spectacle especially during the fight at close quarters to see the forest of bayonets meet, ringing like a sea of anvils with the assault units still making their way in thick columns of scattered fighting men over the works toward which the Glendale soldiers gradually accumulated in dense masses to defend in vain, then forcing on before them the enemy while shells or flooded in rivers of fire.

But this splendid spectacle of the battle only lasted for four and twenty minutes, the fierce

Christian column by losing two ¹²¹ many men in killed and wounded diminished gradually the force and the violence of the assault. In front of the attacking forces there was formed an incessantly increasing counter wave of Glendale line which ultimately opposed the assault with their full strength and indeed prolonged the stubborn resistance at other sections of the battle line.

From the right the Christians continued to push on eastward toward the Mascali works, massing against the defenders in great numbers.

By the middle of this hour of the morning the ferry headed National soldiers already more than twenty six miles long suffered in that short time to five times the loss of both sides at Gettysburg, and made but very slow progress, and the still fiercer

attacking Christian forces elsewhere found it difficult to break the enemy's line under Adele Do Garb strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements, when all of a sudden general Pan Sogam's troops broke the Glandelinian front of general Calmanna. A decisive action took place along Soap root creek at a point some distance up not far from its source.

Then a fresh band of the attacking Christian forces rushing toward the plains to the north of Delaine overpowered whole divisions of the foe which had been resisting so gallantly at this spot.

This partial success of the Christians did not last long, however.

The Glandelinian forces situated at the base of the

hills were no longer directly menaced, but the disasters caused by the Christian assault were not withstanding very considerable. A large number of Glandelinian resistance regiments were swept away, the losses of the main Glandelinian army was awful, and large forces of Glandelinians holding vast tracts of pasture and cultivated ground now covered it with dead and wounded in unbelievable numbers and was being traversed by the slowly advancing Christians that drove the Glandelinian pell-mell a misfortune which was all the worse on account of the almost general destruction of this section of the Glandelinian army. A long line of Glandelinian soldiers comprising according to the various estimates that was made from 1000000 to

124 1,300,000 soldiers, Zimmernarians, Zimmernarian, the Hollentarians or Amorian Souldiers was completely destroyed.

When seen from a higher elevation all the retreating Glandelivians forced on the rear by the advancing Christians contributed to the unusual scene of the battle.

As is always the case in the events of this war, the misfortunes of the Glandelivian army proved to be a source of gratification to the victors.

During the earliest period of the battle of this second morning, while the Glandelivian officers looked at the scene of their defeat with stupor and were bitterly lamenting over the destruction of so many soldiers and the fury of the Christian charge, hundreds of curious and reckless spectators, non

combatants brought daily by river steam boats from many points came to enjoy at their own the contemplation of all the splendid honors of the terrific conflict. 125

The aspect of the advancing waves of victorious Christians as they appeared covering the land except as thick as the thickest grass was scarcely less remarkable than the sight of the immense columns in motion.

The reddish purple aspect of the uniforms of these troops made a magnificent sight as they pressed on over the rough surface of the ground roughed with sharp edged projections which resembled steps, pyramids, pyramids, or twisted columns on which it was a difficult matter to venture except at the risk of leaving the feet and hands and yet exposed to the merciless pierce of the glances beyond.

126 Soon after the commencement of the prodigiously dominating ylande linear action, the intel on ward motion of the Christian troops which by breaching portions of the ylande linear front had ultimately given back to cover, especially those exposed to the artillery storm but to the Christian side no retreat was visible, notably to heavy pieces.

And these inconceivably torn and shattered lines of attack showed to view but as if through air-holes, front troops continually filled the gaps.

Elsewhere amid the confusion and roar of the squall a malaric clanking sound was incessantly heard, proceeding from bayonets meeting bayonets at points where the opposing lines closed and where the ylande linear frontal column was breaching before the pressure of the Abbaconners

assault. Somewhere, along 127 portions of the ylande linear position, a kind of machine gun-battery came into play which either opened fire at close range checked a portion of the Christian attack or Christian shells burst among them with a devastating crash giving vent to the fury of the Christians then opposed.

ylande linear masked batteries composed of various cannons according to the degree of range affected them, jettied out a hellish fire of grape shrapnel fire-bombs gas-bombs and cannon fire from all the position.

Even on both banks of the hostile River long lines of artillery were incessantly drum rolling with their scath shaking cannonading thunder, and the soil appear to be burning and pierced by fiery smoking crevices.

In the slope of Castello.

ridge quite close to the main
line of general Hamilton's troops,
where the Christians were of
attack pressed on like a moving
stone. Hedge general Accountants
noticed a remarkable modest
disasterous to general Turner's rebel,
for immense thick lines of
Abbeemans were surrounding a
division of Turner's American forces,
and thus showing the measure
of success the inevitable columns
of Christian troops had reached.

In like manner general
Paul Marcus's Abbeemans which
advanced rapidly from the
left over Meadow Runkle cap-
tured many prisoners and
destroyed a whole glancolman
column.

Beyond the work the Christian
line which was by the batteries
retarded in its progress had
not contented itself with falling
a moment to cover but by their
return ^{fire} ~~at~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ laid many an artillery
man low.

Great column of Glancolmans 129
broken to pieces by the Christian
assault recoiled to the rear in
great disorder and although they were
only separated and spread and stretched
out in disorder on the uneven valley
of the stream, numbers of the
Glancolman brigade were still
resisting the Christian assault
and several had even preserved
their lines.

On the north of this Mc Holleston
River River branch, rose some Glancol-
man brigade which had perhaps
been preserved from the fire of the
advancing Christians by the cover-
ing batteries of their own side,
were when these batteries were
completely surrounded by a whole
division of Winche Rhyawhileans,
and their resistance still con-
tinued desperately until then it
could not be contained
as yet if these glancolmans
had either perished, surrendered
or aid had come and shown the

Thyrsus-like but in some places
long strokes of yucca-like leaves. Large
field-batteries supported by strong
lines of Munchien and Mangabou
Glorde infantry formed in solid
columns, very close together were
sufficient to partly retard the pro-
gress of the ~~Christian~~ assault, to
ever change the direction of the
Christian movements and to cause a
lateral diversion.

Not far from the mainthundering
batteries along this stream on the
western bank a large column
of Omarion was noticed moving
in a suspicious direction, and
which by itself had been able to
repel back a fierce attack of
Ben Soyom left, and to prevent
it from pouring through Huan
Glor which of exploration exposed
the Christians to a terrific
fire that almost deforested
the glen of the trees, a wide
band of the beautiful wood,
confining to the various arti-

mates that were made from 131
130000 to 160000 trees, oaks,
pines or not a brace that were
almost destroyed.

The Christians that stormed through
here suffered frightful losses.
This Omarion column that appeared
at this quarter seemed to be a heavy
force of reinforcement, under general
Hamilton, and it was thrown forward
by the movements of Booldien
divisions in the rear, but despite
its strength as it halted was
partly thrown back by the
weight of the advancing Christian
column, and had finally fallen
back, but nevertheless it threw
itself before the assaulting columns
so as to bar all approaches,
taking advantage of a slight depression
in the ground which presented
a strong position to them.

The attack had bent and buckled
and torn the forest line, but had
failed in breaking it and the forest
line had remained in position.

so to speak along the river, which Christian assaulted it, threatened to destroy the completely.

Along the very stream of the Mc. Hol River, infantry & most of the war held by a hidden Glandtman battery and strong force of 8. vollier infantry, the ground was covered everywhere with concealed abatis and rifle pits formed into long apparently made trunks, all the trees had been broken & cut down and formed into a huge natural abatis interlocked with stone & iron and staked pine and small sharp stones tied to the branches.

The nearest of these abatis that were met with were cotton bolls at unequal distances from the position and fallen trees with their branches interwoven with barbed wire were placed against these many bolls taken from a pool and with factories from the lower town two towns.

These kind of machinery placed right make a formidable impervious

barrier. A specter might have said it up to a number of these abatis positions which were no longer 133 river and other trees and as from one chimney. Then on the plateau above the battery and the lower positions everything by the battery & the battery double rows of artillery with in front and as if we might justly say that by the aid of this tremendous artillery the landscape had been perceptibly modified and only along this tributary was the breastwork brought back.

And yet this tremendous artillery fire of the Glandtman one of the most important and terrible in the battle is but an insignificant episode in the story of the sound booming volume of flame and heat it was a mere "salutation" of the brass, a rehearsal of what was to come.

When two hours later the detachments were moving to overwhelm this section and using their artillery to destroy the abatis, the

Glendaleman batteries were reinforced and during the next four hours more than seventy five devastating broadsides with the annihilating fury of a Mt Pelee eruption have been discharged, but the Christian batteries covered the Christian assaulting force and during this period seven desperate charges had been made and during three of them the advancing Christian columns have been more than eighteen miles in length and whole many forward to the storming have covered areas of more than three square miles coming on with the irresistible force of as many powerful football players running for a tackle the rugged porous red ground was in a perfect state of cultivation and dotted over with trees and farm houses.

But they couldn't face the fire of those rebel batteries.

In former phases of the battle thousand of other rebel cannon

have gradually stopped some parts of the Christian advance and during all the enemy had lengthened and heightened their works. 134

The mass of Christian reinforcements the total line of general & Ben Logan's army of which is three or four times bigger than Jack Macon's and still larger than the most considerable of general Venable's left center, is in rage from its own left to its right everything of the natural strength of successive reinforcing brigades thrown forward into the attack.

The whole main line of the Christian attack however has gradually but quickly driven the Glendaleman steadily back and then extending the long wave along the New-Hartford tributary. And by successive added divisions the Christians covered by their own artillery storm incessantly renewed one attack after another and ultimately drove the enemy further and further.

The Glendaliam armies generally being looked upon as immobile as a wall of rock, it is now a very strange thing to see them begin to lose so disgracefully. The few generals themselves wondered from what immobile mass some of all their thrust can proceed which spread out in immense waves over the vast regions of this enormous battlefield.

Where were those enormous bodies of Winkie Abyssinians or tens of thousands enough to gather immediately into long columns and always rush on to the charge with irresistible fury.

Many battle investigators as I have already said has not completely answered these questions the positive solution of which would be so highly important for spies of both sides.

According to general James Scanlon the Nationals are too much excited over the past disasters to be stopped now in their attack

and moved forward like an 136
irresistible flood. His statement though not believed, has nevertheless become the hypothesis which is now thought beyond dispute by those who look upon battle as being a series of war phenomena caused by opposing armies of such vast strength.

The remarkable incident that the Christian left was strongly placed, and that all the National batteries were arranged in a long line along the same stream - but a great distance back as of long lines of machine gun batteries is one of the great points which testify in favor of this opinion as to an armed Christian nation and give to it a high degree of probability.

The Christian left under general Antonio Remegna was the principal position of general Vasson's army and is defended by a series of earth works, with

137 the batteries mentioned before, some ranged in chains and others somewhat distant from one another but still maintaining an evident mutual connection, which all the time of the battle constituted a line of the most terrific artillery fire on record, the total development of which is about 22 miles in length.

This long extent of batteries on the Christian left does not exactly coincide with the semicircle of batteries formed by the armies under General George McCallister, Bruno Angle, William Hubbard, Donald Aunard, Daniel Jones, Paul Marcus, the divisions under Clyde Guerin and those of General Robert Bowen and Henry Grant.

Like a series of exploding volcanic craters this great tremendous line and half arc of Christian batteries kept the two extensive chains of rebel artillery very busy and this most tremendous artillery duel

of countless thousands of cannon 138 extended its immense curve in a northwesterly direction across the territory from 10 miles south of Centelle to 20 miles north of Dolans to the North Bend of Chickadee Creek on the south it is terminated beyond the Mc Hollister Run tributary, raising again to Hendro Bendro Junction so as to range an artillery storm ten times worse than all the artillery havoc of the whole War World was but put into those four hours of a thundering hell.

The roaring batteries of General Charles Brown, positions, George Grant, and the centimeter cannons of General Mallorn's army were in the midst of this thundering uproar along South Water Street so called the first evidence of the first most terrific artillery activity of the war.

The whole a considerable space extends in which no battles have

I can observe the group of the
Jeepes position at which the chain of
batteries recommences presents a large
number of machine and shrapnel
cannon which for during the full
day of the battle manifested the
most terrific power of their shell
fire by the unusual abundance of
their discharges.

At this point a branch stretching
along Ann White Creek in an oblique
direction from Point Daniels, to Juan
Fernandez plantation as far as the
active batteries of General Jack Mauer,
uniting themselves with the main
principal chain which passes
beyond in a north-east direction
to the hills of Sabanon River.

The batteries of Richard Mc
Canther, and also of Kindermans,
Abram, and Tanna extending to
ward Cortallo, George Ningo in the
territory of Santa Cruz and Semaya
a little to the north succeed-
ing one after another connect the
link of the Jeepes position of

General. Eunda, lines where the
country is now agitated by
violent shocks caused by this
awful drumming artillery fire and
the surprising crash of so many
explosions. This region may be
considered as the great focus of
the many powerful Christian
batteries.

In the kind of broken ground
which connects a part of the
Mc Whithers Run with the
Indo Drano Junction and repeats
Cortallo far from Dolorene
one hundred and nine batteries
are vomiting out a stream of
death and destruction in full
activity against the responding
Glandelinian batteries destroy-
ing from time to time the
Glandelinian positions and salient
and sometimes cause terrible
explosions of the enemy's munition
deposits with a noise like some
volcanoes exploding bodily
covering with earth and other

to his whole brigades of soldiers
from Kinderhook to the two Mc Curt
lars every large battery including
probably the almost unknown positions
of Rudolph Remondale is strongly
defended by artillery.

There are those of Jacob Baldwin,
Richard Woodrich, Vernon Flores, Hans
Scamboke, Baljuran and Kauffman
which last has no less than
45 parks of great combat shield
guns twenty eight of which are
being brought into action and
lastly General Gannon.

Then to the southeast, the
batteries of general Coram, Am
layman, Gilotie, Ternate Cilleber,
Mundori and Sigdon there from
as it were two central main
batteries.

Northward of Sigdon the
line of batteries curves grad
ually so as to follow a direct
parallel to the Mc-Holberton
tributary.

During this terrible hurricane

of artillery fire the Glandelin-
ians unable to withstand the H2
Christian charge had fallen
back to cover while all the
far artillery stayed the Christian
advance. General Johnston Marley
was worried exceedingly.

General Shuder like the lion
of Angelina and other Christian gen
erals had their victorious columns
now extended in a line over and
in the captured position, covered
by the Christian artillery fire,
farther on there are the numerous
divisions, one of which Vernon
with a captured Glandelinian
battery in his possession was
looked upon by the Glandelinian
generals as St. Michael and
Raphael come down to lead the
Christians on to victory.

Of all generals he was the
most dreaded of general Vurnon's
army. The elongated Christian line
under this general comprising about
a dozen Wicker Divisions under general

Glendelvinia to the main line of general James Gammon in which no less than fourteen divisions of a million men such as reckoned as being in full possession of the Glendelvinian works and still in full activity.

To the left of this column the line of battle suddenly changes its direction and describes a graceful semi-circle across the main Glendelvinian right from Fields Run to Dolours Junction and to Costell. town.

Thirty four thundering batteries are situated along this stretch of captured Glendelvinian works extending from city to city.

The day before the battle the enemy had been in possession of the two cities. On the night following the first day of the battle the Christians were in possession, and the enemy on the second day were driven ten miles further and put in a jeopardized condition.

General Elias Dermo one of

the best of all Christians command often imperiled the enemy to a great degree, but never bef. had he done this. No wonder Dermo was worried. Dermo alone was responsible, he alone led in chief command this tremendous attack.

Farther toward the Center general John Scanlon had come up with two divisions one 14,300 320 strong the other, 17,716 716, all Dondokhains.

Next comes up to reinforce the attack general Ginyigue, Schloeder, and Delhadi forming at St John's and Saganu willuiger and the region of Dermo Junction.

The whole line of the Christian attack as well as the parallel columns of Bassendale, Desmond, Christie Wilson, and Donald Auerand are covered by a great number of batteries and immense squadrons of cavalry who ride horse-cowboy fashion and are invincible and all of them continue to be active actors there.

are divisions of Infanteries, Dorndorfs, and Concentric enormous columns two of which are 27,000,000, strong.

In possession of the work of the Glandelinian Center, in front of the impassable abatis are another portion of Thomas divisions which is probable of Abyssinians, and here they were checked.

Since this progress infantry activity of both sides is not manifested with any more degree of violence for the presence until the outlook reaches the high plateau of Central Creek.

There a series of most dangerous Glandelinian batteries placed on a rise of ground and which extends across along the whole plateau from the southern end to the north had been the first to be captured.

This dangerous array made Manley apprehensive and desperate. If his son John was anywhere near, a try-letze he would not need to worry.

as they are good chieftains. Manley hoped for some luck however. He had plenty of fresh forces that had never been in the battle and his hope went higher with the knowledge that the two lines of batteries on the Mc Hollister Run tributary had checked the progress of general Cassendale, temporarily at least.

Outside of the unmeasurable artillery storm the infantry action had lulled. He decided to make a supreme effort to recover his lost ground.

On his left he had a reserve of fresh divisions extending along Central Creek plateau.

General Colto Sima than the celebrated Hendrix Dargen whose divisions were brought up later, the forces under Thomas Cleveland, Giuseppe Jansen, Johnston Mantle, Bicknell Turner and Mc Hollister Johnston were the other forces thrown into position to prepare not for defense but to attack.

To the rear near the Bend of Central Creek and to the left center of the Glend, array thirty massive fresh Comorian divisions more active and terrible than those which were so badly driven back, formed and went into position in two long wedges one of which was parallel to an along Central Creek and the other crossed obliquely the Castelle Junction.

Among these numerous Glendelinians there are some generals the names of which have become famous on account of the frightful disasters which have been caused by their method of warfare.

Such are general, Saonia Meltonia Bicknell Calmaria Shoemannia the still more dreaded one Raymond Richardson Federal and Bicknellian Tamerline, who during battles of the past were a great help to the Glendelinian cause, general, Emory Poy and Calmaria Shoemann besides Roy Dugan, these last generals of which are probably the most formidable of all

of Goodlier generals, having who at their command, Tumorannan, Mungabon, Culbencife, Zimmerman-sons, Inc - Holbertmann and other troops which are classed as the main best column and are much dreaded.

At first it was planned to use these to repel the Christian assault further, but the depressions of the situation interrupted the plans and taking advantage of the fact that the Nationals were checked at Central Creek, by the abater and two lines of batteries it was decided to reform the line and then to make an immeasurable offensive to retake the last positions early in the evening.

Yet the peak of most dreaded rebel generals who rise to great honor and commission are Calmaria Shoemannia Umhore Federal Umhore Fuller, and Federal Johnston and they are some of the more better for their knowledge of country and their ability of carrying out plans.

Including those south of Central Creek and on the great plain of Para Pato, there like wise were brought up western may insignificant divisions of volcanic thundering batteries, some already in action and some already being placed into position, under the command of general, P. hyrachien and Benayagat. um.

Occupying an elliptical space of which is about two hundred miles long, this group of Glandelirian battery backed by infantry, comprising the Whimmes and Condensers and Pharfansons, and Growly ways was just now looked upon as but one battery, in great activity, it is the cluster which on Central Creek corresponds symmetrically to Doo Doo Castello, artillery storm.

South of Doo Castellio artillery line which is perhaps the most destructive batteries of all the main of war apparently offers no artillery for a length of 8 miles, which the Nations

took advantage of but to 150 his right the battery series recommences and during the common duel batteries still in action open at intervals here and there. as if volcanoes crashing out in desultory fashion.

While he was making preparations Manley taking advantage of the lull in the infantry action decided to inspect the Christian armies and observe their movements. The three batteries of Jacob Baldwins among the artillery parks under generals Antonio Sanguine, Tony Sanguine Antucoto, and others terminated the series of the main devastating Christian batteries, and Manley noticed the activity of the extreme Christian line in pursuance of his work disclosed by some other less elevated position down to the extremity of Central Creek as far as Dolorene. He observed also to his dismay that this

was not all, the armies under general Richard Kindermann. situated now in his main work on a line with general Lerguere were likewise volcanic in their fury and of the same direction - he followed toward Schladerline, from the line as he ultimately touch upon the junction of Dolours on which were the main Christian batteries under Mc Cannell.

And what worried him still more was another menace. Stretching across on along Chickadee Creek the great Christian line under general Dargar extending toward Catello and ultimately joining with others was moving forward to renew the attack.

Thus is completed all the movements which endangered his already shattered command.

Within this region of battle a multitude of the fierce Winkia Abyssinians, which belonged to whom Manley could not tell was

making a very suspicious move - 152
ment and their covering batteries in their action looked like turning the landscape into flaming volcanic craters. Manley guessed something wrong. What in the heck were the Christians up to?

Of the Abyssinians making this suspicious movement were of the Valentians, Mariams and De Paul, whose batteries still were in full activity and more than 2000 guns just then opened a terrible broadside that shook the earth.

Among these starting to move through Deadrich's glen we must especially mention those under general Hanson Mc Cann and whose own batteries in covering his movements roared and smoked like so many volcanic cones of eruption exploding at once.

Manley decided to put general Blannighlinger on Mc Cann's way as soon as possible. The

forms had two divisions one under general Gingermap and Black Brooks each more than 13,000 000 strong, and the advance of the first which Manley hoped to put into full activity was slower than supposed and must be reckoned among the most magnificent Glandelinian forces on record.

Of the other three of general Black Brooks was only a section of those already in the battle which is without doubt the second most remarkable Glandelinian division known.

Manley was apprehensive and impatient over the delay and he sent orders for them to hasten on.

Manley decided to do something in the meanwhile. Round to his left the line of batteries at the hills beyond the abatis which over look the region had also checked the Christian forces at this point, but the

Christian batteries were also - 154
vastating the artillery. On the west of Cullen Run the Christians were moving forward again making a fierce noise like dreadful subterranean forces.

There were masses of dark gray uniformed Calverusian soldiers much dreaded and if the reader is to believe it there too was up to some trick.

General Kenia of the rebel Mungaboo divisions was feeling in to the right perhaps the only one which was close enough to Manley's satisfaction.

Manley gave orders to San Cataldo not to waste his ammunition the river districts which was within his new war - his advantage and - he like were distributed his forces with a great speed. Here he threw them behind new works.

At about 13 miles nearer he ordered general Wold the world to go into position and stay there.

Though he knew it was dangerous general Manley decided to watch all the development of the Christian movements to discover whether he could follow his plan or not. He looked toward Intello Junction.

This district along which towers the lofty Gdemme trees and which continues toward the south fronted by a line of big cannon as loud as volcanic mountain and which is prolonged by strong men Christian armies, is the supreme danger point under Tschirich Buldum, an Igner My-ledge of the Christian rule.

All the other Christian divisions which sprang into view from the rear were perfectly well more toward D alone appear to be general Great heart. Domuloham, while in this location some of Manley's batteries appeared to have completely lost their activity and to the left there is only one battery in action that under general's Bacteria and Cameron

1st. Guard the Christian line 136 of drum drum fire along the whole Christian line of and from the batteries in their possession were devastating his line of artillery and with regard to the new line of artillery fire along Central beach it is developing at the left of Eimom corner with perfect regularity like the rest.

The Ungolman generals George James Wade, Henry Granada George Vincent James Seward, and others were moving up with more troops concentrating between Gacholup, Nees and 3d Keith farm.

It was evident to Manley general Verrin was going to make a supreme effort, for his engineers let go a long series of terrific explosion of volcanic force either through their exploding of mines or fearful artillery discharges. In Manley's side some of his best batteries though even then being also does not present a

single effort of successful operation. It can be a remarkable fact that the two artillery chains on both sides of Central Creek, and Cortello Junction are situated exactly at the antipodes one of the other and also in the vicinity of the two cities the existence of which has alone checked a portion of the Christian advance.

More than this, there two great lines of Glendale line batteries which are now the most active of them all are on the west bank the other on the east, he are Manley's only hope.

But it was not a worry to the Christians. The two small cities were surrounded by a circle of great batteries and there as also was on this awful battle field, it is from the midst of the plain or immediately within range of Central Creek that the most

reliable Christian batteries are situated. These batteries were to be advanced. In like manner the batteries of Buldwin and Jackson Evans were on the extreme right.

With regards to the Glendale batteries which are all in action, and which devastated the Christian charge, the real results have not yet been absolutely proved, but even if these Glendale batteries situated along the river should be in full activity their results might depend on the force of their discharges for general Vinson has plenty of batteries to cover his attacks, for this very reason of action still possesses a large number of good ground to be thrown up into positions.

What general Manley desired earnestly to know is what are the number of Christian batteries devastating his lines.

which are still vomiting forth against his own batteries during this present lull of the infantry action? It is difficult to ascertain, for often soon some Christian batteries have seemed for a long time quiet and then they too would explode their thunders in a noise as if suddenly the sleeping force beneath the earth is aroused and some fresh volcanic outlet is opened through the ground.

When Manley finally woke up to the realization of the situation the look of the Christian army moving against her, appeared as if a volcano was well along the very earth, he decided that if he must save his army from disaster he must strike.

On the other hand his staff generals believed it was impossible to drive the Christians back by a charge, but still others thought that it would be possible that some sort of maneuver from which he could

at least retard the Christ 160 year success, or which may partly, throw back their tremendous assault at least temporarily, but though the majority of them disagreed with him saying his motive was exceptionally dangerous to had entered decisively into his purpose, but deciding to maintain communication with all the rest of his forces.

He fully depended upon the number of batteries along Central Creek, and all the number of cannons which served for his purpose therefore he ascertained it could be done in a merely approximate way.

Gen Cortes enumerates 227 active batteries, on the Christian side Baldwin gives at the large number of 270, one hundred and twenty of which are comprehended in a near Rock Glen but this latter estimate is probably too small. To the

numbers of these batteries, stretched nearly all of them along the whole battle line, must be added the various machine gun batteries nearly all of them facing Central Creek - which are placed to repel any rebel assault that was to be made.

With regards to the thousands of inactive cannon so far not in use which are left for the present in the rear show that general Venable's army was well prepared for battle.

Terrible assaults from 162 the Confederate army.

Results produced by the immense drive. Hypotheses as to the origin of the assault Growth of the battle near its second days conclusion.

One of the most decisive arguments which the readers would wish to use in favor of a free common communication existing between the nature of an assault and how the enemy could do it after being broken up so terribly by the former Christian attack would be drawn from the large column of Cutler's troops which rushed like a long storm wave from all quarters during the assault, and also added by Zimmermann's and Mc. H. Ostermann's.

During the commencement of the assault general Guibé

made desperate attempts to absolutely "guess" approximately the volume of Cutler's soldiers which made its rush upon him most wildly, but he could not surround them and though he repulsed this section of the wave attack he failed in capturing any prisoners.

The fury of the counter attack was supreme - but by taking his own scale of comparison the onrushing Glendoleian column which crashed fiercely against his front in all ways was while giving forth their famous "devil yell" he found this mass though reduced by their terrific loss would be equivalent to a good victory if he had lost any of his caution. Though he repulsed the assault the Cutler's under Blain Nightlinger were more successful elsewhere. All eng. general Tassandals,

line the fury of the attack was murderous. The Christian 164 wave was torn to pieces but fortunately general Buldwin's batteries were in place and a disastrous fire was opened upon the successful foe.

The Cutler's facing Barran-dub line however stormed the battery and pressed on so doggedly that numbers of rebel soldiers got in among the batteries.

Now in their same track place on the coverage of fourteen men minutes he noticed one discharge of his artillery tear away a portion of the Glendoleian wave, and though the other column came on he arrived at the result that such a discharge of artillery might be estimated at 2,892,999 cubic yards of volleys of yuffs and counter a discharge to that of a permanent stream discharging 55 gallons a second for that space of time.

If the Glandelinian artillery did not cover the attack his batteries could have annihilated the assault, but for a time his batteries were in danger of being captured.

Added to this account ought to have been taken of the enormous crushing column of rebel soldiers which were pressing on every where and Baldwin's line bended before the pressure of the assault and was forced to spread out in an immense arch though facing the unresolute soldiery of dangerous Glandelinia.

In this great struggle it happened that these Glandelinian column forced Baldwin's line but by desperate efforts he saved most of his batteries and made a slow withdrawal.

The firing of Baldwin's line even though receding was so

immensely murderous that the Glandelinian soldiers fell apparently in numbers as thick as heavy showers of rain and formed windrows of dead and wounded in a few minutes.

According to the written statements of Baldwin himself the Glandelinian attack was finally staggered by a long line of centimeter guns that has just vomited forth with the fury of as many volcanoes.

As it might be said long time before general Vunan must be looked upon as the "Alexander the Great" of Abbeinnia. He himself said that the Glandelinians under their general Britain Night-longer is looked upon as the fiercest Omanians of all and that their assaults may be compared to the same carrying power and vigor of the Christian attacks themselves on account of their same fighting qualities, because they are of the same

blood and have the same tenacity and dogged determination to stop such an assault mere bravery does not count. It takes sheer force of numbers. It is probable that most of the attacking Glandelinians come from parts of Mam-
 leys reserve and they owe the tenacity of their driving attack to the reckless nerve of their generals and also owe their mobility to their innumerable numbers which in one great mass can fill every all the continually made gaps of the moving line of attack.

Army composed in great measure of all sorts of Glandelinians a body formed in this one long line of battle of which may be noted noticed from the standards they carry besides their national flag.

Along Baldwin line the foe attack was beginning to be successful but along Quonlins line the rebel line was unable to press on any further though it stormed with fire.

The left of this line 16 of charge being composed in great measure of 3 summer warriors and Mc. Hollistinians was nevertheless unable to press on over one hundred yards from the start and if this part of the assaulting line was not covered by the artillery fire of the batteries on Central Creek it would have been annihilated.

And it would have been unable to proceed at all if it were not rendered safe by these batteries to go over exposed ground and the gradual slackening of speed and ultimate stoppage of their division of attack were chiefly caused by the letting loose of Christian machine gun batteries in too unusual positions to be reached by rebel artillery.

During this rapid loss of their numbers, the rebel line went on hundred yards only and then halted, and

the left of this section contained in their numbers but a very slight quantity of men in comparison of what they had before.

Yet the greater section of the line contained enough men to over-whelm portions of the Christian line.

General Vissers officers noticed that the various nature of this assault which was hurled fearfully upon them by Mamley also tend to show that he had formed his plans as compared by any historical See, Grant, or heroes of Europe.

Ordinary assaults or counter attacks which is usually delivered in battle and which is most abundant in force and energy are also similar which like this one can cause in common disasters At this assault the Glancelineans were howling their devil yell apparently at a hundred million awful blasphemies in a moment time

Sometimes the whole column 170 would scream it at once, one might fancy themselves in hell and witnessing the terrible noises and scenes there. At a point where the foe did fall back, they withdrew only like an ebbing tide.

All along Clyde Guimbis lines almost all other component parts of the Glancelinean assault were found to have gradually disappeared but still were found to the north either still pressing on, or were withdrawing.

Being torn up by the merciless Christian fire, just as they never expected to be in any other battle before the survivors were forced to go back or suffer annihil-ation before the generals could bring up other bodies.

Thus along Guimbis, here the Glancelinean assault was repulsed and the Glancelineans who escaped were fortunate to escape capture. Baldwin troops had won

usual difficulty in repulsing the assault.

General George Callahan was the first to ascertain with certainty four successive periods may and have been observed in every portion of this line of assault upon Baldwins position each of which period assumes a different character owing to the nature and violence of the attacking waves.

After the first period remarkable especially when the Glandelinians succeeded in swarming among Baldwins batteries only to be bayonet shot and stabbed or taken prisoner comes a second in which the entrenchment is lower and during which the majority of the Glandelinians are expelled.

When the Glandelinians had been moving forward with such terrible fury there were first indications of the Christian line being over come, but

when they could not break through Baldwins line where the Glandelinian lines reached the highest extreme.

Lastly when the Christians massed great numbers against the attackers, the Glandelinians still continued the assault, but the latter only advanced from one spot of shelter to another answering the Christian fire as they came on though their batteries ejected nothing new, but plain shrapnell solid shot and plenty of smoke.

Thus the activity of this first Glandelinian counter assault covered by their ^{own} artillery was in proportion to their own numbers, the bravery and ability of their commanders and to the intensity of the Christian fire.

At the commencement of this attack the enemy had rushed forward in great numbers, but by degrees their numbers weakened

simultaneously with the severity of the Christian fire and therefore they gradually diminished in number and testified by their increasing rarity to the approaching cessation of the Tzumaan assault.

In consequence of the difference which is presented by the frequency of attack during the various phases of the conflict observers have at first sight thought that such Glanolinian columns were distinguished by standards peculiar to itself.

American Curdes were looked upon as one of the most dangerous of the Tzumaan soldiers and Zumaan marmas are more especial to the Tzumaan marmas. It is continually stated that the most Glanolinian generals especially hurled Americans to an assault, especially as in this occasion, and with this purpose it was believed they could crush any portion of

In his investigations of the cause of why Blain might have failed in his assault, and of the various artillery fire opened upon his column from Christian batteries such as those of Bulwer and Resendales general R. Lach Brocks appeared to have established an undoubted indication which was beyond dispute that the gradual withdrawal was just forced by sheer pressure of numbers on the Christian side, just that which is produced by the mowing of overwhelming numbers.

Added to this he also found that the Christian artillery swept the open country like a broom, and that Hughes's line of charge was not annihilated, seemed an astonishing miracle.

But nevertheless he lost three quarters of his force or killed.

Black Blod Brooks realized that he could find in the Christian positions artillery of the most destructive type, shield gun, and machine gun both of which he could expect to detect on Baldwin's left on account of their presence within his view, but hidden from the Glandelinians under Nightlinger.

The nature of all of Baldwin's batteries of which however only a slight trace is found on view have not yet been detected, in the Christian position which no doubt proceeds from the difficulty which scouts have experienced in trying to obtain a view of them at a great distance.

Black Brooks had an immense force under his command, and which evidently for come from well disciplined well drilled troops, they consist principally of Condemnians, Americans, and also Omarians and the division contain besides Sukonlefs, Mungabos, Wheelers, Gun-

goleans and Whimie Omarians 176
Kinds. The Turner munitions also enter into the division to the extent of more than one tenth which is a very considerable proportion, and warrants us to look upon his division as an actual army of very dangerous Glandelinian soldiers.

It is to this presence of the Glandelinian force that especially owes its confidence in the general and therefore he longed for the order to try his luck against the Nationals.

Added to Black Brooks' forces were the divisions of the same varied forces under Warheadt Idarry. The presence of those divisions explains Mowley's purpose. And when Blain Nightlinger was captured, he was ordered by wireless telegraph to rally and go to it again, and Brooks, Idarry and Shoemans were ordered forward. Before he started the attack Black,

Baugh wondered to himself:
Is the strength of the Christian
position unusual and especially
that of Mamel Baldur, the same
as those of our positions he has
captured?

He hoped that it was probable
that as regards this point con-
siderable differences might be es-
tablished between his forces and
positions placed along Central
Creek and Elsewhere and those
of the Christian line.

This comparative study however
which would be calculated to
throw light on the situation
has as yet been made at only a
few points.

Before he attacked he must
study the Christian position
as this too Manley wanted.

He knew that Christian
batteries were rare in the posi-
tions situated between the two
cities and if any batteries were
placed there the reports did not

happen to be within view 178
to study the cause of their being
placed into position.

He decided to strike between Volcan
and Cortello. Then when his column
penetrated the National line there
and he gradually increased the force
of his onslaught as his column
passed through, Van der Hart
Desmond, and Schoorman's were
to strike Baldur and Rosendal.
Calbranna Schoorman's and Rich-
nel were to strike at the
left.

It is to be well known that
this plan was to be estimated
on the average at least as
regards the extend of the battle
storm, for every $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet of advance.

Following this changing line
the Central Creek double line
of batteries was to open up
at their best to be a covering
fire.

Following this plan the columns
were to pass on through between the

179 the two cities were to advance to a point 7500 yards to the rear of Ransdalen's army and strike him there while Desmond was to assail him in front. Desmond did not believe that on this account Ransdalen would retire but would maintain his position owing to the enormous forces under General Everett James True which came up in the morning.

Generals Jack Evans and Walter Starving too were there, very dangerous adversaries. To attack them seemed foolhardy but orders are orders.

According to calculations which are laid out it is true on various conditions it would be at a point more than nine miles beyond the city that the enormous forces of Glandelinians in getting between the two cities would attain sufficient energy to balance the weight of the Glandelinian masses, which is hoped to suddenly convert the attack into a great victory.

However whatever the cost general Brooks decided to make the effort.

He believed his forces would have power enough to force back all the Christian troops opposed to him, and if however the divisions be tripped by the Christians and cannot escape as quickly as they should he decided to exercise the pressure of the assault in every direction.

The assault was launched. It was as if a sea swamped the land. It happened contrary to Black Brooks's expectations. There was not one Christian battery between the two cities but the Allynshian line of infantry was impassable. In this second affair Night Singer was wounded.

General Shae's masses of troops of Cutthroats rushed on with such force and fury as to break and buckle up all of Ransdalen's line with Desmond combining with him but his

however from some unknown cause a portion of Desmond's divisions was caught at Elders Cross Roads and could not escape as quickly as the Christian column reformed and to save them from capture is directed in general Shoenmanna exercised the full pressure of his attack all along the line, untill Desmond's divisions ultimately finding their way back from cover to cover untill they again reached the cover of their own artillery.

And to this incessantly increasing pressure the reader therefore must attribute the results - that sections of the Christian line fell back to the main positions from which it was impossible to dislodge them.

Black Brocks directed his part of the assault between the two cities, hoping to break and rupture the

Christian line and the battle there appeared as if violent eruptions were breaking through the ground.

But why should the Christian line at this point hold, when Shoenmanna carried his own part of the line, when by the other effects of Desmond's main line over coming the columns of Christians pressing them literally "down", Brocks himself ought simply to prevail on his point.

But his plan failed desperately. Ray Dugan, Harbogh Harry and others had not yet moved against Baldern.

In the present state of this conflict Black Brocks failure is a question to which it seems absolutely impossible to give a satisfactory answer, and investigators must at least have the merit of candidly acknowledging their ignorance on this point.

The discovery of this result which was to be the means and making known to others the enormous activity

of the opposing Christians doubtless sooner or later explained to Black Brook to him in what way this activity is exercised all along the line. But at the present time the fury of "hell" that is taking place was somewhat successful elsewhere.

Be this as it may the direction direct observations which have been made on the results of the assault have now rendered it a very doubtful point whether Black Brook's assaulting column proceeded from one and the same army depended upon, or from the supposed Mc Hollister's division which is said to advance to the attack and therefore the general sent a telegraph message demanding why Harbord's army did not move to the attack.

But divisions which are first very close to one another at first showed no coincidence in the times of their terrific movements and when called upon moved forth at different times, in attacks which were most dissimilar both in appearance and intensity. These desultory movements would

have resulted in disaster if their 18th commanders were not notified of the blunder in time.

General Harbord's not moving forward as soon as expected on the order to advance had been delayed in reaching him was however foreseen. Harbord's army Richman and Calmann's Schoemann have often been quoted as being generals placed in command of dangerously uneven fighting islands, and it is added in corroboration of this assertion that if they couldn't carry a hill or position no one else could.

Although Calmann's Schoemann is so regular in his successes who has his forces situated in a line slightly divergent from the principal line of battle and on the other hand the troops of Damerline, Bechnell's and James Federal extend from north to south it is possible and even probable that a So Bechnell's and Raymond Richardson Federal were situated in positions which were in mutual communication.

Harbord's army had all the while his command.

184 Harbottle Harry ordered all these to concentrate in supreme effort against the two Baldwin generals.

Sometimes during the intervening lull Jack Marcus's batteries had roared and thundered at the same time as Baldwin's, sometimes his batteries were in a state of repose, when Baldwin's batteries were in full activity, and roared up when Baldwin's slackened.

There is nothing which affords the greatest suspicion in the indication of this rhythm or periodicity in the "eruptive" activity of these batteries, and Harbottle was nervous and hoped all the Glandelinian batteries along Central Creek would do their best at all costs.

General Phycan stated that during the preparation for the onslaught, at the moment that Baldwin's positions "erupted" the impulse of the tremendous cannonade manifested itself very strongly along General Paul Marcus's lines, which became far more intense than Baldwin's artillery fire.

185 If Don Castello failed to cover the attack the greatest slaughter on record would occur.

A comparatively calm lull however soon succeeded this temporary artillery storm and along Jack Marcus's line no increase of artillery activity was noticed. If the batteries of Baldwin, the two Marcus's and others are in the one and same position, and extend as much as the Glandelinian batteries of Central Creek all the rebel batteries must necessarily open forth simultaneously with the beginning of the assault.

Don Castello received strict orders, and the command for the assault was given now when the attacking line surged on, as has often been expected and noticed the artillery of Baldwin's line opened, without a simultaneous crash from the two Marcus's which batteries are respectively the strong points of the former.

Therefore Harbottle Harry's troops managed to ascend the rise of ground toward Jack Jack Marcus's position.

and yet as near as 10,827 feet, without a simultaneous movement of troops under Bicknell, Schoomany, Federal and the others whose lines received an artillery fire that tore them up, and respectively one-third, one-fourth and one-tenth of the others were able to go on over a distance of fifteen hundred yards. In like manner general Tammelin's troops moving on, across the divide of the two creeks in no way was able to participate in the attack of general Bicknell's lines opening at a point 900 yards further to the right.

If there is any present connection between these Christian columns and of others, between the two cities it probably must be attributed to the fact of their depending to hold their position on the same ground not because their positions join one to another as the same but because they are so well defended by artillery.

Black Broome and Harbottle Harry observed that his own batteries are not therefore "safty covers" as the Christian batteries cannot be silenced.

Black Broome had forced his point, Harbottle Harry could not break the line of his adversary. or exhibit the least appearance of success, and when Jake Marcus artillery let go, the sound was as if volcanoes were blowing up, though they had not the least appearance of connection.

One part of the line of Glandelinian assault was isolated, and though isolated as they were amid all the battle honours, they went on amid all the other formations of this battle line, though this column appeared as if almost independent of the rest.

Bicknell, Schoomany, and Dugans went forward to the attack on a fury which was never met with in the periods of Glandelinian assaults. Only a very small number of these Glandelinians reached the Christian works. Formerly most Glandelinian officers thought that the national line had issued from the infernal regions itself from the fury of its resistance, they now looked upon the Christian

lives as the resurrected "demons" of the past, and believed that these Christian masses were succeeded hour by hour by the Winkies Abyssinians, the Dondohans, the Angelenians and D Tripolyonians all drawn from various parts of the army to resist this great attack.

From the fury of the resistance they thought also that sooner or later when the whole series of the present resisting Christian forces have been thrown forward to the defense and their cannons seized, their generals could produce easily other reinforcements as quickly from the left of the main line, as the latter are from the right.

In resisting the attack the Winkies however differ so much from the Angelenians in their ability and ferocity as to render it impossible for us to imagine that they have the same eyes, added to which the desperate efforts of the attackers have proved that under such a fearful Christian fire Omarians, Cutten clips and in other

masses of Glandelinians of different or the same has been unable to complete their array against these Winkies, of which fighting qualities the Cutten clips are the same.

The Glandelinian generals are then still ignorant how in the face of such an attack the Christian line can maintain its position and how it can remain connected with the other great battle line which have co-operated in the formation of the main Christian line.

Considered singly such Christian division is about as dangerous to the enemy as any other one very seldom hold a position temporarily, but nearly always permanent, over which a Glandelinian column if it did ever would go like snow over a furnace of red hot coals and the survivors never able to retain communication with the main line of a hour.

If all the Glandelinian generals Haulsault Henry drove the present to face the Christian line. The division thrown against the Abbsounian line under general Jack Evans, accumulated in driving wedges against this Christian position, but the Christian

fire especially of Evans' line gradually formed a long wide window of dead and wounded Glandelinians more or less regular in its formation which ultimately increased to considerable dimensions as the survivors dashed with fury crazily pressed on.

One massive wave of cutters followed another and thus is gradually formed the most dogged assault ever recorded in any battle before.

At all points the attack simultaneously grows worse and worse.

After A long succession of attacks which Jack Evans' batteries met like long lines of fissure eruptions, and which the infantry here tore into shreds by their muzzling fire the survivors at last mounted the walls and then pressed beyond them into the region of the rifle pits which resembles the valley of the ten thousand arrows.

At this first recess of Demmon's line at this section, the left of Evans' line was torn out of shape, and as the pressure of the assault was prolonged like an immense tidal wave upon Glandelinian, and such new section of the

Glandelinian attack changed tactics 191 as if in a desperate football but tackle the Glandelinian assault threatened to increase the coming disaster. But Evans was the "Swamp Fox" of this Christian army. The furthest position was situated about 10,892 feet beyond the rifle pits defended by the left wing of Baldwin's artillery with Everett's position 12,139 feet nearer but on a curved line, General Mauna Loa, 13,943 feet further to the rear and more gigantic still Walter Starring, and Ned Perkins, attain positions 18,372 and 23,950 feet beyond and on ground higher above such position.

This formation of Christian positions by the accumulation of batteries and other war materials opened upon the surprised enemy as if torrents of lava and other matter were cast out out of the bosom of the earth, presenting itself quite naturally to one's mind as if that extent of ground was being blown up by eruptions.

Evans' line sprang to the counter charge and the foe facing a forest of

bayonets recoiled in panic. Most of Everett's Trier division, under general Saurma, Hendso Prevat, -Scopie Spallanzani, and others led the counter charge with unshakable face and no one who would have witnessed it could dispute the result.

General Black Brooks sent many secret service members, and most of them have been led by their investigations under dangerous fire to adopt the cause entirely, indeed long after the battle it is scarcely disputed.

Evans resistance was not the only attendance to disaster. The assault upon Baldwin and the two Marcuses fared far worse. It is to say that in resisting the assault generals Frank Humboldt, Leopold Jensen, and Robert Boven of the Christian side put forth quite a different effort than Evans as to the crying of a stupendous battle line such as that now screaming thundering hell under, Nemo, Rassendale, and Ben Logan.

According to general Logans testimony after wards the Christian line at this

section did not over their present success to the long continued accumulation of fresh troops and savagery of resistance, but later to the fire of batteries, and the sudden upheaval of the whole Christian line.

During some movements of Baldwin's left, the Nationals under Nemo suddenly literally washed upon the enemy's rear a counter charge, his batteries simultaneously upheaves the landscape in countless wild eruptions of shell explosion, and Baldwin opens a tornado of artillery fire, between the two cities, Jac' Gale Marcus crashes a madman's paroxysm of shell fire, and the whole infantry line surges from cover like the bursting of a tremendous flood, and the Gl andolinian wave is swept to pieces and driven back in panic and confusion and general Bichnell wounded.

As an important instance of a counter charge thus launched like an upheaval of the world, one mentions of Paul Marcus grand success who, first meeting the sacred enemies

assault, and then counter charging also.

At this section general Richard Darnall moved forces forward of enormous size, and extended not less than fifteen miles, and one third a mile in the width on the average.

Paul Mercers position was situated about two thousand feet further back on a sort of salient.

To daunt the foe his engineers exploded terrific mines that sent smoke from 1000 to 2000 feet in height, hurling eruptions of ground in all directions, but the rebels not mean to those pressed on. Although one third of the rebels penetrated into the territory of the position which are of a very different character from those of the rest of the position, the main line of assaults did not reach their objectives.

The prodigious onslaught all along Baldwins line was perhaps the most striking instance that could have been observed, and that the enemy generals could have brought forward in favor of Johnston Mansleys idea, nevertheless the efforts of these Glan Delinian columns, and the

nature of these assaults being carried out by Hancock's army, Cal manno Schermannia and other generals is very far however from confirming the ideas of distant witnesses.

The strenuous efforts of the attacking Glan Delinian, seemed to be superhuman and the force of the foe appeared to be formed principally not only of battalions, which constitute scarcely a quarter of the whole attacking line, but of the more dreaded Mc Hollertians and Omorian Cuders, regularly arranged and arrayed like beds of sand on the incline of a talus against the volcano of flame and din of the opposing Christian line.

Omarians and Zimmermanians pressed on one after the other in the greatest order against Baldwins line, which would be an incident impossible to comprehend, if any sudden upheaval of the whole Christian line acting in a counter direction and which might come with sufficient violence to break down the whole Glan Delinian army, and this did happen, and shattered and ruptured

this section of the whole Glandelinian assault, and by mighty explosions of many mines opened out the landscape in terrific eruptions and drove the running Glandelinians into a panic.

This horrible disaster happened to Bicknell's line. Finally when a catastrophe of this kind takes place as was in this one the Glandelinians would lose all control of themselves. In Bicknell's line large avenues were torn the explosion of shells from the concussion formed cracks all over the surface of the ground like those produced in broken glass was visible and their greatest width would be turned toward the shell crater.

Now there were no Glandelinian assaults of this kind before and the waves of Glandelinians which were so terribly pulverized which one might perhaps be tempted to compare with actual devastation of nations of men become more wilder in their confusion in proportion as to how they faced the tornado of Christian fire, and counter charge.

The enormous disaster to Bicknell's 197 line of assault was therefore a disaster similar as if his army was the city of Sodom, and Earthquake and tidal wave devastated it. Bicknell and all his staff were wounded to a serious degree or less and his losses were unbelievable. It is however certain that he had not for some reason thrown his main line in action, but despite being wounded he retained command and strove desperately to rally the survivors while he sent orders for the main line to come on.

He felt sure that the Nationals were weakened by their own losses and that the line was less in extent and that by the main line the Christian forces could be easily carried away by the superior assault which he believed would swallow up the Christian position.

He therefore carried this main assault partly in a south west direction and now an entire Cedarnine horse surged in hellish fury at this section. He begged General Meade to Bicknell to abide to the work.

The other Bicknell did and the battle redoubled in fury. General Phycus as his chief support, brought forward all of his column, but most of his left, - a section of which made a movement as if to try and flank Baldwin's position, and which may be seen coming on in long waves, moved across ground difficult to travel on and here were halted, and finally gave it up and retreated.

However general Baldwin affirmed that long thick wedges of rebel soldiers came speeding up the rises of ground without being very soon reduced, in consequence of the nature of the ground of the acceleration of their speed, and because the artillery fire could not reach them, but nevertheless, these columns without any reason did not come far, gradually halted and then began to withdraw.

This was really the case for the ground was hard to travel over, and the courage of their officers failed them, and that the thick columns of soldiers must have

changed the direction of their 192 movement since this occurrence. The other section of the lines under the two Bicknells had gone on, but it would be necessary to admit that they have been violently handled after having closed with the Christian line, which was either straight or very much angular in position.

So that the reader may understand the nature of the assault it is necessary to go on very lengthy detail in its description.

Never the less the recent observations made by general Black Brooks as he watched the tremendous assault, those also made by Harbottle Horny on the movements of Roy Dugan's columns, and of Darmonds and the two Bicknells, lastly the remarks of Chellina Jamerline who stood on the spot the resistance of the Christian line at all points, have satisfactorily proved that the great wedges, great numbers of Glanclimian divisions, and especially that of Schoemannia, have forced their way and a little beyond the Christian

varying in rigor, from 15° to forty degrees, but they had not maintained their success. It must, besides, be understood that the Glandelinian columns which carried the fiercest defended work and then to be beaten back were exactly those portions which not having experienced any cause for delay, or being checked, or meeting at first no obstacle, during the attack, presented a line of attack of the most uniform consistency and the most regular action.

One of the strongest arguments of the generals of both sides in favor of the theory of the upheaval is that certain Christian divisions, especially those of Minie Albainchiam, Domdoliens, and Conventinians, have been heavily reinforced during the time they resisted the Glandelinians and the whole line raised a million fires.

Now the unanimous testimony of those generals who a few minutes before, witnessed the destruction of the assault against Jack Marcus, where the battle looked as fierce as if the earth had been left open, affording an outlet to vapors, scoriae and lava, and that

the devastated Glandelinian force fell back, the whole line shattered and the Christian line rose in fury against the retreating columns was unusual. The total volume of the assault upon Rannaldar line was no doubt also considerable, but compared with the numbers which struck Jack Marcus line or with the wedge hurled against Evans the former part of the massive assault was of no great importance.

Added to this if the whole Christian line had not been upheaved how could it be that the attacking Glandelinian forces were shot back in such confusion, and with such disaster, and that general Darnonds line which stormed Jack Evans front met a far worse disaster and greater losses?

With regard to general Roy Dugan whose forces were only able to advance 6500 feet, and then retreat rather than face the annihilating fire of Dugan's army, the only witnesses of this disaster were the survivors who fled away to the shelter,

of their defenses distracted with terror. We have therefore no authentic testimony on which we can base any hypothesis as to any slight success of the foe for the disastrous repulse! Quite the contrary the Christian generals themselves who have repelled this Glandelinian storm, since Baldwin have discovered Glandelinian columns moving in long waves, coming one after the other, as in all other past battles, only to be repulsed again and again, and more than this, they have also ascertained that none of the lines of the fiercest Glandelinian attacks, even overlooked by other generals have been at all successful.

It did partly happen that local successes of short duration had been apparently observed on or during the desperate Glandelinian attack made against Jack Evans; in some places the Christian line was pierced as if penetrated by the crash of waves, - especially the front of Everett Jones' line, but it was evidently a hoax as the rebel generals suspected it after the apparent success and ordered a withdrawal but too late to avert

the Chris crushing disaster. Besides 203 Evans line itself being all Winchies are such ferocious fighters when attacked, that to expell it from its position, and to capture its batteries would according to the testimony of general Hansen ^{be} an unusual Supernatural event. Evans has never been driven from any position and to meet a charge from his troops is like a lamb meeting a roaring lion.

But these repulses of the Glandelinian storming force come from the surprise already mentioned added from the mixture of the deadliest artillery fire ever expected which was liberated fiercely from every battery and was also caused by the wave of counter attack which resulted in General Rich-
nell termed it a "longitudinal longitudinal rupture" of the whole line of assault and can be compared to a honor ten hundred times worse than the defeat of the French armies at Waterloo.

None of these prodigious upheavals of the Christian line have been directly observed by officers, as the firing made enough noise to appear as a forest

fire and obscured all observations, and more of the Glendalinian generals could invent descriptions of the scenes, because of the fear of a coming catastrophe which have been since confirmed.

Lastly, the very situation of the Christian positions which were stated before especially those of Jack Evans, which are described as placed one behind the other but close enough to have the foe within range at the same time testified to the quick accumulation of artillery fire that was so severe as to appear like a terrific series of eruptions issuing from the bowels of the earth, and a worse scene among the attacking column.

It is therefore, prudent, to dismiss definitely an hypothesis which marks an important period in the description of Glendalinian battles, but which for the future can only serve to retard the enemy in the future.

As, when the enemy in retreating reached an outlet, especially those Glendalinians before Evans line the Christian forces

strive to close them in, the Christian batteries let go once more, the Glendalinian wave was further decimated, and in retreating the Glendalinian columns were forced to distribute somewhat regularly along the line of retreat, and the panic-stricken columns followed one another as if they were having a race. In other sections however, the Glendalinian wave though repulsed retreated more slowly without any apparent order, crossing ground dreadfully exposed, the situation was dreadful in every direction, the earth seemed to cleft open and rise in terrific eruptions to the sky, sometimes at one point and sometimes at another.

From the town of Dolone which is itself by the stream in great part obliterated, to Catello which is a city of regular size, the battle field presents a remarkable example of the confusion of the mine craters.

Some are perfectly rounded others are broken into by minor explosions and some of them have their circles

are invaded by the waters of the river grouped in some places for the most part in irregular clumps, ever encroaching upon one another and blending their walls, they give to the whole landscape a chaotic appearance.

The aspect of the surface of the awful battle field reminds one exactly of the shell craters seen during the world war, or like the volcanic districts of the moon dotted over as it is with craters.

These were only caused by big mine explosions however. As a type of battle ground pierced for many miles with these mine craters we may also mention the region in front of Ransendals lines in an area of 40 miles, sixty one mine holes of 520 to 650 feet in diameter.

Some are more out of shape deep holes others are large.

Yet these were formed by explosions before the enemy changed over the territory and retreated my Glan delinian soldiers

intrenched themselves in these craters as if in citadels and it took desperate fighting to oust them.

This region of the battlefield could be called "the portion of Hell" almost all the mine craters open on the surface of the ground.

In every direction there may be seen these horrid holes. Some are isolated some either touch or are separated by nothing but land-scapes. And hundreds of thousands of Glan delinian in the retreat use these as a cover to retard if possible the counter Christian attack.

The main form of the Glan delinian assaulting columns during which this tremendous battle takes place was that of long wave formation with the thickest center in the center but other columns advanced in squares.

Whether the Glan delinian be more mobile, and advance in long wedges only a few miles long, or rise in array against the Christian line, facing the

vomiting stream of death and destruction, from the Christian musketry and cannon, or the honor of facing hedges of bayonets as the Nationals counter charge over an extent of ten or twenty miles or more they none the less ad here. As their regular fire so long as the "eruptive action" of the Christian batteries is not maintained upon them too too destructive a degree and the exploding shells fall equally upon their lines.

The fury of the battle is increased by the intensity of the Glendelinian assault.

The terminal portion of the assault which was repulsed deserves from the honor of the situation, the name "End of the world" and the harmony of the uproar, the retreating of the ~~Christian~~^{rebel} column contrasting most gracefully with the nature of the ground.

Along general Desmonds line of retreat the formation was crushed out of shape so completely that these Glendelinian columns, contained very few survivors and were pierced by the attacking Christian line in miniature from which the survivors had very

little chance to escape. Glendelinian columns in facing some of the most severe Christian fire in which the "eruptive action" frequently changes its position and there are the most numerous lines of retreating could not advance even one hundred yards without meeting annihilation.

Very often the "appeared" Christian line finds some weak place in the assaulting waves of Glendelinian soldiers, it hollows them out first with intense artillery fire and then, bringing all its weight in a counter charge to bear on the column which opposed its progress and then it ultimately crushes down the whole line of Glendelinian assault sweeping all before it.

This is exactly what general General Herms Christian line did. Among Christian generals, Jack Evans is the best example of all, and before Desmonds assault upon him was repulsed the main left wing of the Glendelinian army, which now, have been so badly handled was the real army under Desmond. The position of it which no longer ex'ist, disappeared before the Christian fire, and finally

buried the ground under its dead and wounded.

During the lull of the great battle after the repulse of the enemy at half past ten two active Christian columns however never ceased to increase in all their strength from arriving fresh forces, and as soon as the enemy recoiled, any breach in the National line formed by the foe at such was ultimately repaired, the injured cannon were gradually withdrawn and while their remains were gradually hidden behind further works for speedy restoration if possible, fresh ones were brought up.

This former Christian position especially along the line of Evans, the two Mancos, and Rosendale including Reno which is situated still at the same spot, in a straight line with the Junction of Baldern line at the commencement of this wild action had gradually obliterated by artillery fire, and counter attack and by successive machine gun attacks the Glendale line assault, and prolonged investigations of this

position by the general, if possible to find it out would have averted this massacre, of the battle if them all Reno was a "Tornado".

Also in some portions of this attack an evidence could have shown the enemy forces did not reach as far as the very works under Reno and, Jake and Paul Mason, and broke partially against Rosendale, lines, and though moving laterally like a lava flow over the flank of Etna, only felt, general Brown's Angle, lines, and never touched the Christian front under Charge Charles Brown. Charles Brown on this occasion was not in action to any degree.

Yet the effects of this dreadful assault brought about the necessary result of gradually strengthening all portions of the Christian line toward the works that constituted the main defense thus breaking the uniformity of the main Glendale line.

The same thing occurred with regard to Gladerin's front on the side which faces Central Creek. There the main Christian line stands on a kind of long gently sloping hill back where the works had been quickly formed by earth.

If the Christians continue to win victories as in this battle, they can wait out fuel some time or other to bring a speedy end of the war in their own good favor.

The Glandelinians which present divisions had made the assaults of almost perfect regularity are those which have been driven back and now the Indian batteries which were still in a state of activity were being advanced forward and continued to vomit out a large quantity of grape and canister upon the retreating foe.

Among this class of Glandelinians those which attain any considerable fighting qualities are distinguished by their majesty of appearance from all other Glandelinians, and these are the Omarians.

Desmond's column had about 2,000,000 in the assault upon Evans and the others pre-

viously mentioned, after the assault 212 the general had not more 260,000 survivors, which is one of the greatest losses on record for any Glandelinian general.

From his forward division it will be readily understood there was more than 5,000,000 in the assault at other quarters, and though this immense column plunged against the Christian line with enormous fury, the losses reduced this column to only 3500,000 all along the line, while Dugan out of 4,000,000 4,000,000 so to speak prolonged the assault till the highest maximum loss reduced his forces to only 300,000 in killed wounded and prisoners.

Indeed at the sight of such a onslaught one feels as if hurrying the hidden region in view. This feeling of intense excitement mingled with admiration and dread increases when one views the fearful result. The sky above the battlefield seems heavy with the smoke of the battle, and - like the night before - seemed all lighted up by the reflection of the fires caused as it is

suppressed by the battle and a large misty wreath of smoke could be dimly seen above the night scene.

In the daytime the impression made is of a different character but it is none the less steep, for the real grandeur of the battle consists not so much in the awful immensity of the havoc as in the harmony of its operations.

The ideal Christian victory was mainly credited to Nemo, Evans and the two Morcos. Nemo's position on the northern End were situated upon an undulating plateau, which causes them to lose their appearance of strength, but on the center all the Christian salients rose up from verdant plains like long narrow islands above the waves of the sea, and command the horizon far and wide with towering batteries.

After the Glendelinians had withdrawn from the crash of the counter attack, the rear of the column in retreating came to a depression between the two cities the highest ledge of which exceeds 300 feet. Near Central Creek

the plain gradually sloping is 250 or 214 feet at its highest spot. Elsewhere the plains which separate the two cities nowhere attain an elevation of more than two hundred feet above the river.

Here general Russendale seeing the disastrous repulse of the other divisions decided to make a desperate stand to cover their retreat. In the interval formation of his column many of his American lieutenants presented a regularity of battle front which is all the more striking since they were set in great part by Federal reinforcements.

And the Central Creek batteries the most destructive agent of the army was to now cover the retreat. When there opened the noise and scene might have compared to all of the volcanoes of Java erupting at once.

In pressing on in the face of all this thundering fell the Christian counter attacking waves in rushing upon the retreating Glendelinians, carried all before them even though

the Glancaliman batteries let go in incessant discharges composed of a sharp rattle and high explosions.

Our retreating column offered but a slight resistance to the attacking Christians which however in their irresistible fury carried them away, and coming down the Glancaliman we drove them to the cover of their own batteries.

In consequence of the downfall of this Glancaliman attack Hombrecht's troops could not hold to cover the retreat either, and because of the falling of his men by the wholesale he had to join the retreat.

During the retreat the line of the Glancaliman was cut out at intervals into gaps or furrows by the Christian fire, which gradually widened at some points from one end to the other, and attained a length of 200, 600 and 660 feet of men down.

Formerly the beauty of the scene of the country side breaking

all records was now devastated by the wild fury of the battle growing more and continuing to grow. In many spots during the retreat of the foe the ruin of countless thousands of trees could be observed, torn up by the shell fire of both sides, throughout the whole region of this terror and death.

Richnells the best division in the army was the last to draw off and only did so toward evening. He left retreated across a sandy plain more than four miles wide in like manner, Desmoulin cornered his own trenches and the shelter of his own batteries as the only place of refuge.

But the Christian general did not content themselves with the results of this repulse, or the number of captured positions maintained, they also demanded more success both by their counter attack being hard pressed against

217 the retreating foe, by the preternatural uproar of their own batteries by the thundering eruption of their exploding shells and their devastating fire from advancing machine gun and other smaller batteries.

Innumerable sacrifices have been suffered by the G. Landolinian general in their efforts to stay the Christian advance, impelled by a mingled feeling of fear and ferocity.

During this awful assault just mentioned the G. Landolinian general had hurled their utmost numbers against the Christian line which became like immense furnaces.

During the conclusion of this second day of the battle when the soldiers of both sides were as it appeared being exterminated over the whole length of the battle line the officers of all rank of both sides were were killed or wounded by hundreds as Humboldt's men recalled

from this battle inferno and 218 and again took a stand near one of the most beautiful country farms of the region, but all this however did not appease the anger of the National, nor stop their counter attack. For toward the end of the evening, these Christians were caught and brought on by their sledge hammer onslaughts one of the most frightful disasters of any that are mentioned in the history of these Christian battles, and captured immense numbers routed Humboldt's army and almost captured the first line of batteries on Central Creek.

The coming of the darkness of night and a thick heavy fog, and rain prevented the attack from being pressed further.

Actuated by a feeling of dread very similar to that exhibited by other generals, that if they hurry back the Christians would do something dreadful, general Demme

Shoemannes recognized on the result of the Christian counter attack, not the work of general Verran in person but Nema and the two Moncess, and he went in person to restore order.

Some other officers who went to scout that awful evening never returned, the Christian shall fire every where - being murderers.

Various kinds of Glandelinians prepare for the third. Some unusual activities. Other accounts as the third day's battle grows.

Manley realized however that the Omarion Glandelinians are the most important part of his now shattered army and that though the various named Glandelinians seemed to differ very much in their appearance because of differently shaped uniforms and in the variety of their standards, besides the Nation flag they are all composed of the same kind of men though the Omarions are always the better trained.

When the Omarions move forward they are easily recognized by their walnut colored uniforms, the only color of the Glandelinians not gray. The Zimmermannians have uniforms of grayish white, the Turronanium a little yellow in the gray and receives the name of Scodliers. When his army contains a great abundance

of Omarians, Zimmerman on Mc Hollertiman, Manley usually is more hopeful, the Mc Hollertiman, whose dark gray uniforms. The best of the Glandelimians belong to this group.

If all the Glandelimians the Omarians are the least defeated in battle, and the one he depends on most during battle.

There were many places where Manley could place fresh reserve forces of these Glandelimians and he decided to do so.

During the second day of conflict Glandelimians of this kind have come from the main army and accumulated at the proper places. In this way were formed the new Glandelimian divisions under generals Puy Puy de Dine and De Hencha, Sarany.

In this district the other Glandelimians were far inferior in the extent of their lines to the Omarians the most important do not exceed far a five miles in length, and this worried Manley greatly as to the outcome of the next day.

At this present evening, because of their

great losses Glandelimians of other sects are much more inferior than before, so much so that I could class all these among the reformation of his shattered army.

It is however ascertained that most of Federal Johnstons and those of Edwin Fuller have well reliable Omarians, the divisions of Mc Hollertiman, Tanson Turner, and Roy Francis have Omarians, and Manley was placing these in the gaps.

These latter Glandelimians resemble the Omarian Cutthroats which can attack the Chantains the fiercest and are like the other Omarians of the best.

Manley in the reformation of his army sent forward divisions entirely composed of them, among others the Soldiers under general Monte Baracio, who when viewed at a distance appear as the "red haired" dangerously fighting Zimmerman Long gray rows filled up all the gaps in the front during the night from Central Creek to the first city

and all this was done silently as the slightest noisy movement caused by the tread of so many feet might arouse the Christian line. Manley was as cautious as a fox.

In the vicinity of the Central Creek batteries and especially of the region between the two cities the new forces of the foe was hidden in their movements by dense clouds of smoke which covered the whole region like a pall. This was conveyed to considerable distances.

The Central Creek drifts down large quantities of floating wreckage still from some section of the recent Albemarle down as far as its mouth more than one thousand miles from the scene of disaster.

The Glendale men had managed before the battle began to jam up these floats, forming pontoons by which they had brought the artillery across to form the long line of batteries.

The external appearance of these Glendale men's position depicted more over

than the Christian works and were ²²⁴ of no benefit to the Glendale line. The more or less perfect state of those works and the presence of them of a greater or less quantity of earth gave a very different texture to the Christian works, even which might be composed of the same material.

Some material placed also had the appearance of wood sponge and was very soft. Manley then used every advantage to secure his army. His army the more realized was entirely in the greatest danger of a disastrous defeat. He decided it would be the safest to renew the conflict himself at the earliest hour of the morning, but to hold the Omarians for the main drama as they are entirely more to be relied on and when they were to be needed to have them issue forward from the interior of his strong position, like a flood flowing over the country and to close in slowly in large driving wedges upon the Christian position in the low ground

and then to assault the Christian works on the gentle incline and bear the iron ram back by the weight of the attack. Manley and all the general held a meeting the conversation of which Gungigac wrote down to bring to the Christian lines.

General Manley was the first to speak. He said:

"Some less degree of blunder some where yesterday afternoon in the assault of Black Brooks upon general Vuirain. We give me convincing ideas why the Nationals came off a second time. I have dreaded the appearance of those Marcus generals, Evans, Dwyer and also Bensen. The latter is the worse. I have sent messengers demanding my two brothers and my father to hurry up with their armies to reinforce me.

When either one comes to my assistance we can issue forward an irresistible attack in a state of fury from the very bosom of our army upon the same section and keep them engaged until

the nationals become fatigued, at 226 then can be struck in the flank by Watson and our only hope of victory lies to our main line of batteries supporting those of Central Creek. What think you general Kill Child?"

"Object?"

"You do? Why?"

"Because it'll have the result as yesterday. The external Christian position between Cortellio and Dolone is covered by hidden batteries or Desmond discovered. These batteries too are more numerous and more destructive than Bald-urn, and the positions assume a great variety of shape, some are even like forts. I surmise its best to make a general flank attack while the front is being engaged in a churlish manner."

"My secrets tell me that a general flank attack is impossible," said Manley.

General Desmond stood up his arm (left) in a sling.

"May I have a few words?" he asked.

Let General Demond speak. "said general Manley.

"I believe" said general Demond that to carry the position we assaulted this afternoon would be a miracle. To day it hit the hundred, and got the worst of it."

What kind of position has general Evans got?"

"In the Salubury Run between the two cities nearest Castello there is a series of strong positions - one beyond the other. They are teaming with masked artillery. I ran into a trap when I attacked there."

They are placed in various directions toward our lines and are hidden by abatis and brushwood. According to general

Blair might longer these strange batteries could not be observed.

We thought it was an easy swing between the two towns. But it's

the most dangerous spot. In this location and in front of Volours certain Christian positions of a peculiar appearance are formed of the most unusual and elegant character.

I believe it's best to try and destroy these positions by artillery fire - before making another attack."

"We tried that yesterday" said general Will. "but our artillery did no good what ever. Some of these hidden generals, especially general Jack Evans and Rudolph Rumsdale including Hendro Dargan are as dangerous to us as the angels."

"You mean the angels?"

Yes yes yes I mispronounced the word. There are the National armies to be most dreaded, and before them in an attack our force are like hemp tow carried away by the wind. It is in our useless to attack them again unless our batteries demolish their positions."

"And to you propose it?"

No it won't be possible. They might demolish ours. Among Evans troops there are some peculiarly formed positions which it seems nature made for them.

Here in fact we like enormous monuments, much more imposing than those of men which seem as if they had been constructed by giant-Creoles.

turning their mighty hands to the noble work of architecture, which is practiced still, though on a smaller scale by us. These magnificent colonades makes for the Christians live an unassailable position. It was there where our assault was leveled by artillery fire and Christian counter charge. We have a position on a ridge that resembles a wall faced quarry on our extreme right along the river some thing like the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.

That position seemed impregnable. Yet it is in the possession of the Christians under Charles Brown and Richard's Bladenline, and Kinderdine. Near Dolores are the main of Baldwin's batteries near our center but on the Christian side some of the Christian position connect with those of Baldwin's and some of his column of troops according to Bechnell had not yet been in the battle. On the other hand there are strange colonades in miniature in front of Christian position. Some of our generals

have thought your Excellency that 236 these Christian positions could not be captured except before the pressure of most enormous masses of cavalry leading the infantry, but a comparative study of these National positions in different parts along the the Christians live has proved that several lines of positions are arranged on long sloping plains at heights considerably above the stream.

Here they have hollowed out open cave like positions where they hide their machine gun between two ranges of work. In this position there is however no more dreaded National troops than the Concomitum Winkie Abyssinians which are entirely more fiercer fighters than our Omans.

The Ungelium forces also are dreaded and general Dyer has discovered a magnificent instance of this along the main line in which his position there is a long four foot stone wall manned by artillery of the worst nature.

"You are very encouraging," said general Manley. "Anything else."

"Yes we propose a full line flank attack."

Masses of our best column when kept incessantly marching all night, as there is no moon the concentration of all our batteries, high explosives used, and, in general all matter of movements of our column toward the flank which in consequence of the doubling up of the Christian line, and its great loss would bring us good results. Of course while our flank attack is in progress it would do well to goad them into attacking our line to draw them off their guard.

"It is hard to say whether that plan would work or not" said Black Brooks. "In fact the entire massive Christian line, when gradually assailed on its entire rear might swell its dangerous artillery fire in that direction also, and our own line could not contract to shift the position of our frontal attack toward the center, certain points may remain fixed, and round each of these divisions the contraction of a portion of the line takes place.

Such a building up of an army against us would mean another disastrous defeat. In planning battles as in particular it is the concentration of larger forces

at a weaker spot which brings the best results for this alone causes the defenders to draw out troops from the stronger point to help the weaker. For this alone works splendidly enough to allow a flank attacking line to follow the normal course.

The former stronger portion of the line of defense, being deprived, immediately after sending off the troops of its best strength is also transformed into a mass of shattered men. But this very fact protects the rest of our line against any sudden counter attack, and our artillery can then serve as a covering to our attacking lines which by the continual and concentration of our columns would slowly separate these dangerous Christian divisions between the towns from the rest of the line.

"Though it might work that seems a difficult problem" said General Mumley. When the whole section of the Christian line has been attacked twice so fiercely already, there is no doubt that its rear might also be on guard. Yesterday

during our efforts our lines of assault were laid bare by the Christian artillery, the waves of counter attack, or mine explosions, and the numbers of the fallen were seen lying with or without gradual transition as thick as a carpet the whole distance of the battle, sometimes walked in unbroken but often groups here and there or scattered or scattered as if they were countless numbers of timbers scattered all along the line by a wind cloud.

Most were in lines lying on the ground, or appearing rudimentary in form or of a blitzer form many laying on top of one another. And this the result of our plan yesterday.

General Wunheathl Harry arose. He said "Your excellency general Federal who has not yet arrived describes a fact which proves the enormous strength of the Christian line. General Vira's army contains numerous Abyssinians many of which are Wonkes, and in spite of it his army is divided into two sections, each fixed in one of two adjacent

columns. Although the two corresponding columns have been engaged they have advanced magnificently and it is impossible to doubt that the two columns are not those of both general Idamen, and Vira. If we can't get up a good plan its no use to renew the battle to morrow.

"As battle philosophers have verified by experience this afternoon, Black Brooks plan is the best," said general Hato Child. "His Christian line, and its positions are, formed like adamant.

No one surface of ground being improved according to the locality in a diversity of ways the result is that the Christian position may, or do assume a variety of direction in their position. Although most of them are high breast works, others as a long general Holman line take a long horizontal incline direction and at a distance resemble trunks of trees, heaped upon a wood pile.

We observed that along a river section the Christian positions are arranged in the form of a fan, making it possible

possible for the dependents to hold them
as they were behind walls on the top of
a hill as well as on the ground in
the valley. During our assault at this
point the Chinese were spread out in
a sheet of iron and steel.

The whole mass of our assaulting line
met a perfect hurrying hedge of bayonets
in every direction like the weapons in an
immense hedge of iron.

An actual hurrying form of bayonets
is however not the only means of winning
a line of troops in front. It is during
our charge, when our counter attack
takes place in different ways according
to the nature of the single human
soldiers, the ground, the locality of
the positions and all the other sur-
rounding circumstances we cannot stand.

Thus in consequence of receiving a
counter assault we meet disaster.
We have faced bayonets as thick
as a forest of bamboo. In this charge
Chinese counter assaults on our
line are so numerous and so many of our
officers have fallen, and our columns

turn up by the situation line that 236
our loss is beyond measure and I doubt
if we will see good on the following
day.

The position also breached though
not attacked yet is that depicted by
the Mohammedan under Sir Walter John
Harrison. His position resembles heaps of
Chinese cheese. Rifle pits hidden by
porage for us scattered over a wide region
in the midst of the mass and his
two parks of artillery depending his
position. Early your Excellency his
near positions resemble strangely a
tabular or schistose structure. I believe
a good sized plank would do me good
whatever. I propose an attack in
overwhelming numbers upon the
whole Chinese line covered by
all our artillery.

"Your proposition seems hazardous" said
Mianey. "Chinese positions when surrounded
from a great height are very difficult to
conquer. I am not sure of this but
nevertheless it is more difficult to
observe with any exactness the result

strength of the Christian position, in-
formation - reveals this the Chris-
tians' opportunities for study which are
valuable to investigators, no sooner or
later, danger. Long days, even the
winter - have been an ever
increasing can notice at his ear and
without fear of making a person of - feel
the movements of the Christian - troops
and their position. Your plan of an
unwilling attack will along the line
seem feasible.

General Dismal's army so far as the only
Christian army we face, that is so dangerous
to fight. When he pops up in places
very unexpected. Fights with him
has occurred regularly at a long - re-
curring intervals some times, or in a
war, or even more frequently. When
an observer stands on the highest
hilltop to view the surrounding coun-
try he suddenly sees some war or is
surrounded, or he can hear an immense
encampment with waves of troops
moving to battle.

For many months past the Christian

armies under the Christian Bull
Dunston has, we could to draw on.
united armies, both and - full, and it
is not very rarely that a period of a few
months later, without General Dismal or
Dunston striking in some where like a
thunder bolt. Then there Christian
armies were as the "destroying angel" it
is. But if you plan with us it
by him soon yet. I have thought of
a plan also.

Near Niagara creek ten miles
from the source, to the north of Central
city, the position and formation of
the ground presents a favorable spot
to move a - planing - face over.

The result might be grand and our
army it more regular. We can, however,
the night allow a large portion of
the army to be in a state of repose
in the early morning and then it
can resume its former activity.

It will then go on the march many
in Niagara creek will by then
reach its objective point, and there
it will be the attack upon
its main.

Of course the attack must be general. The army undergoes a severe night march. Donson's troops, in the vicinity of the battle, were also the most dangerous, and the most numerous account of its regularity in being satisfactory. But we will try to both perform.

Manley's first carrying out of his plans was noticed by some Christian night scout party, with the breaking out of a severe artillery fire at 12 P.M., and since this hour the artillery fire has always continued to increase in intensity. Some of this desultory artillery are rather bulky for its comparative violence - had been accompanied by fairly night parties - but generally these Yankee lineal batteries only as to head-piercing ability, exploding, or coming one another at intervals of every two minutes.

The artillery fire was a covering of Manley's secret plan.

The total number of guns was 1753. The Christian side answered in a similar way.

Of all the planned attacks on this

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by battles, the one which most astonishes one who contemplates it, is the preparation of the one plan and during that period his preparation for attack was to open all along the line, while the whole line of Yankee lineal batteries was to open all at once upon the entire Christian position.

Manley contemplated that Baldwin's position was no less than sixteen miles in length and half a mile in breadth.

The main force of the attack was to be hurried forward at this section, supported by artillery.

Manley knew that Baldwin's position had three lines of batteries, the rear line being the long range guns.

In a general way it lies a line 600 feet above the other two lines, and in order to study its details it is necessary to go on a high ground which extends along Central Creek.

Manley inspected these positions during the second day's conflict, for Baldwin's position was covered by batteries along its full length.

General Manley also knew that Baldwin's position was defended by two machine guns, one manned by a pair of small machine guns, and another gun which when in action was like so many volcanoes in movement.

The general feared to make the proposed assault because in these dangerous places his troops in that direction. He decided to make a general flank attack upon Baldwin's lines, and let his batteries first take care of Baldwin's front before making an attack, to take his columns through and over his position.

During this awful night while his operations to carry out the plan were expected and in the midst of the scene of battle made fires, one by one as if fast in a vast furnace. If the reader was there he might have fancied himself surrounded by flames, on the Hudson region, the atmosphere itself strangely colored by the red reflection of the back conflagration seemed to be all on fire.

In the morning the first attack was delivered upon White John Harrison's line first as a test assault. However,

216 during the progress of the assault the formation of the Glandelinian column was unconsciously changing because of the nature of the ground.

In proportion as great Glandelinian forces pressed forth to the attack from the cover of their positions the Christian front under pressure was torn apart and this broken line afforded an opening for the rebels, and as they were reinforced by other columns and sent out units of artillery the Glandelinian assaulting wave gradually swept from trench to trench, and ultimately reached the main line of works where they met resistance that was surprising in fury.

Sooner or later the left of the defensive line rapidly fell back and the main line was rolled up.

This was because the Glandelinian forces in pressing on gradually pushed the Christian line back. The Christians ultimately gave way at some weaker points, in this line, a general retreat is started by a portion of the line and the apparently victorious

Glandelinians rushed through the gap made for it. The crazily violent intensity of the drive increased the gap by the action of the weight of the attack on the Christian front, and by driving back the columns which opposed it and then streaming over the works, sweep on over into the position taking possession.

The assaulting line only wavered long enough for the main body to come up but the delay gave the Nationals time to rally and a fierce overwhelming counter attack was opened all along the line.

The line of Christian assault extended to a distance of 11 miles but then met by losses slowed down while distant batteries vomited forth a stream of shell fire over a space of 32 miles long and sea smoke covering the land scape with a sea of smoke and explosion eruptions which entirely altered the outline of the river shore and destroyed all the Glandelinian soldiers exposed to it.

Finally gathering in great strength

The Christians launched forward a roaring attack of immense scale. Many one of the foe could have estimated the total line of this enormous attack as equal to the full fury of the battle of Isidore at this reaction - or as if all that force on both sides combined in this one local action. The Christian wave succeeded in cutting through the enemy line but it remained in the position never to be less for some time, and almost annihilated the assault so that the former Christian columns left no other trace of its ^{recent} existence than a long wide stretch of fallen and groups of retreating men here and there.

Since this terrible scene the great Christian columns had been several times more thrown forward to make vigorous and intense attacks covered by a murderous artillery storm and several times repulsed, either altogether or in part.

This now gave Manley his hope. He moved Blain right-lingers new

faces swiftly over the territory of Nicaragua Creek while the Cornhill Creek batteries were in fierce action. The way these troops were advancing almost all of the general it seemed were getting rid of all their men.

Of course this column of Glancelinian soldiers which numbers varies the scale was of enormous size and extent and every regiment of it moved toward the scene representing a flanking force that was prodigious.

The more or less hypothetical calculations which have been made as to the degree of pressure and force of the flank attack necessary for the Glancelinians to be able to double up Baldwin's rear led to the belief that these rebel columns and consequently the mass of soldiers to be sent to the attack was 3,000,000 in strength.

Manley was worried as to the outcome for he believed that Baldwin's rear was of a still more considerable strength. The utter helplessness of the Glancelinians

was of a specific ability two and a half times superior to that of other American columns while this whole line of flank attacks as a whole was five and a half times as strong as other attacking forces had been. The density of the advancing troops must therefore increase by a herculean force of numbers.

With regard to the proportion of the increase it is calculated by a calculation the whole responsibility of the flank attack must rest upon its generals.

The presumed consequence of this fact is that the nationals that were driven back were covered by a quadruple artillery fire along a seven mile front that had not the Glancelinian assault. Thus the thirteen batteries which opened fire devastated a Glancelinian wave amounting thirteen miles long, and the capture of the rebel line which tried to charge through their inferno was reduced from a force of 3,000,000 to 36,000, an idea of a loss altogether

in impenetrable by our feeble imagination. There would be nothing so terrible in the statement that these immense columns lay motionless in the line - but which seemed especially heavy enough in mass to contain a province in an assault of this kind should in half a minute partly melt away, and recede instead of being hurled through the weaker parts of the Christian line instead of having divisions of a 100,000 each reduced to mere regiments.

Manly doubted that of his proposed flank attack upon Baldern's lines failed any hopes of winning the battle would be lost.

He feared when Baldern's artillery opened a great storm might ensue, as the lay of the land afforded no easy passage to the flanking force. Baldern's line was more extended than usual and the van of the attacking force which was to range upon Baldern's flank had to pass through a region as terrible as it seemed as the very mouth of a monstrous active volcano.

In a general way these flanking columns of little lips were moving forward in column of considerable length and were sufficiently inclined to render them lower & lighter, - but Baldern's lines unknown to them was impenetrable and the way to the rear of the open fire would be impassable.

Before these forces became obliterated by the Christian fire, they could have been observed moving in long lines extending over more than three quarters of the Negeva Creek territory from the plains of Sebanon to Sermina Junction. Over the ground the G. and L. lines under cover of the darkness pressed on, first making its appearance at upper Sebanon Plains, where there was not a lightest rise of ground then springing onward across and over the more gentle slopes of small hills.

At the beginning of the advance these flank attacking columns were together moving in one long thick line and with the approach of twilight

pressed on with considerable speed, sometimes through a small "f" wood, so that as men could run or climb the line, but after getting to the proper distance from the entrance of the G. L. and the line column gradually slackened the troops are formed into a line the rest of the morning faces gun, and combining soon have no gaps between them. In the hour the next line of attack is formed every one forms bayonets with a metallic name, and at attention wait for the order to rush to the attack.

This time is one million strong. To a foolish person it seemed that anyone may easily venture now in his opinion without fear of the Muslim eye, with a few words, as but a number of the details of which cover a lake. The attack was remarkably successful and was more easily successful than was expected. The progress of the second attack succeeded in reaching the rear of a part of Balchum in at the point division at least, especially where the attack was brought again it with all the weight of the G. L.

again attack the Muslim line. The Muslim line was suddenly repulsed at this point and the Muslim by each line column, many of them were water from a bucket. The Muslim pushing before them by the pressure of numbers large number of Muslims, and spreading in two directions to form like an enormous surge of the sea, and though the Muslim line rallied, it was again broken by a fresh surge of the G. L. and the Muslim.

In this action of the Muslim line was almost surrounded by fiercely attacking G. L. and the Muslim, through which the Muslim constantly broke through, and so heavily, but resisting actively the Muslim and, even with the Muslim hordes, so long as no other Christian Muslim did not break out into a panic.

The only means of breaking off this G. L. and the Muslim attack was to throw heavy reinforcements in front of it and by using artillery to decimate it at either position, or by preparing a main resistance to it.

by hurling all the fiercer missiles at the attack. All these various means were adopted to stop the flank attack in order to save the army from a great disaster. At one section the Ungeliniæ worked at reducing their ramparts and placed obstacles across the path of the foe to check his advance. Other forces moved up their best ballistics and in spite of the fury of the Glancelinian assault here the Glancelinians were so fragmented, even though the rebels tried to pierce through the Christian front and thus by continuously shelling the Glancelinian army, opened fresh means for frustrating the Glancelinian flank attack.

I noted that the means of defense partly succeeded and the terrible humans were which at the beginning of the flank attack had been able to pierce Balduin near at its thickest point was finally checked and destroyed nothing but a few groups.

The advance of the Glancelinian flankers being arrested by these means the progress of the assault slowed down.

but it is not very rightly. The Christian general had no reason to suppose that any man in front of the Glancelinian assault would be able to penetrate the nature of the assault which in fact they were to be the main common line.

At a distance of a few yards from the point of the Glancelinian assault, a few of the Christians continued to fight from under cover that yet by a contrast which at first sight seems incomprehensible, it happened that a national force which were fifteen hundred yards from the Glancelinian assault were making a retaliation of some of the best victory was.

This explains all that has been done concerning a considerable way, and situated at the distance immediately mentioned beyond the rebel assault was evidently being withered away, before that last of a killing force and the survivors were retreating most hastily.

In order to explain this curious so called phenomenon of the Glancelinian assault, it is necessary to admit that some war sections of the great Glancelinian

were assaulted, must have penetrated beyond the left of the Christian flank, and to have effected a line of works below the camp that were destroyed, the Christian troops being killed or consumed with the men under the pressure of all communications with the main line, and therefore of the survivors not about they could not do otherwise than perish.

The battle was one grandly extended and most magnificent assault on record. On the left of Baldwin's near the masses of Longuevin soldiers, which were so suddenly attacked by the fray, tempered by Landekmann which issued from the woods, did not yield an inch of ground, and some darkness hid a thick stubbornness, as if they intended to maintain their position for hours and years without yielding.

General Sybil of the noble de used this fact, a Francis. Despite the setbacks in their assault on masses against the Christian war in the east, General D'Ar went on his great spirit he writes, on the attack upon General Maria General Philippe D'Ar, in moving of ground troops, in the face of the Christian war in the

center where the Christian line was in confusion. Strange to say no matter how fierce was the assault on the Christian line along this point instead of falling back before the Landekmann, remained perfect, firing every Landekmann column which rushed forward as if from an outlet of eruption like an immense stone wall, but yet sections of the far managed to make their way through the weakest portion of the Christian line for a great extent, but the ally reinforcements came up in time, and the Landekmann found their flank attack failing.

While this flank attack was in progress, in like manner, General D'Ar. The weather's great and fresh Landekmann column the main common line of the battle, still kept in a state of preservation, for not being in battle yet, was moving forward to follow out the same line the general position.

Baldwin's line.

Although the danger from Baldwin's

line now swept by the sun to attack
 - cannot for less reason. The weather be-
 lieved it was so slight that it, neither could
 repeat it, as it was so much by surprise with
 the artillery, yet unknown to him on
 the other hand the German army not
 taken by surprise maintained its formation
 without difficulty.

Seeing parties relate that they had
 found Balaban's position more what in
 secure and to day could be easily secured.
 Although Hauptmann, McWether covered
 up his assault by the artillery fire of
 his own, which were doubtless dependent
 against the return of his own artillery
 fire by the formation of the ground
 the attacking column never noticed and
 a more severe calamity than
 was expected.

And a long volley of shells exploded
 simultaneously among them like a
 single shot and killed hundreds of
 all kinds destroying all objects
 within range of their ranging pre-
 parations.

Then, the impulse of this Glendale

attack & serious disaster occurred to
 the location of US & German camps, which took
 place just immediately after the German
 soldiers began to counter charge, or at least
 a quarter of an hour after the victorious defenders
 formed for counter charge. At this time
 a section of the first line began to
 move forward making a rush for the receding
 Glendale line.

A crowd of Glendale officers who
 had to the point of danger were examining
 from a distance the receding mass of the
 Glendale line. The artillery
 men were advancing their batteries,
 and other officers were busily pre-
 paring their troops for the counter
 charge, when suddenly to the right
 a small black cloud rose into
 the air like an enormous cloud the
 ground all around seemed to brist, and
 a bright light as if from the side of
 which was never seen before started
 forth in every direction clouds of smoke
 wreaths of the shell and waves of
 flying stone.

It cannot be the cause of

The explosion hit people ten miles from it would have or were an soldier killed by the shock. Everything was destroyed by this terrible explosion forests of trees which fell in showers among the Christian troops, houses and cultivated ground a spark of Christian artillery was blown to pieces, the hill was shattered the ground was lifted up and left covered up like an enormous blister and it was declared that all that crowd of officers about 169 of them who were thrown in all directions by the concussion though five miles away perished immediately in the space of a few hours.

The explosion killed more soldiers than eight times the total loss of both sides at Gettysburg, and wounded and killed about 300,000.

This disaster which threw the Christian line into a panic was occasioned by the negligence of the army engineers, who had not anticipated the immense depth near that hill the repulsed enemy

in retreating set it alight and caused this fearful exploding explosion. This disaster disaster is he said threw so much of the Christian line into confusion gave the Glendale line time to rally and the quantity of shot that reached forward this time was enormous indeed.

The left wing of the allied Glendale line was about ten miles in extent that which managed to rally in the center struck so hard as to increase immensely the effects of the disaster, producing still more confusion and driving the defender back from their works and extended the successful assault as far as 17 miles.

It is known that these assaulting columns in facing the Christian fire and bayonets covered 175000 men of cubic yards with their fallen.

Glendale line assault of this kind are are continually rare, but on Bull Run front the enemy

attack was still more considerable than before in a battle were there ever repeated with glancelinian assault.

By the force of the glancelinian frontal assault the front of Baldur's line was left unbroken but it gave way to two walls of rifle and artillery fire before it gave way each section falling slowly to the rear to encounter the confused masses there.

One glancelinian column attained a length of 30 miles with a breadth of half a mile the other was of less dimensions, but the whole doubled up Baldur's line with frequent halts.

Then there was a terrific move and Baldur's main line of batteries let go and with Hermon and Russendale to aid and a forest of shell eruptions and a blazon fire the landscape.

Seeing Baldur's predicament Hermon ordered forward Hansmar in a line 12 miles in length while Russendale threw a

part of his force upon the assailants, saving the assault for sixteen miles. His batteries nine miles in length devastated terribly sixteen miles of the glancelinian vison it, and his pieces wildly snubbed the way through the now confused glancelinian masses.

Yet a glancelinian battery ten miles in length which was doubtless placed into position opened a new fire all along its length but Jack Marcus stormed this battery front and rear and captured it and set the infantry line all to pieces.

It would have been calculated that the whole of the glancelinian waves front and rear in this great attack, during which artillery fire made a scene of hail of shells of copper had sprung up everywhere along this line, was not less in both strength than the Christian line opposed to it a mass of troops equivalent,

to the whole Christian force thrown against it, it was a force sufficient to win its objective, if Nemo, Mercus and Rasmundus had not come to Baldwin's aid. As to the assaults of the day - be-
 fore it seems very trifling in comparison.

On how trifling a scale therefore were ordinary Glandelinian assaults of the past, compared with those during this battle.

As to the celebrated assault which threatened to destroy Baldwin's line it is however a human phenomenon perceptible enough to man.

Volcano of projectiles from the Christian line. Explosions of mines. Subordinate Christian columns. Glandelinian waves of assaults reduced to remnants. Flashes of flame proceeding from Christian battle line.

The Christian line under general Baldwin, at both the rear and the front was swelled up to enormous proportions by troops coming to the rescue and the Glandelinian attack was repelled from the vicinity in the frightful fury and their lines torn to fragments.

The Glandelinian along the frontal position were driven back over a mile. and then as they were engaged and struck by all the Christian batteries set off with a simultaneous crash like a quaking explosion and the long column of shell gave forth a long curving wall of explosion ruptured, as if volcanoes hurrying a line of molten matter, and rising in the whole level

range where other batteries pointed at a great
interval of time along the battle line, waiting
for the guns they were expected. These volleys
of cannon projectiles, the common showers of which
threw in waves of tumult for confusion and
tribulation, so much havoc that the survivors
were scarce taken.

After reaching this position, and
with their own batteries showing a general
fire the Glanvilian were strongly re-
forced, began again to rally, but only par-
tially, as the Christian artillery fire raked
them as the tornado does the forest, and the
gray uniformed column began to fall
back, except the center which remained
for a long time in this exposed position
striving to push on, until this section
was nearly annihilated.

The form of these waves, from a slow to
shells to fall among the Glanvilian
column in perfect regularity.

The number of these projectiles vary in
each fusillade of the Christian batteries, some
of them are as one or more - having a fatal
effecting shells, others are sharp and long
range grapeshot & every other concluding

part of the Glanvilian assault. 238
In each column in this case composed of
a series of columns, even so numerous
which had evidently been arranged in the
order of their march and storming during
various parts of the assault.

The dimensions of the Glanvilian
columns varied in each movement some of
them were half an hour in thickness, others
were nothing but mass, thin but long
lines single men fashion and which were
carried away before the shell fire of the
Christian batteries.

In most sections of the assault, these columns
of a large column still not in the range
of the Christian artillery fire constituted
but a small part of the Glanvilian
offensive thrown forward by their general.

The whole time during for the enemy
the Christian had during the night
mined the territory in front of their
works and therefore the largest pro-
portion of the Glanvilian killed, occurred
from the exploding mines themselves,
the whole number of the enemy up under
the pressure of the powerful blast.

Ylandesian, must have attacked with superhuman energy. The main assault had struck his army near Baidwinville on the flank. The foe had penetrated at the point to a much greater distance than he even expected, and hurried along by the impetus of their exultant, scattered the foe must receding Christian line of arms and into many divisions, even though the intense fire chopped them like corn. Half was mowed in a brushing-flare of a mill.

Thus the healing advance of the enemy before his repulse found there subordinate resisting Christian troop reactions.

Where the Christian line was more strongly developed stretching north to south it held adamant. I must perhaps be attributed to the action of the Christian batteries playing on the Ylandesian forces and on other many supports to the obtaining of the foe that kept the main force of the assault from reaching the goal.

The incident therefore which took place when the majority of Baidwinville were killed and was reinforced did not differ from what might have been observed if 3000 Waterloo-battles raged in one. In the former case however the allied Christian forces were attacked with such undiminished intensity and reduced the foe in numbers to such an extent that the Ylandesian retreat assumed all the proportions of a record-breaking lateralism expected to be unbroken at the world's end.

It has several times happened at this time that during a paroxysm of energy of Baidwinville batteries a whole line of the foe for a length of several miles has been hurled into the air by a terrific front of shell explosions mingled with clouds of smoke and erupted earth.

His general Dos Efectos, vast infantry. I have written it was before the battle much more strong than thought of and the left of the line there may be in fact in position on ground like a huge platform, but the night moves to have been

bully, turn up, and appear like a single unit
 of men of very high quality, both in a
 honorable manner. The whole empty space on the
 center was caused by the disappearance of former
 divisions where Des Montello was making his
 frantic efforts of a few fresh troops before
 the British turn up the huge gap and the full
 advantage of it.

With regard to Des Montello's army it is known
 that during the concentrated assault upon
 Baldwin's front and rear, Jack Macon, but
 carries those of the other Macon, Reno and
 Jack Evans kept up an undulating uproar of
 terrific gun fire as steady as the noise of
 the wildest storm to prevent Des Montello
 from covering Baldwin's more assaults and
 the whole part of that Yankee main
 position which was never and the several
 marks to the Irishman artillery was
 reduced to ground earth by the unbroken
 hail of explosions and that the debris
 of the high earthworks, nothing of
 which now remains, except a some
 earlier enclosure of fortifications bur-
 ied enough soldiers of the enemy
 were. To have killed three good sized

columns and covered a vast extent 244
 of the ground. The destruction among the
 batteries was immense.

Although the assault upon Baldwin repulsed
 the Yankee main army was in grave danger.
 The reinforcing column sent by Reno, Reno
 and the Macons, and led by Rudolph
 Rosendale, added by General Henry Gas
 Wintie's Irishmen moved irresistibly
 in both directions against the foe, advanc-
 ing in a column far more longer and full
 the front than expected beyond the
 extended foe line, instead of having withdrawn
 according to Baldwin's line of extent over
 running upon the foe in two directions
 and if the two assaulting Yankee lines in
 assaulting lines had not withstood
 bravely and retreated they would have
 been surrounded and cut off from all
 escape.

The Yankee main assault had been
 reduced to disaster and remnants of
 men only remained.

Plain light brings out the
 assault to a scene of still changing
 places with the earth and the

memorable epoch the height of the granite
column was well in its being, and it was
visible, but the force thrown against it
as which caused from the other direction,
position under, miners and the other, for
coming several great explosions, and it
was believed that the assaulting column
attacking - line extended 35,000 to 36,000
yards for such column that is an enormous
line in extent. Then Balclutha Cove,
their pulverizing of Balclutha was a

One of the most memorable of the assault
probably of the whole assault, which caused
most terror to the granite column army
was that of Balclutha which being
reinforced by a general attack
all along the line, the promontory
of the attack was a great success.
The position of the

The assault was heralded by a great
explosion with the sound of fire
as if a whole column had thrown into
the air. The mountain columns were
against no obstacle, line spread across
the plateau in short the wedges
many miles in length, and Bal

clumsy batteries in covering the
assault covered the enemy, extending
for a distance of 25 miles with
columns of columns of shells at the
very foot of the plateau the distance
from advanced immediately 187 yards
across the enemy position and beyond
driving the granite column before them
and the Balclutha column formed
into line and stormed the castle,
left with terrible fury.

All this action of the battlefield
to try to stop the, the granite column the
enemy was, as he before had placed
a layer of unknown quantities of explosives
under a sort of block five hundred
feet high situated on a promontory to
the south of Central Peak.

This wall was exploded as the
enemy began to move columns
reared it, the wall by it was
was down into many pieces and the
debris and with hurled into the
air and spread over the sky, in a
horrible and several hundreds
of miles in width, and covered the

to turn with a bayonet of steel at least in thirty miles was for a more thick and varied unknown numbers of the attackers were at from the river. A cannon at the very foot of the steep bank held the boat and advanced some distance into the river, and two cone shaped hills of debris joined of the falling debris rose in the midst of the river several miles away.

The explosion was most terrific and beyond the districts close around the mill the bed of earth which had gradually become thinner. The water however did not stop the attack of the falling wrecks, which columns were carried on in their confusion, and extended more than thirty miles toward Oberon Federal forces, and through successful penetrated with great difficulty the enemy's front, spread out in strong before river.

To the left the mill fire of the attack was lit along the enemy's line under general Truxillo, Henderson, and the river line under general

Thierson, on the center it struck 248 with unmeasurable force the Glando Indian divisions under generals Lath. Agona, Chonten, Santo, Yema and other divisions of the Castellon army. To the right the assault was carried against Pemberton Federal raging one of the most horrible conflicts of the battle. The area of land over which this tremendous Christian were ranged must be estimated at an extent of 30 miles and the mass of Glando Indians hurried forward could not be less than half a million strong.

By the force of the attack the Glando Indian front was carried backward more than a mile without a stop toward the rear, with ahead just Las Truxillo, and Henderson trying to save their panic stricken columns were killed, and Thierson was wounded.

The center of the enemy's line was carried and rolled back to the east the Glando Indians falling

back before the entrance of the valley over the wind across the plains of Jof. It took a distance of three miles, and no effort could rally them.

The uproar of the explosion breaking up the mountain, was heard as far south as Anglonia together with 1236 miles away in a straight line.

While the formidable Christian attack was facing the Glandelinians under Seo Catello. Back, the latter tried to ply his batteries as incessantly as possible and the clouds of smoke hid the men.

In forty-three minutes nothing could be seen or felt by the number of flashes starting through the column of smoke and the red-flashes from so many exploding shells.

To escape annihilation from this prolonged Christian assault the remaining almost the Glandelinians fled toward the supporting batteries in all haste, over the plain and over the fields along a road running by central

back and to the northwest. On the night General Harmon Dornier was wounded in trying to recapture his line, and the troops could not stand their ground, and an officer, and horses retreated painfully over difficult country through quagmires and marshes. So great was the terror of all animals during this long forty-three hour of horror that the very animals of the region such as deer, serpents, wolves, foxes, rabbits and so on fled in front of the army of fugitives.

A large number of Glandelinian survivors have diminished in strength of numbers or have indeed, entirely disappeared in consequence of this desperate Myrambelian attack which reduced the Glandelinian host to remnants, and scattered the survivors in all directions.

A munition depot exploded among the enemy's line blowing everything into the air, killing regiments of fleeing Glandelinians.

Piles of rocks near the munition sheds, were reduced to powder by the force of the explosion and distributed in sheets of dust on the ground adjacent.

The Abyssinians pressed on and *Deo Costello* saw he had to do something desperate or he would lose his artillery. He had still large forces that had not yet been in the battle. A large portion of his front line of batteries had diminished in the number of guns in consequence of so many explosions, and the natives were pressing on.

Deo Costello did what he thought was best. Even though his artillery could not stop the Christian attack the rebel musketry fire destroyed more Christian soldiers than all earthquakes destruction of the world and the artillery of both the armies in all the battles of the American civil war. To the west the terrible cannonading of the battle was heard. It seemed impossible that the immense wave

of Christians could ever be stopped in the tremendous attack and for an extent of many miles the thick column of smoke which were swirling all before them made it seem as if all the nations of the world were engaged against *Deo Costello* in that violent attack.

Indeed this immense quantity of front line column, the massive line of which was it could be said square miles to miles, three the population of Germany. The measure of this line of Christian attack in width was more than half an acre in thickness, and to *Deo Costello* it appeared to be a tremendous mass of his army could stop the assault.

The popular imagination was so deeply impressed by this spectacle that along Murray's right where the attack had not been such as yet there was the greatest apprehension for *Deo Costello's* army had begun cannonading and the retreat of the main line about for miles and

Manieys whole night was in danger of being turned. It was a disaster like like never been seen before.

So Cortello threw all his reserves upon the Christian assailants and the friction of Glande-limeux bayonets against the innumerable bayonets of the Christian assailants was the principal cause of the enormous loss of both sides, which is observed so plentifully during such tremendous conflicts.

In consequence of this friction of whole forests of bayonets which operated almost remorselessly it will points in a along the battle line how the destruction of life was as horrible as could possibly be imagined.

The pressure of the Christian attack was not retarded one bit and the reserves was pressed back.

When this vast "canopy" of Christian soldiers returned up to the front line of green along Terhai creek, narrower

Glande-limeux infantry tried 256 to drive them back but it was in vain and the front line of batteries were stormed and taken. Somewhere at this moment an explosion occurred and a vast canopy of smoke spread over the ground, numerous spirals of flashes of fire seemed to whirl around on each side of the smoke clouds which as they unroll resembled the foliage of some number of gigantic trees.

Though this explosion done damage it did not kill or injure any one this time.

Baldern had advanced his batteries forward and with the capture of the first line of Glande-limeux batteries could not be called to question, it seemed evident to capture the second line would be a case of wading the stream. And the second line of batteries were too close for the first line to fire successfully upon them.

Although this is the situation.

of these two lines of glands in combination seemed to make them an impassable barrier the appearance of the second line of batteries seemed more difficult to assault and the glands in infantry had retreated to their protection.

General Charles Brown maintained that neither this line of batteries or any others could withstand further assault if general Baldern would move with his own batteries within range to fire across, and place the captured artillery in the next range to add to the fire also.

On the other hand general Dames Jones, Russendaie, and John Mearns pointed out that they had seen chance of taking the second line if desperate efforts were resorted to. If this happened Mearns' army would be without the support of the batteries.

It would seem to me very natural to believe this plan would work and run within an hour or two with the Christian artillery.

was in action and another volcano of flame and din roused in. The whole Christian line seemed no long line of flashing flame and smoke. The question was however resolved in the affirmative at the time assaults were launched also when by Mearns in efforts to relieve Corbello from the attack of Baldern, and popular opinion was right in opposition to most of his plan, but he carried it out in the face of all other opposition.

All those who were able to witness at the commencement the assault by Mearns have testified to the appearance of columns of cannon flashes along the Christian line and even the honor of so many explosions.

All along the line stabling tongues of flame breaking forth from the thundering artillery looked like fire eruptions, in long trains of red and yellow or greenish glows. These flashes also spread across

hills or seemed to run over the fields. On a plateau flashes of cannon fire of a yellowish hue sprang back and forth in undulating stretches as if from all quarters. At other points the trains of flashes were less numerous. It was a marvelous spectacle of trains of flashes stretching along the battle line and apparently the roar of so many guns made the whole country appear of thunder into destructive confusion.

Next to the fury of Baldern assault, streaming masses of Glandelinian attackers raged the battle as she was to relieve Cortella of trouble and the catastrophe which all this Christian artillery caused was perhaps among the most terrible which ever yet occurred in battle.

By this terrible Christian artillery fire, whole brigades have been swept away or whole corps destroyed, whole districts strewn with trees and dotted over with habitation have been devastated or converted into

into a bulle inferno of explosions 260 and the entire entire face of nature was being changed in the space of a few hours.

The Christian forces which rushed at the Glandelinians in counter charge rapidly and furiously did not right away succeed in breaking the Glandelinian assault. This effects of the local results may be caused by a rapid concentration of Glandelinian troops to the point of danger. A counter assault of this kind undoubtedly takes place in a great many battles, and it was doubtless by a cataclysm of this kind that the Glandelinian division under general Hindale St Clair was devastated and routed from the works they had barely captured at a dreadful sacrifice.

As regards to the violence of the Glandelinian assault of the Zimmerman rebels of American variety and also those of the Mc-Holistician, the perfect wave of these soldiers rushing on in the face of this Christian fire was no less as may be explained

by the rapid melting of the immense masses of the rebel soldiers - like so much snow so terrific was the Christian fire, and with which the Christian counter attack have also come in contact.

Then when the Glandelianians became demoralized, the Christians after each desultory counter charge, like a formidable Boson were suddenly rushed up; on the enemy they swept everything away in their path.

The Glandelianians now discerned the Christians could make the most terrible counter attacks, in spite of the fierce opposition with which they have to face.

This shows that the Nationals are no less formidable and they have moved forward to the counter attack like water pouring out of a reservoir when its walls are ruptured.

In driving back the Glandelianians the Nationals captured generals Dom-lam-lam, Para Para, and Idueaga, Para, a 'large number' of prisoners, and a wagon train containing a very

large quantity of prisoners, men, women and 2600 child girl slaves, and even 700 Glandelianian boy and girl scouts. Of the latter were some who were child slaves forced into the Glandelianian service and they might gladly rejoiced in their capture.

In the meantime Sao Catello resorted to a desperate plan to stop the Christian assault along his line.

Through explosives he caused a cat cut off the which perhaps was the most terrible which any history could have related and yet couldn't stop the Christian onrush.

He let loose sudden deluges by hunting the leaves of Central Creek and though towns were swallowed up or swept away, whole districts converted into marches the attack was not broken regardless of the numbers of drowned.

This flood was the most terrible phenomenon which the National armies have to dread. The mass of water in the flood which spread over the

ground amounted to thousands of millions of cubic yards.

Although in some cases these great delays let loose by the enemy may be looked upon as dangerous war phenomena, they must on the contrary, as regards many war disasters be considered as the result of the desperation of the foe in the face of most serious circumstances.

A remarkable instance of one of the Glanadelinian onslaughts is that presented by Paraleuton Federal Glanadelinians which was one of the most terrific rebel charges of the battle.

They struck the very Christian front with all their might, and again an explosion occurred as if the whole country side burst, everything was converted into dust and smoke and disappeared and the debris was scattered far and wide, the concussion and shock being beyond measure.

The first discharge of Christian artillery killed and wounded enough Glanadelinian soldiers to have crumpled fifty good sized towns. Yet for a long

time the enemy continued to press on, pushing on over the shell swept plain and swimming through the cornfields and leaping over rocks and fallen trees.

Among the Christian gun swarms of fiercely attacking Glanadelinians carved into the open spaces, and rush on incessantly against the infantry in the face of the fierce musketry fire, here and there they tear their way through the glens attacking and receding with the same regularity as the waves of the sea, elsewhere other Glanadelinian columns issuing from the hollows push on as fiercely over mounds of ten or twenty inches in height, sweep sweeping to the very Christian works, lastly wedges of Glanadelinians rush out of all from all corners giving forth their shrill howling devil yell, the cannon fire mashing the ground tremble with the shock.

All these various noises from the Glanadelinian devil yell, the screaming crash of the many explosion explosions, the continuous drum drum

exploding roar of artillery, the hoarse murmur of the machine gun, the shriller hissing of rushing shrapnell, and the peculiar rattling roar of rifle fire produced an indescribable uproar, which was very audible far from the battle field, and during the action there was a sound like the beating of a thousand million anvil.

During battles of considerable measure it is rarely seen that onslaughts by Glandelinian columns coming to a close quarters fight are constant, as in this awful battle of Volcanic Castello but temporary severe hand to hand conflicts have been uncommonly frequent in this battle, and there were indeed some attacks which were as wild as the onset of as many fierce Indians.

The Glandelinian column under general Fago, hurled itself more fiercely against the Christian line along its front, the Glandelinian ranks pouring across the plumes, and swimming over the works in such

enormous irresistible masses, the Christian defenders were compelled to fly with the greatest haste to better cover. These Glandelinians however showed that they were as much or more dreaded than the assailants at the other sections, for the violent and on slaughts from the Glandelinians compelled the Nationals to again migrate from their second position.

In making this success these Glandelinians gave vent during their progress to a perfect hurricane of yells, some times mingled with a stream of dreadful blasphemies in such considerable volume of sound as to be heard for miles.

Yet on their side general Francis Urrea was wounded, and the Christian batteries vomited so prodigious a quantity of shells grape and canister that all the Glandelinian waves of attack were finally torn to pieces and 50,000 Glandelinian fell at one volley. Before the force of another mighty explosion a whole side of a

mountain sank down from the face of the "eruption" with the forests which grew on it, at the same time a dam some where burst letting loose such a terrible quantity of water and mud that all the neighbouring plains were inundated, and 53000 soldiers were drowned in the deluge which rushed down into the battle territory.

One of those waves of Glandelencian attack took possession of a winding defile which separated two hills, and here they succeeded comparatively easy in keeping back the Angelencian counter attacking columns. In this line of rebels remained in their position for the remainder of the battle.

The Glandelencians therefore had the point of advantage, where the Nationals could not get at them — even though they sometimes massed in overwhelming numbers, attacking from side Gullies and yet being repulsed with great loss of life. Doubtless when the Glandelencian had secured this defile the generals were enabled to trace

the motions of the Christians which takes place by almost imperceptible degrees between and with the Abyssinikian divisions sent to cut them from the position, and the Dondolians more or less changing in force.

These movements are however already noticed in the various Christian divisions, which have been continually sent forward to force the Glandelencians from their defile.

These Nationals known as Winkie Abyssinikians, Dondolians, and Tsaponkionkians are as fierce a set of fighters as ever were hurled against the Glandelencians, supported by the rest into a species of arrow or conglomerate columns and gradually massed in overwhelming force against the defile.

Of this kind, for instance is the Winkie Abyssinikian troops which since the war commenced have covered themselves with fame. Among Winkie Abyssinikians of various sects there are few who exhibit more astonishing diversity than the Conventuals.

267. Even in their uniforms they differ entirely in appearance and also in physical qualities, according to the race of which they were born, being more full-blooded Abbinumians, the nature under which they were born, & lastly the number and distribution of these two continents which attack the fierce and have the honor of winning the most battles.

Many Abbinumian soldiers resemble in appearance the Spanish race, more than other Abbinumians.

This winding defile was also lined with small hills or the Christian rule, which was specially called "Blangection" near saints, on account of these peculiar, usually declining there, are hills which dipper only in their eyes, and could be used as a good point of advantage to attacking force if carried. In place of Christian wheels which shook the ground and tore it, Christian battles, hurled grape and canister in abundance, added to the honor of the scene by the great eruption leaving behind the sky, then the artillery would shell

their places, change their position > 70
hurl great masses of earth onto the air by the explosion of shells they hurl, lastly many of these batteries are incessantly at work, while others have periods of repose and activity.

In the unusual activity of this battle the Abbinumian and Abbinumian columns in meeting in hand to hand fights some times merge into one battling line with the swiftness of a gigantic foot-ball game, so fiercely that it is very difficult to perceive any difference between the Abbinumians and the Abbinumians, if it were not the difference in the color of the uniforms.

The Abbinumian soldiers in this battle show greater every minute in considerable numbers, as they were not forward as that in number as the Abbinumians of a mile. To the Abbinumians the position of the winding defiles is the principal locality for pinching a favorable situation in case of being caught in a bad ground.

In this battle the most remarkable

was a section of the Lepile situated at the extremities of the plain and plateau near central lake extending only to the east. If the Yigande division who took possession of this Lepile had not been with would have been useful, but the movement towards of the Christian position was entirely anticipated by the tactical combination of the Yigande division and high archers, plunging into the territory in front and sweeping the territory on the west, the Yigande division under Daman and Kaiti, were forced out of a portion of the Lepile, but especially during the divisional force of the Christian assault, where at this point the Yigande division forced against the forces of the enemy in large quantities.

One of these Yigande division divisions, under general Yagla Kichibva which was in a part of the position near known as "Hells Lepile" in account of the battle's savage, they were maintaining its position to the last and drove one Christian charge back

with a loss to the Nationals of about 350 000 men in killed wounded and prisoners. One Christian force a large league long surrounded over a 246 foot ridge and gained about 2642 feet of the enemy's position when general Kichibva of the Yigande side fell mortally wounded and the Yigande division became panic stricken.

The Yigande division under general Dambwa Humbili, and the bitter-leaf division under general Yigante were also rolled back from their position and there two generals wounded.

There was a great blow to the enemy for these generals have destroyed them. It was to the study of all the Christian arrangements, and their full recovery by hardy assault the Yigande.

During the last of the long course of "lessons" in repelling assault after assault, the Yigande division finally forced other portions of the Lepile and broke through the enemy's line at various points, forming a kind of motionless scene from which

the Glancelinians made their escape with great haste of surprise and without any more but reinforcements arriving rallied these Glancelinians, which finally held their ground. At the apex of the Glancelinian front the reinforcements failed to reach the assault the Angelinians capturing and spreading over the position and this action continues incessantly until the Nationals finally are in possession of the defile themselves.

This is the ordinary course of the battle so frequently or muchety furnished interrupted by violent explosions. Elsewhere the Glancelinian front were not only subject to the action of the Churkian batteries, but also fired to rebel like "tutel" actions of the illibarian infantry, although many of the generals are wounded in their affair. At the time of the wave assault the Churkians rushed forward in the greatest and fiercest attack on record caused by the fire of their artillery

which played on the enemy's position with the ravages of a tornado. The highest peak of the assault broke all portions of the line and in a general way the expulsion of the Glancelinian columns from their work was accompanied by a heroic charge of the Nationals but at the left especially the Glancelinians under general Markham were ejected with not much violence as if the expulsion was done by an enormous wind.

Occasionally in the broken retreating line the rebels tried to rally but in vain, the fire of the assault drove them even around the Churkian position the force is ejected from all of their works and then after another attempt at rallying they are struck with irresistible force and rolled away.

In this irresistible onslaught similar to that of the Churkians of a cyclone, and made by most irresistible numbers, the force line

was broken all to pieces and forced to recoil. Is this result due to other final conclusions of big battles and by great bravery of the National, or by their unusual numbers?

This seems to be the case and it would be difficult to give any other explanation of the result so far.

Retreat of the enemy 276
Along Baldwin's line Explosions. Retreat becomes general. Disasters in the conclusions of the battle....

The second line of batteries across the stream. Both of Artillery and shield guns all have either been placed in positions on higher rise of ground or in the vicinity of the stream, with long rows of machine guns placed to sweep across all sections beyond the river.

Most even of these batteries which were in the most vigorous action, and which were the centres of the battle still continued to manifest their activity especially when Baldwin captured the position, and flared like furnaces in which the flames are so numerous, and the smoke covered the scene like a cloud wall.

Although the German remains no longer had their first line of guns, yet Lee's battle was wholly

and desperately determined not to live the second-line, and if the assault could not be stopped to have the batteries retreat before the assault came to close.

We may reckon by hundreds, and thousands, the counterbatteries and shield guns and other cannons making the country appear to be eruption from as many small volcanoes the volleys of which kept Baldern infantry huddled down in the captured works for a period more or less protracted.

Thus the separate batteries under general Hango, Auer, and Erfell, were the best to be depended on, to show their mighty vitality.

The cannons of these batteries were very numerous and the discharges from them effective. Therefore along Central Creek the batteries under general Giulio Sicily, Henry - Highland, Tuscan, Mc Hollister and the counterbatteries under Daldon Federal, and Phelan Mc Hollister at Central Junction a position so rich in batteries the machine guns are still more num-

erous and there are some stretched 278 along Dorthy Jales Creek which could tear a forest away with their fire.

A lateral gun fire of Napa St. Louis batteries may be quoted as most one of the most striking examples of a hero's batteries repelling efforts of the Christians to assault them.

This line of batteries in such vigorous action kept the locality covered with smoke rising in eddies, and one might fancy a long stretch of land in the most violent volcanic upheaval.

General Bruce Baldwin believed that the way to take this second line of batteries was to strike the rear. The only way was to move the attacking force through the large ravine follow the curve course of a ravine till beyond the ravine he could cross the river out of sight of the enemy and then sweep upon the whole flank.

If the plan failed, a disaster horrible in its nature would result. Therefore the movement must be made under cover of all his batteries or at least

keep the enemy's attention attracted to his own batteries. The river too was a dangerous passage something like the Snake or Devil Canyon in California. The waters of the stream are boiling mingled with chemical substances horrible to the taste. Innumerable springs with treacherous mud bogs hot and boiling are to be encountered. Every thing and more than the Devil Canyon this river has.

Fortunately this river was not any too long plenty wide and though dangerous to pass through was not too swift. The position of the army not to join in this advance was to remain and hold the position already taken. The marching troops were to avoid the dangerous warm and cold springs and the hot and boiling pools and the number of horses killed, and geysers in the valley. There was also a half mile stretch of bog to be avoided a lake of black and fetid mud which boils up in great bubbles.

This movement was immediately started. The artillery fire of Baldwin's batteries became general. The region and the hillsides seemed covered with thousands of great pumelles, as soon of great eruptions seemed to tear the earth around the shells tore up the river water hurling geysers high into the air.

The glaucous-green artillery redoubled its action. All these various war agents either murmured, whined, boomed, crashed, pumelled, whistled, drummed in thundering rollers, rumbled or roared and thus a tempest of deafening sounds incessantly "bre" the air, added by the incessant scappling sharp sharp, of the sharpshooters, or the longery crash of high explosives in long thundering rolls.

The advancing troops first followed the course of the river let the army passed with difficulty and unbelievable peril the innumerable springs, and also the lakes of hot mud but for a time

was checked at the Bay. There was a narrow defile passing by the bay near a red and bare mountain which appeared scorched by fire, and the army took this path.

The "burning ground" over which the army passed composed of clayey mud in one spot yellow with sulphur and in another white with chalk but not dangerously boggy though a quagmire gave way under the feet of so long a column of soldiers and gave vent to such puffs of vapor through the numberless cracks and disfigured sections that the rear portions of the army was seen passing through a hail cloud of steam dense and choking.

The further the army progressed the more dangerous was the expedition.

The river came upon a most considerable body of water issuing from a fissure 33 feet in width which opened under a bed of rocks at a slight elevation above the bottom of the valley and the

column had to march over the slope of a mountain whose side was covered with hundreds of dangerous hummeroles, where the eddies of vapor spring from the fissures with a noise a hundred times louder than the shrill whistle of a locomotive.

But after four hours of it they finally left this hell and marched on until they were in position for the attack on Teosac.

The march started at twelve. The attack was launched at quarter past four.

The movement of the attacking column sounded like the respiration of some prodigious monster running toward the prize line.

The attack struck with a shock. It was so sudden and unexpected that the infantry was rolled from the position and the usual units too near for the utility of running around to be of any use. General James Dunchan tried to rally his troops but was wounded.

Confusion and panic reigned supreme and the Christians pressed on. General Coman Gillas swung the machine gun battery which he captured, and swept the Glancelinian columns like the turned clover the corn and grain.

To make it worse the Nationals on the other side taking advantage of this charged in terrific masses across the stream and the Glancelinians fled in confusion.

The Christian forces under Coman Gillas did not reach the main battery as soon as the others but we have no right to believe or conclude from this that his troops, being no in the interior of the enemy's position did not rush on to a more considerable success.

It is on the contrary, certain that Gillas' forces pressing on and driving through the thickest rebel columns which still maintained resistance broke the enemy's line to pieces and driving it pell mell before them. The Glancelinians rushed on

with a speed enough to overcome the formidable Glancelinian resistance at every point changing the Glancelinian retreat into a rout capturing many prisoners and driving them through the orchard and fields, capturing the second line of batteries and opening fire with them upon the retreating foe, mowing them down in great numbers as they fled in panic stricken.

Even then the Glancelinians, passing through a glen on a gradually decreasing speed again rallied and tried to counter charge, until they tried to cut through the attacking line which rushed them and increased their hurry, they could not stop them. Then yard by yard the enemy was hurled back to the river and beyond the plain and the plateau, and from the territory up to the frontiers and here stood ground once more only to be cut up and destroyed.

Don Costello was forced to withdraw the whole command.

From the Glendale Union works under general Comdr. St. Clair Hairbreadth Barry and Calmannia Schermann, and several other commanders of the Glendale Union army the retreat of the Glendale Union was so considerable as to rank among the most astonishing withdrawals of the war.

This was turning out to be the most celebrated and certainly the most glorious Christian victory of the war.

Times of eruptive explosions hastened the retreat. Seen from afar the Union was like a world of "terrible" fleeing from the general judgment, and long lines of smoke sweeping over the low plain shows where the victorious Christians were advancing.

At this juncture general Robert, camp of Glendale Union came upon the scene, and formed in line of battle in a long angular column ten deep to serve as a covering force, and to rally the rest of the force. In explosion of a D.R. bomb dug a funnel shaped cavity 75 feet deep one hundred yards from the

general and he was wounded seriously, and a hundred others killed or wounded at the same distance away. His lines tried to stand, but the advancing Nationals could not be stopped the fury of their advance increased more and more all the time, every time and there the nearest Christians were lost.

They struck the camps army heavily, and ultimately they also made their way around the lines and caused the Glendale Union to double up their lines, confusion and panic started in different sections from the pressure of the Christian attack, and the Glendale Union confusion finally reached the general army.

The ground trembled with the roar of rushing explosions. The Glendale Union gave way under camp also, in real terror their resistance is overcome the enormous Christian columns rush on.

A gang gang which reached an eruption into the air with a crash, and the smoke like a pillar

of glittering marble shoots up more than 300 feet into the air, a second and a third explosion or fire rapidly follows, and the confusion grows worse.

The smoke driven away, the lines hurled up by the explosion fall about the retreating Glande-linien and any effort to rally them was in vain.

For any one watching this Christian assault where so much a storm of musketry fire came from and looking at the retreating Glande-linien one can hardly believe in the sudden change which has taken place.

The continued pressure of the Christian attack had already caused disaster to the Glande-linien armies and sooner or later the increasing confusion was so considerably augmented by the pressure of the attacking Christian forces that finally no army could withstand it.

Indeed the force of the attack ultimately opened a great gap in Manley's lines and drove all of his forces beyond the present line.

From the observations made by General Manley since it is to the position of this last and general attack this movement must have commenced after the repulse of Baldwin's attempt but occurred in a much shorter space of time.

Not far from the Glande-linien center was a stretch of works 30 feet wide and ten feet high and where the Christians had also carried. Near these works to act as traps were a number of pools or basins for springs or cisterns filled with water but none of the attacking Glande-linien were caught. A shuffling in the position of the centre of activity took place where but no center after disaster was occurring here and there.

The vicinity of the place between the two armies warrants us however in supposing that the Glande-linien columns melted away like snow before the Christian fire and the Christian rushery to the attack converted the rebel

retreat into panic and fearful route. There is no doubt that at no point of the Glendelmin front did the enemy remain to become in contact with the Christian bayonets. By reproducing all the conditions which are thought to apply to routed Glendelmin heads - that is, confusion, uproar, and panic flight the Christians succeeded in procuring a general retreat of the whole Glendelmin army.

About the centre near the north Bend the successful advance of the Christians was manifested still more remarkably than between the two cities. Along a slightly winding line of works which extends from the southwest to the northeast, between holders Farm and Anton crossroad, Christian batteries, mostly shield guns kept up a tremendous activity and from shells exploded explosive eruptions rose in thousands, and in some spots combined to form considerable walls of explosion.

During the terrible confusion

if retreat the Glendelmin made their escape over hillsides and up the sides of a mountain. On this mountain the Glendelmin soldiers were brought down in such abundance by the Christian shell fire that a nation seemed to be torn away.

General Duper, Glendelmin was torn up by shell fire and further to the north the two wings of the army through which ran the Christian fire from artillery and musketry, prevented for miles a column of troops rushing through the infernal region and once several were shells exploded among them at one time.

These shells on their explosions sending clouds of debris to various heights, exploded alternately, as if obeying a kind of rhythm in the successive appearance and disappearance of their eruptions.

While the smoke of one line of explosion he away in great

curves and formations by the wind another line of them appear. The nuclear batteries are all actively, eruptive columns all at once appear by hundreds, hastening the retreat of the Glandelinian huts.

Every moment it seems the feature of the landscape was being multiplied and fresh thunderous salvo, take part in the marvellous ear-splitting concert of exploding shells among the retreating foe.

Thandys left wing alone still held its ground. Yet desolation, absolute ruin, and death - that is the battle of Dolvine Castello.

Death came ^{concluding} to an enormous ²⁹² glandelinian column with the suddenness of a cannon shot. During flight of a Christian general in leading an assault up a hill.

Never in any real war ever mentioned in history, or for the existence of the world since mankind was a part of it has there been a battle like Dolvine Castello where during every onslaught there has been a greater instant extinction of human life than any disaster known.

Tidal waves, so called, great fires, volcanic eruptions, plagues, earthquakes and other visitations put into one row the world begun, have slain countless thousands but not by means so sudden as this tremendous battle.

In a moments time during every assault from one side or another by the terrific firing that had been poured upon the attackers a population of soldiers had

been destroyed, four good sized towns flung into ruin, vegetation torn from the face of the earth and now panic shook the whole Glendelincian army on its disastrous retreat.

Any one who would have explored the battle field on horse, wading through mud and mire, stem lying upon seas of coffee and looking through mist at lines of broken artillery, and of the landscapes becoming into darkness of its own making and many fires burning would have wondered exceedingly what had happened.

Not one Glendelincian regiment remains in this territory. The two armies who had fought so savagely for three days, the armies that had "met together like two trains in a head on collision, are far far away and the enemy has fled. The soldiers who were guarding the battle ground against both the men by thousands who were gathering and buying the bodies which a few days were locked in mortal combat shouting and yelling, were the only beings concerned. Probably

however there are no Glendelincian vandals in this territory. They no doubt did not believe in wasting time to rob the hard victims of this awful battlefield.

It was through the courtesy of the State government that passage was given from Alton to the battle field for those wishing to view the scenes. The government Ulsterman armed river steamboat took a party of war correspondents and newspaper men besides the officers of a military recruiting station. When they arrived at the battle field the Captain said to them:

"I was a witness to this big battle. Especially its conclusion. I was on the Glendelincian side of the battle line and I heard a superior general say 'Baldurim Ulsteries are threatening I shall blow my loudest whistle and you must rush your troops to the defense immediately for if you delay the hatreds may sweep down and destroy us'."

I, my boy, was watching the scene for perhaps a couple of hours

and the Glandelincians were assaulting, a fierce, hasty assault, the Glandelincians holding firm every man for himself when half a dozen sharp calls from the general's whistle caused me to look up.

A thunderous yelling wave dark in dusky purple was surging forward. From two lines of artillery, one of them near the town were gushing smoke and flame rolling and wreathing and bulging to a height of a hundred feet.

Other clouds were rising from a plateau and every locality smoked with the firing of the enemy.

Indeed the spectacle, except for the eruptions of many explosions suggested nothing more thrilling as these waves of troops in purple many miles in length and in many columns fighting their way into the Glandelincian works.

It yellow, white and blue haze began to blow over the region bringing a sharp and irritating smell of sulphur. The Glandelincians could not withstand the assault. It was

time to be off. And the panic-stricken Glandelincians did not stay on the order of their going. It is alleged of one of the officers that he cleared twenty feet at the first bound.

Leaping over terraces, blundering over stubble, passing corpses, half buried in the debris, the foremost of the retreating enemy made for the river as fast as possible.

The whole Glandelincian army ran away in a perfect stampede. I myself beat it from the region I had no san over and started up the river in my boat then two gigantic explosions were thundering among the Glandelincians and two regiments of soldiers went down mangled and bleeding and the drift of yellow white haze grew thicker.

The anchor had been pulled up when far on our front a solitary figure of a Glandelincian officer appeared, moving eastward on horse back along the dirt road that connects Dol-
vine with Cortella. He glances around. See Cortella leading the retreat

as fast as his horse could go. I saw a small
squadron of Ulysses' men currently saw after
him to make him prisoner if possible but
a fierce Glendonian rifle fire from some
where frustrated them.

Successing this scene I saw another.
The enemy tried to hold ground at the
batteries along Central Creek. Succeeding
a tremendous crash of cannon came a
violent outburst of stabbing ex-plains,
the battlefield seemed to erupt everywhere
vehemently and it seemed as if there
were thousands of vents giving an effect
of great industries and made the scene
resemble the entrance to hell.
I did not remain long enough to
watch the assault come against the
batteries in that location.

I went to a safer spot I have
watched. Suddenly the artillery
fire diminished, the eruptions along
the charging Christian lines also
ceased, and for the first time in
my life I observed the tragedy the
Christian ranks like a storm wave
struck and broke, came back again

with tenfold violence and when the 298th
smoke lifted I observed the whole
rebel line thrown back and a rolling
wall of rifle smoke arising from it as
it rolled back in pursuit.

The appearance of the battle to other
witnesses of the battle is that of the
valley of the ten million smokes.
The towns miraculously escaped, suffering
only slight damage.

General Blain's right Snyers army
is all broken up, it has lost ten of
its caps divisions and it is also
in full retreat. It has been half
destroyed in making its efforts in
the last horrible spasm of this dread-
ful battle, and although they
positively assert that there has been
no counter charge upon them but
only a violent repulse of their own
attack, many witnesses were sure there
has been counter shock attack.

This famous Glendonian army
was not attacking the Christians
all the time and the damage which
has recently been wrought would

could have occurred in twenty minutes. That a cyclone of counter attack tore upon the flank of Herbrand's army was sure, but that does not account for the buckling and twisting up of his lines and the rending around of great columns.

Could anything have done those things except an upheaval of the Christian line?

After the first counter attack which destroyed so many lives the Glandelinian front was little injured. Though shaken and bended backwards the battle line was still almost intact, whereas the second assault broke it up and by a mighty thrust of force the Christian attack threw the enemy's line into wild confusion.

There was screams then in noise and fury as horrible as the Paris revolutions. On the interior of their wooden and plain was swarming with fugitives. The Glandelinian columns that had remained contesting there, weeks after the first assault, were hurled back also, but while retreat

remained unbroken it would seem though the full weight of the assault was borne against it.

This fine Glandelinian army is a wreck with its tattered flagstaffs broken and banners shreds. One right rear standard upon a pole half covered in earth. It was one of the many bodies who had fallen in this bloody battle. Bodies of priests also were found here, one of them in the attitude of prayer, and the bodies of a throng of soldiers were found in a road, and they were being collected and buried.

How hard it is to realize that this battles fury allowed life to exist at all. One pictures the swarming Christian column, with its standards flying, lagging, buzzing, moving in formidable array, to turn the Glandelinian army into a mournful, hideous wreck.

Here was a dinner of bitter-sweet Glandelinian, fighting hard to hold its work here a force of 20,000 men, ever yonder was the Omans

being not a very substantial line of works this time, but defended by two million five hundred thousand, parts of it was the battery to the left was the Grouchy woods to the Zimmermanmann and the Moltke's line. All was silent in one terrible downfall.

A curious scene of the Glanville line retreat swift as it was, is the scene of heavy artillery munition caissons, way on light artillery set. Every thing of wood was destroyed by the retreating enemy and one little village in stone ruins looked like St Pierre after Mt Pelée explosion at Martinique.

About 30000 Glanville line dead were found in this town and 100000 wounded showing the fierceness of the conflict at this spot.

Sharp as the Christian assault was that burst from all points and hurled against the enemy its direction was the triumph of all the other assaults. The destruction of general Auguste St Pierre's Glanville line was no doubt by the

Christian fire accomplished in less than thirty seconds. A tremendous Christian fire of high explosives, grape and canister, sharp well, a fearful head long rush of Albrecht's troops, many miles of flame and smoke, a terrific shock, and all was over.

The cyclone of attack with which the Christian army hurled itself upon the Glanville line and the tremendous confusion and deadly storm of bayonets that followed did the most of it.

During that terrific rush of Christian soldiers, there had been somewhere a terrific explosion, a gust of flame arose among the Glanville line soldiers and every thing of life disappeared in that locality. Trees were uprooted and killed.

What was a formerly scenery of country was a waste of battle with a stagnant stream in the locality the only green thing in view being the water.

Indeed Christian vitality is deep and strong long long strong strong.

But at p. 16. it was the number of 4000
 liquor prisoners being brought into the camp by
 the victorious Christians. They say the Chinese
 retreat was so swift that scarcely on the
 river shores very few were taken. The Christian
 fire that blasted the waves of enemy attacks
 overtook the power of death over life.

The trees and flowers of the battle field
 the splendor of the country side are no more.
 Thousands of stately trees at least forty feet
 from base to crown like at length shattered
 and splintered.

This shows the firing of both sides
 had been terrific. In the cornfields hardly
 a stalk remains and the wheat fields
 have been destroyed and other heavy de-
 vastation of the country region. The
 foliage that mantled the hill
 and the plateau is shattered.

The town of Dolores is a miniature
 hanging garden. It fronts the river
 with a pretty esplanade, of which
 fortunately though, slightly burned
 escaped the horrible ravages of the
 dreadful battle. It is a green ground
 River or farther on to the lower island

At one corner of the town, were feet
 were that had drawn attention from many
 tourists as they passed down the river
 and saw this charming panorama un-
 fold itself, the houses of formidable
 structure and of many colors shiny
 shining in a row of Calaveras
 bellows flecked by tree shadows and
 flecked by gorgeous red and yellow of
 flowers.

On landing on the battle field it is
 found that parts of the pavement
 of the road near the river is gone,
 or it may be buried under rubble
 thrown by the burning high ex-
 ploding shells. No one would imagine
 that this river shore had once a
 shade trees and a road and
 benches for travelers to rest on.

Not a hint of them is to be
 seen.

Yet among the fields are disabled
 cannon wheels, caissons, and muskets
 rows of burned furniture wryon and
 all the work of a tremendous battle
 field. What the river has been

nobody can know. The whole region is unsafe for hundreds of which there are none. On the day after the battle nineteen children were found injured and dirty in trying to cross the battle field.

They were taken to the camp. Much loot was captured by the Christians. As you sail by the region you might look for the Glandelinian army in vain. Some one cries "There is the Christian army," but you see no camp. All you near the Nationals have gone after the enemy. A little nearer and you see the battle field is like a cemetery in a Latin country. And truly it is a vast cemetery. Only when you explore a part of it can any one realize that here raged one of the most terrible battles in the war.

What happened on that afternoon that enabled the Christians to win such a sweeping victory.

An hour after the Glandelinian assault on Baldern has been repulsed the Glandelinian generals which had been uneasy since the start

of the battle began to send forward all their reserve reserves to support their own lines against Baldern. A fine attack explosion began to send up columns of smoke and dust in an increasing number, and maddening, were heard as if in the earth.

What matter? Baldern had tried to frighten the Glandelinian army before in many battles before. His batteries would soon unusually load and make a slight threat to counter charge and then quiet down again after its manner. An unfortunate foolish Glandelinian. There had almost been time to win a victory if their generals had only known. The road to Baldern main left flank, the weakest spot was always open. By striking it early in the morning they could at least have had a chance for victory. But no. This was the best opportunity and the Glandelinian generals had not thought of it.

The main rebel assault upon Baldern near had begun in the

in the afternoon, aided by a hurricane, assault upon the fort simultaneously but too late. The woods and gentlemen the hill sides and from the assault had surged, the officers were shouting their commands, and signalling to one another, against the Christian position that fortified the fields the Glancelinean were had rushed and broke. Explosions of shells were coming up was intense to heaven and with the wildest tumult of the battle issued as if a planet had gone mad.

Hark. Above and every where there comes a new sound. Only the thunder of their own batteries.

Reinforcements will be here in two or three minutes and success is already coming for the Glancelinean. The assault is pressed more wildly terrific murderous volleys are exchanged more furiously and no one is thinking of the serious consequences to follow.

Again and louder the strange hissing, and deep long stirring, jagged tones

and this time it does not stop. The new warble grows, new faces of people's count is rising to the support of the defenders, making the scene of battle more dreadful and uncertain. How strongly they are reinforcing Baltimore lines and what terrible news is in the air.

The very Glancelinean generals who even now becoming nations, are arrayed and are striving to drive the assault. The American troops that were attacking the shelter are meeting more tenacious resistance and are beginning to be slowly driven back.

The highest generals in command are studying the situation with doubtings in their very looks.

Glancelinean officers of lower rank ride forward a distance to see why the change is coming.

The officers' horses are stamping on the ground, and stray dogs are whining. The sudden need of some Christian brigade from a new spot is strong and violent, unexpected clouds

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of smoke is always observed on a battle field but not so much of smoke as these see how they are rent by many explosions and the yells are deepening fast. Yet still hope full of success the assault rages on and on, and there is confidence in the way the Nationals are falling back. Take that comfort while you may for it is nearly over.

To countless numbers of Glancie remain this is the last of south. Baldwins cannon from all points hitherto inactive because of the un-forepastness of the expected assault now like long terming rows of long pipes. The sudden uproar of so many guns shakes the country. A smoky pall rises blotting the view of waves of rushing troops in purple that are careening forward at the center assault from rear and front.

A very deaf, tattoo is sounded along an immense line of battle. As the artillery is doing its work

and the rapid salvoes of exploding shells are as frequent as the pounding of a 1000 anvil on a heated boiler, and a noise as if the earth was colliding with the moon.

Along general Hannon's line the officers and men, Littlehale, Omercan, Zimmerman, Zimmerman, Condemans, & Southern Mangalos, Whomus, who were eagerly questioning - are ~~retracting~~ now retreating by the National assault now with an irresistible force.

At the Central Creek section there is a movement to support the Glancie division before it is too late. And at the Orchard men and officers fall in numbers as thick as congregations in all the cities churches on a day. The city at once.

And so comes whole scale death and a terrible disaster.

The Christian wars, pouring a cloud of musketry smoke before

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which spread as a fan its edge seeming to roll and rolling like a break, rushing to strike. The wave of chaos in the midst of all that smoke is greenish purple with a background of deeper shade.

In no breath the crash comes. In another moment the world seems to go mad the battle lines seem to turn to fire as both sides fire a million muskets as a single common report.

Now soldiers on both sides fall thick and fast. Countless human eyes do not see the results of this "smash up". They are glazed and stare at vacancy with one stab for fifteen minutes direct duration 170,000 human hearts have ceased to beat.

See Castellon positions. It is still there but there is no Glandeliman army. Its defenders are far away, routed to the cover of the hills.

The work is in possession of the Christians. The uproar of battle is over the crash of steel swept

from the ground by terrific and earth rending explosions has ceased, some small villages are on fire, hay stacks and farm houses are burning, the shipping is on flame or smoke, less sunshine is observed and after a little there come from certain directions many black spots that shrouding nearer begin to wheel above the place of death.

They are the vultures. In the victorious Christians train of nations are beginning to come.

On the battle field there are many tokens of tragedy. The officers speak of the conflict, of the pursuit of the Christian army, photographers rattle on from space to reel pictures of the battle field and are arrested.

The people who come from distant places to see the battle field, gaze curiously and chatter and children are too awed to do any thing but gaze. A German

head member try to get a few words from the Mayor of Cortella town but he is so ~~totter~~ excited half ill, busy and can think of nothing but trouble and of the violence of the war.

The fight which shook this part of the state on the day when the two contending armies exploded for three days with such vehemence, has passed. Yet people still try to come to see the battle field.

There are many refugees also. Two things are significant. Hourly service at the churches in thanksgiving of the enemy's defeat and the incoming of refugees who relate all the horror of the big battle.

The service for the fallen in the war began at early morning the interior of the churches are dropped in mourning and the bells clang at frequent intervals.

Any one might think never or say perhaps that because muteness, Mars, however, prayer, Sitsimis and all was said so often

the congregations of women and children would be small but no there is a large attendance and a devout one. old men, Christians officers, refugees rescued into the towns by the battle, and officials of the cities who carry themselves with certain elegance. All these people are seen in these knees and there is earnestness in their feet tions - more earnestness than their worship has shown for many years.

And in schools and other buildings battle refugees are quartered, dirty crowded, depressed and unhappy, for the terror of the enemy hangs over them, though they are getting food.

The frightened people turn with trust to their lay and cleric leaders and the arrival of the news of the enemy's defeat gives the hearts of the refugees to leap with thanks. The only danger threatening was that

of as great an amount of the panic struck into the towns and cities as to menace the health of both newcomers and residents.

At all the hospitals it does not look as if such would be the case though all wounded soldiers were being transferred to the big cities and the worse cases kept in the army. The ill and injured are as well treated under the circumstances allow and their condition is favorable. Those who have been discharged because of slight wounds are finding their way back to the Christian women.

There is an assurance of order and sanitation. There are batteries masked among the hills and from these defenses could be thrown at a moments notice a force of troops to stop rebel troops from burning the camps of the refugees should Glade divisions still be in the neighborhood. Ugly rumors are afloat already of a big conflict

at Kelly Country of more 366 fearful nights. Set in hope that this rumor had a lying tongue and that no such battle would come to be a result of the honor enacted between Dolomite and Cistello. Also it seems that at least taken round the cities of the was taking on an immeasurable force at Barbone Francis, of a general war without along the Armburgs River and another and a striking of the country because of the violence of the war.

They reflect the alarm that is felt at this almost unprecedented cataclysm. In Cistello and Dolomite the best that can be done for the wounded and dying soldiers is being done in the hospitals and many buildings. Although many people from these two cities went as near as possible to see the raging battle more and more people were frightened away and most of the population was gone.

Father Kearney pastor at St Vincent's Church, Dolorine is one of the very few who could give a clear testimony of the battle conclusion and as to its result.

Untill late in the afternoon before the fall of the disaster, he said, the Christian batteries of Baldwin were unusually active but at two o'clock he thought the Christian fire had receded.

On that fatal hour of 3 o'clock the priest stood looking at the raging battle wondering what the enemy's assault would bring forth when from Baldwin position, a dense white smoke began to issue from front and rear, and the National troops began to pour forth in floods. From all points there was a flash of fire and reports that no one can describe. After a little another and worse.

Then came a rolling roar of reports louder than all the others and with it the Christian positions were bathed in a mass of flame,

and the assaulting Glendalman waves in a apparent sea of explosion.

As the battle was raging on toward his point of observation Father Kearney and his people & the population of the town took to flight but before he had gone 200 yards he was thrown down by the concussion of a mighty explosion. A blizzard of rocks were hurled in all directions and high into the air. A strange breeze then came from the west driving back the idlers and the dust and as the air cleared he saw Baldwin waves of men surging over the Glendalman position and among the guns.

None caught near the explosion that knocked the priest down were killed but 150 were hurt and the town was deserted from that hour.

Not a soul dared to remain in the vicinity of this frightful battle. Something like an earthquake was felt at every time during the activation of the opposing batteries

but the fall of stones, earth and debris that accompanied every shell explosion that pealed through the smoke curtains mingled with lightning like flashes was terrific. Father Kearney thought he saw real flames issuing from the Glendelinsian furnace.

There are bright fires still burning throughout many portions of this battle field. Any visitor could see them as they approached in the night and may fancy they are emanations of many dead soldiers. No they are flaming haystacks, fallen ruins of mouldering farm houses.

Here and there you could detect the odor of strange sulphur as if drugs were burning in some cellar.

The effects of the Christian fire when the Nationals repelled the Glendelinsian assault, is believed to have been withering.

Extreme unusual heat of the weather was noted on the days when the search was made after the battle for the wounded and the disposal of the dead.

The engineer corps was testing the river water when the distant horizon was belching walls of black and brown colored smoke and discovered a temperature of 112 degrees. He could not condense the water it was so warm.

And the end is not yet. There awful battles have been felt in some form and another throughout the war stricken region.

It was found all the fish in Central Creek and other streams had been killed by the concussion of the battle.

Enemy campaigns have changed prevailing battles have raged intense warfare prevails as usual, but what the non-combatants must is not usual that the battle should have raged in heated weather added by the sultry humidity of a New York August.

The ruin of the battle along general Vinton's center is less than near Baldwins lies though in its

physical aspect the results was remarkably like that along Central Creek. Hurricane disaster of the war, earthquakes like shocks from explosions, city and forest fires, floods, famines, visitations of plague, intense suffering of the homeless in facing all kinds of weather were thought to be enough outside of battles without adding the part Abbeys honor.

The Dolores Castallo battle took it over Northern Angelina State in the Marie Osborne Wood section as the battle of Calverne does northern Calvernes.

After the battle of Angelina Junction till now the war had been quite quiet in Northern Angelina till now.

There were no serious wars until of trouble three weeks before the ground shook from some mine explosion, rumbling of battles near and far were heard and rushing troops with yelling and other noises. and on the 16th

of January 1914 three enormous Glandeliman armies were pouring southward into Northern Angelina, to concentrate for battle at the two towns of Dolores and Castallo. Columns of Glandeliman rolled forward in advance for many miles, soon the awful battle had started. During so many explosions of shells the upshooting and down coming clouds of smoke and dust was likened to flowers and heads of cabbage. Leaves of smoke incessantly shot through by waves and flashes of something like electric fire.

Many times hanging fires poured back and forth over the war and it is alleged that the noise of the battle was heard as far as a volcanic eruption.

And if there was any success on the Glandeliman results it did not show. Refugees, flying from the vicinity of the battle field reported danger to the settlement, and presently there were regular processions striding along the roads, toward the south or north.

and many other places out of reach or hearing of the conflict. In some towns it was not known that lives had been lost among refugees and the discovery that 2,000 persons had perished by stray shells and 30,000 hurt, came with rushing force upon the communities of the district among refugees, and deepened apprehension which extended to the remotest confines.

It is not that the people are all afraid of battle, the loss of life was caused by so many unwary men women and children, men coming all fear, by the overpowering uncertainty to approach too near to see the battle.

Of the survivors some were buried under debris hurled by the high explosion of bombs and yet rescued in time. A little girl stood behind a tree watching the catastrophe and it seemed as if a volcanic crater broke open before her and though the tree was shattered by flying fragments and the child was only slightly injured.

A war correspondent was among the unwary refugees, but battle right near.

He hid behind a stone wall to observe the battle, and the first evidence of the danger of being too close to him was when a shell demolished a corner of the wall and he had to "feather his nest".

He retreated to a more distant spot he was met by the usual crowd of men leaving right near who wanted in going too near, and a sharp shot hurt far over them making them scatter like sheep, thirty of them being killed and a hundred hurt.

All different fronts the very best men took their chances.

Some would shout as the enemy was seen to get the worst of it, "God bless our Holy Laure." He lingered in the best people. Such men the enemy was his own play is flying. It's the best play.

During this exciting time the correspondent was approached by a little boy. He said "God and His Blessed Mother bless our country."

General reactions were heard the scene

of the battle three days after the fight with several newspaper men who had engaged conveyances to bring them. There was one of the loosest roads in the world.

So long they began to find the road strewn with stones as large as fist-balls, and the fields of various crops were a wreck.

It was hot and close and the two towns were far off. They came upon a farm-house with a porch that had fallen to the ground. A fire distant forest fire is withdrawn in such a majority behind a curtain of smoke.

They approach the city of Valerius. Nearly every window in the city on the side toward the battle field has been smashed, by the concussion of explosion and windows were even broken in farm houses, by flying stones hurled by explosions to a great height and distance. One parlour window shows a hole in round and a tear as if made with a shell from a gun with your

Stones varying from a pea to a coconut in size are strewn over the fields in bunches of

millions, all done by the explosions. The newspaper men will have scooped up half a ton some fragments with both hands anywhere. Just at the edge of the line town of Dolores and near Central Creek were two large army hospital tented camps, both full with wounded Christian soldiers survivors of the battle and attended by army doctors and surgeons and volunteer surgeons from many distant places. There are apparently hundreds of thousands of wounded in these two camps alone.

One of the wounded officers, Lieutenant Colonel Bouverie Verney gives this experience in broken English to a war correspondent who could speak only English, as trying to illustrate the range of the firing:

I belong to General Sherman's command. At 2 o'clock on 30 after noon, I was ordered to make 2 change to fight 30 I have heard Tony.

All when 200 battle field set was was great fight. His more troops, 20 fourteenth Regt. moved out had a 20 Danaher-finger little, we captured 20 big shell cannon fire, but we

ze lines kept steady as south set made
the wheel (at 30 fms - lock) feelt ze
ze foe was marching wam ground - heavy rain
way. At 4.45 ze enemy began to collect
for ze heavy rally. Ze battle heapy all thing
were still in ze one many we made ze
great reactor. We heard ze great explosion
and fought ze enemy, - beam - blow up zem
moines.

Especially vivid were the recitals of
some of the privates. Indeed it would
need a Vesale or Goya to paint the scene
at night when in one big tent the
100 injured Abyssinilian Winkia
soldiers sitting on their cots, suggested
mummies in their winding sheets of
blood soaked bandages.

They waved their bandaged arms
and nod their bandaged heads, their
eyes shone in the light of the single
candle and the rag bag and bob tail
of the place that has stolen in
to hear the narrative for the 100th
time was chased out by the
angliest war scene, silent who got
the details not for news but for

Abhe annam case. Said one of
the privates

"At eleven o'clock ze enemy loss them
self in ze sun. Do stop in the try to
boist ze runner leaves. In columns from
enemy wheel back, naughty zay teen
ze Christian line ze piece. We hold
ze tremendous noise, a heavy cloud wall
up like ze tornado before us, men
fall and stay dead, and stones like
a man's head come down upon us.

A quick cloud rose up from ze line
of rebels and when set full we
almost burst.

We rush on, ze bayonets fixed.
We pass through Rubucus valleys,
exploded of shells, tear ze streets
windows smash in ze houses sent
to shie. I get torn by ze shell
fragment - I fall in ze street
and ze I lay.

O-h God, - how I want ze water
but there aint no water, and many
of mine comrades ze ze guy die
I want make ze the too but
I see rescue zank Gaud."

This private went on to tell as best as he could a whole narrative of the battle as he experienced it. He told how the thunder of battle began "rolling" from the landscape and rolled up toward the peaks reversing the order on Central Creek.

There was in the morning a great charge made by the Ottomans then from Taurannan, then I could hear, he told how the enemy waves broke and fell before the work of the two Moroccan generals, how they surged near the hamlets, about the river and other smalls above the creek, whereas in that territory the enemy surged first then was repulsed, then renewed the attack then broke and recoiled only to ^{and again to} renew the attack with redoubled fury.

The first assaults were like the advance of a million football players against two million. All the time the enemy was growling

Vo-vo-vo-vo-vo-vo-vo.

The Christian column closed (here

numbers and pressed on they fought. He told how the enemy rushed forward in enormous wedges, attacking with a violence that for a moment penetrated the Christian line. The smoke of cannon and musketry and from so many explosives was in suffocating quantities bringing an awful smell and hid objects fifty feet away. He told of the Christian soldiers crowded together by the pressure of the enemy's assault, half buried in debris, half stifled in the smoke as they fought on.

After the assault had been repulsed, a great column of reinforcements swept up and the soldiers rushed valiantly from their works and through that seething hell to counter charge the fleeing foe. A great burst of explosion swept the Christian lines.

He told of many thousands of wounded within his view who were saved, though with arms or legs torn up or off, heads wounded

one with faces half torn away while many others lay and died. The horror of many who survived who tell of the dreadful thirst that was upon them a thirst they could not slake till they had staggered to safer spots, till the stretchers became and the Red Cross had come to the rescue.

One wounded officer who was in the field says that a volley of shrapnell killed and wounded one regiment of men on the spot.

Where the Glandelinians have rushed to the attack, along Redelft Passadale lines the Christian fire has created havoc also so that all the territory is devastated. The enemy officers have literally sent forth "torrents" to the assault.

There are hardly any bridges left across Central Creek. The war correspondent and his party undertook to explore the stretch country north of Dolores but couldn't cross the stream had

they could it escape might have been cut off by the flood. Yet he roamed into the fields behind the city that night. Fires from burning haystacks was throwing up clouds that boiled upward in great swirling masses, their rolling edges taking pale light from the moon. Along the edge of a ravine were twinkling hundreds of fires and dark figures flitted to and fro against them.

This was from another camp full of wounded, and their able bodied companions were preparing supper. Some of them are quartered in a large country school house and in a military camp, and in a botanical experiment station nearby, crowded in on-beds, mattresses, and on the floor, and cooking on the air, an enormous army of wounded soldiers being quartered here.

These soldiers are fierce. Nearly every one of them has lost a father mother, brother sister or a child, or he reared of all their families and property, life savings and all

their friends because of the great disasters just past and though there are few outward signs of grief, the fury of their attacks in the battle had shown how they felt toward the enemy over it. Nor can we say that the cure is that of dull resignation. Rather it is a daze. They do not yet realize what has happened.

But in the battle they have passed through fire and blood and the taste of an undimmed sense of satisfaction for their wrongs are still strange to them.

Though not ignorant or slow they have emerged from the effects of the past calamities at home like men in dreams.

It however also doubtless marks the developed minds in the soldiers, that none of any have been made insane by the awfulness of their experience in this battle. Their sufferings are chiefly of wounds received in battle, and these are endured with the patience of saints that wonderful to persons who complain with no reverse cases. Step across to the tent

hospitals and note the silence and migration. These tents have been pitched close to the river to get air and escape flies. Their sides are drawn up for free access of the breeze, and the cots are arranged with feet toward the central pole.

All the patients are Abyssinians all the Angel Doctors and Nurse Angelians. There are young and old soldiers in the company, arrows of wounded officers too. To most of them this care and tenderness is a most wonderful experience.

The doctors and nurses go from one to another with a cheery reassuring word and a smile that are worth more than medicine. As the cotton and bandages are stripped and peeled from the raw lean flesh, the patients wince and sometimes tremble with pain but there is not a word of complaint, not a sigh of weariness, not a sigh or groan though some or many of them it is known will be carried from the camp and buried in the

earth out there where the grave diggers
in laying is line of double trenches, long
lines, filled in at one end as the lengthens
them at the other.

Many thousands have injuries of a more
serious than occur in rail road accidents
there are those with legs torn away by
shell or fuses, crushed skulls, broken
legs, whole sides of bodies torn away
deep lacerations, bullet wounds
bayonet stabs, big bruises and other
wounds.

Some are whose flesh have been
scorched and baked, the skin has
peeled off in strips, ears have been
nearly torn from the heads, faces,
torn half way off eyes have
been half blinded or blinded
totally, arms and legs are deeply swathed
in cotton. A few relatives, who
could come to see the soldiers,
a wife, son, mother or others visit
the tents and sit beside the
sufferers as are still and as patients
and fan them or pass water
to them from time to time.

The disaster to the enemy at this
battle is more widely scattered than
in any battle known yet. Most of the
bodies of the fallen that are not hastily
buried in trenches or where where they
fell have been hauled to the river,
or cremated out of grave necessity,
though occasionally the odor from a
shattered cabin shows the need of
more burials.

The fear of a great epidemic
caused the cremation, and yet no country
has been so prompt and adequate
in their medical service to prevent
it.

On entering the battlefield region
the correspondents encountered throngs
of soldiers and all see eyes and
they disclosed the same admirable
patience that is shown in the
hospitals. They were to be wounded
apple carts for answering mess call
men able to move about. They smoked
laughed and talked. The food
eaten is "army rations."

During the late evening three

thousand of the wounded soldiers who were quartered in a field were consoling themselves with Hymns. Seated or standing or gathered on the road they waited a leader. Some strong voice would begin. Sweet - Sacred Heart or Mother at your feet I'm kneel-
ing or Healer my God to Thee and in a moment all the others would be joined in harmony. The musical skill of these soldiers is wonderful. As there are no fake chords or sharpened or flattened intonations many has had ringing lessons or has heard any thing about horn ringing.

All sing from the chest and the heart. The alto carried by some soldier boys of nine or ten years is startlingly fine and true.

A red colored moon was shining the red glow of far distant forest fire rose from the horizon the camp fire twinkled, and the breeze blew sultry and warm, the nearest trees rustled in the lazy breeze and the old music added the

one element to make this perfect summer night. And think what this comfort of hymns to our Blessed God and His Blessed Mother mean to an army of soldiers so suffering.

In the following morning coming the second day after the battle the newspaper men and correspondents continued on their way again through a section of the battle field which has suffered the most. At this spot the firing on both sides has been fiercest and the Christian art' artillery men had better range along this section.

Yet the Glanville men were not so rapidly shot down at this section as the Christian soldiers were.

More fright was shown among non-combatants in Castello who didn't get away than in Dolonne. When the noise of the battle sounded so near between the two cities there was a rush for cover.

So many crowded into the basements of buildings for fear of shells that not another person could enter and those who were hammering for help outside were urged to distribute them.

of furniture in the basement and other houses. All the children who could crawled under the beds and tables in fright. The weather during the three days of the battle was hot and stifling and sultry. One witness in the town said:

"For a few days there had been rumbling, and the noise at times was like a terrific thunder storm raging in the distance. Noise-like explosions, and howling like distant wind was awful. On the evening of the second day immense multitudes of wounded began to move and we suspected a big battle.

At night for a time there was a splendid show like lightning - but of red, blue and green colours, accompanied by continuous reports.

At four o'clock, we felt in the morning concussions and heard a tremendous rolling sound. They told me all about the big battle saying when I went to breakfast. I had almost resigned hope of hearing the main noise of the

battle of which we heard the first two days before but at five o'clock in the morning, while taking the hammer out in the open and jogging solemnly back to Dolone, we heard the first sound of the far distant battle. The noise was somewhat like thunder but shorter, more interrupted. It suggested the hard bumping of thousands of freight cars incessantly.

Often louder undulating and rolling sounds, and frequent donultory crashes were added.

Several times the sound-like wind was repeated. Our driver became very excited. He shouted to the people he met to go back, or not go too far "the battle is raging bad again". And he lapsed his horse without mercy. The driver by the way seemed the only frightened person the correspondents have seen - that is alarmed by any immediate danger. The others are termed as disquieted but active - fright is too strong an emotion to ascribe to them. None of the correspondents have

been consec. concerns at any time of
peace. The tragedies seem to be in the
past and a battle ten or 20 miles
away seem as distant as if it were a
hundred or far as there is any possibility
of its doing any injury.

Yet it was a terrible battle and
at any instant another might be
repeated. It has devastated a good
section of the country. The vicinity
of the battle that so far away was
to us like a distant commencing
in the clouds was better seen from
a great height.

Though I reached in some the
spitting and fizzing of a 1000 machine
guns could be heard amid the other
noises and myriads of explosives were
bursting that made the landscape
at that distance look like huge
eruptions. The roaring and booming
were constant.

During the battle on the first day,
Chichas Junction being the remotest place
from Dolores and Cortez cities was
the objective point of the refugees.
The authorities was helping the people

to remove to places of safety some 342
hundred not hindered by the enemy and
armed ships on the waters bringing
over two thousand for every trip and
bringing relief supplies on the up journey
20000 people have left the Dolores
County some settling about Cortez
only seventeen miles from the raging
battle, a few at Do Trade but more
seeking to go east to north as far
as possible.

No one of the refugees remained outside
of the town. The regular population of
these refuge towns saw to it that the
refugees were well fed and labor into
many homes to be cared for until
it was safe for them to return to
their cities.

They assembled once a day for sup-
plies and received enough for three
three meals. Everything a store has
are the nation and there is mild
for the refugee children.

But there is no evidence of hunger
among the refugees in many was not devoid
of means and only fled for fear of
the enemy.

General Kindermere himself during the awful battle had scored a great feat a record breaking feat and triumph, in his efforts to crush the enemy. This general, who with three divisions, each 2,000,000 strong ascended in a lateral charge to the summit of El Pazo Heights gained again for himself unusual fame.

I suppose the reader may know this general - by now for he has so often been in severe engagements and won great renown.

General Kindermere was on Jack Francisco left which was near Central Creek and had with him the divisions of Jack Bonligan and Double Day Federal.

This onslaught was especially organized by Jacob Baldern and Kindermere and was led by the latter. The column had moved forward in vision with Baldern's advance. First, a quarter of an hour was spent in studying the strength of the Glancetium positions in the north blanch of

El Pazo Heights. Then Gen- 344
Kindermere determined to attempt to scale these heights and with this purpose in view he set out to make the attack at five o'clock.

The Glancetium batteries were so vigorously active that the height appeared like a violently erupting volcano, but Kindermere having the range, covered all his movements with his own artillery and amid a thousand dangers led a heroic assault.

When repulsed in the first assault with great loss, he spent some time in taking careful observation. He saw a huge Glancetium battery on the summit.

He brought forth his long range batteries and let go. A great number of violent explosions took place on the hill, and taking advantage of it he led a second fierce assault; and again and again his life was in danger. His men were mowed down.

Shells from a flocking shell, fell about him in such quantities.

at times - and the smoke was so thick as to completely obscure the vision. One particularly close and most violent explosion, covered the general from head to foot with dirt and mud.

His men fell in dreadful numbers, and he had to abandon a second time. It was now six o'clock.

He still persisted in his study and observations - however, and learned as has been expected that there were three separate G.I. and linear positions manned by deadly G.I. and linear batteries.

He made a third assault, leading Benligian's troop forward also. It too was repulsed. This time his journey down the side of the hill was fully as perilous as the ascent during the onset. He narrowly escaped being killed by a sharp shell.

The general then made the important discovery that the main G.I. and linear battery on the summit had been in

action with 346 the batteries along the slope of the lower section of the ridge and that they ejected precisely the same deadly war materials at such times. His own long range batteries opened upon these with redoubled fury.

With every volley of terrific explosions the earth and rock was thrown up in high columns. During one explosion the appearance was like an enormous volcanic crater ejecting a great cloud and debris.

One shell struck a obstruction of a stream tearing it apart and the flow of water reached a plantation and flooded it and the damage was great. One explosion of an enemy shell covered General Kendermire and all his staff with mud and water. Twice more distant explosions of enemy shells showered him with mud.

The enemy positions had the appearance of the volcanic vents through which eruptions issued. Kendermire's batteries appeared like

like another belching out - big volume of steam, smoke and shooting flames, in synchronous eruptions. While leading the third charge Kindermine proceeded on horse back to an altitude of 200 feet. From this point though badly exposed and his men dropping, like grass before a scythe he continued on foot leaving his horse under some cover from shell fire.

Upon reaching half way to one of the batteries he found the assistance of the enemy unusually severe. He was a glen and daringly continued on up the gently rising slope until discouraged by his losses he finally signalled a retreat.

When he reached the foot he resembled a statue of mud.

The weight of dirt and mud he carried on his person, the horrible atmosphere he breathed from so much smoke, and the fearful difficulties

he encountered reduced him to a condition of extreme fatigue not withstanding that he led the assaults from the most accessible and secure side.

During this attack, general George Gross who went forward on the right found that a bridge across the road had been hurled away by the explosion of a shell. The army managed to pass the obstruction in the face of a fearful cannon fire.

After resting general Kindermine began a systematic and persistent assault upon the batteries and Gibraltarian positions on El Pazo Heights.

He planned to check their destructive discharge by his artillery, he sent forces of men to assault the heights from all sides while he had the assailants led by war officers from the military schools, and during the assault they assumed the task of observing and recording what ever may be gathered for the hope of success.

The most interesting point about this Christian campaign is that the National troops thrown forward during the fourth assault, moved in three directions, afterwards took an angular formation, and while their singular attack would take too much time and space to describe here, any one could be inclined to believe, that this time the attacking forces were thrown against the enemy in great massive strength and following every formation of the hill ascended with great speed, a speed comparable perhaps with the swiftness of their ascent up all sections - like springing goats in herds.

Unknown to the advancing Christians the enemy seeing the heights about to be carried this time set their mountain depot afire as they retreated from the lower batteries to the summit to make a last stand. There then occurred a peculiar two line of explosions following,

one another in succession, and the most unusual point about the explosions is that the def debris thrown up by the explosion first occurring in a vertical direction, afterwards took a horizontal shoot and while I cannot explain this singular phenomenon, the debris from the first explosion was thrown to a very great height and following the law of gravitation descended with great velocity - a velocity in comparison perhaps with the swiftness of its ascent, especially as it fell toward the same spot again.

Here it encountered the debris in ascent - from the second explosion and was accordingly deflected in a horizontal direction. This strange action was like a blow pipe effect and shot the flames and debris in the direction of the attacking Christians waves.

The intense force of the flying missiles cut a path through a certain section of the Christian line only, for

dreadful was the losses and there was a well defined line of demarcation between the living vegetable matter and the path of destruction. As far as could be observed as the narration among the spectators pressed on, the force of those explosions pulverized the rock, or blew it to dust, for no large stones were thrown by the "eruptions".

As to character of the explosion it is believed to have been shell munitions.

Despite all this the assault was won. Impero Vercen himself, was asked whether in his opinion there was any danger of Manley reforming his army and if seen forced to, come back and try to recover his lost ground. He replied,

Considering the fact that there have been several recurrent battles of violence fought with either of the Manley, and in view of the further fact that this one at Dolomere-Castello was of even greater severity than

any battle known it may not 357
usually be expected that there will be in the far or near future battles of greater violence. Then again the fact that the battle of Dolomere-Castello occurred and raged for three days tends to show that the violence of the war was steadily gaining. I am inclined to believe the crisis is ailing.

This theory was further strengthened by the knowledge that the commander of the untouched garrison at Castello by- ing road way between the two cities observed that the battle raging within his view was of unusual violence, and that he had been in many big battles in his career and never saw one like it. Until the war reaches its end, or that some military adjustment or compensation between the opposing armies along this line there will be recurring battles of more or less severity. Fortunately the inhabitants of these two areas had been forewarned of the approach of the enemy, for as at Cedronere warnings were given before that battle.

As it was not so far away indeed, I ran myself mad. I went to the battle field, just before the main Christian women had gone in pursuit. Far away the sky was shrouded in smoke and the sun shone upon the charred hell with such vehemence that two stretch-bearers looking for wounded soldiers were over come and had to be soaked about the head with water.

It was blazing weather as fierce as desert heat.

And indeed what a scene of awful desolation this sunlight falls upon.

It was stern in the black hours of yesterday's battle but the whole glare of this day's light now was into being. Humanity stirs among the wreckage of the battle field.

A large body came up Central Creek from Angelina Ugaatha on this morning with a large number of doctors, red cross nurses, men and many others.

They came to help bury the dead. They will hastily bury, and if necessary burn the

bodies that lie like fields of fallen grain. At this section of the country there has been a great hitched over night and who the fighting forces yesterday to day they plunged about in mud the finest the stoniest most lingering mud you can imagine. Everything reeks in it. A faint and faded stretch off the battle smoke still remains, as the hurried burying parties slosh about, tripping against rocks sunk in the mud and one worker slips on the edge of a fortified work stream with dead and tumbles fifteen feet below, to the sound of his shen.

I don't know it is that I could make light of these matters, or pretend to as they slip and founder among the mire with the dead, but death they cannot help be 'see' quite disgust and nausea rather than horror.

It has been given out that an overwhelming evidence of decay is arising from the stricken region. But it is not so, as many of the dead had been buried by the army. At two miles off

have from above from the battle field. any one could have noticed it yet when traveling over a portion of the battle field it is at least partially submerged by so many trench grates. but there is the smell of smoking ruins of farm houses, and still smoking haystacks a general undecidable foul and pungent odor.

Still one locates cadavers surely by the mere nose and many are made sick by the odor of dried blood.

One passes to the seaward of a corpse half buried and the proof of death is so persistent that he looks in that direction. He sees nothing for chance among heap of earth the private or trunks of trees or a broken cannon, but if the reader had been among the like he or she would know the signs.

Wind had blown the dried earth from some of the half buried forms, so that either a hand, arm, foot, part of the body or the face are plainly visible while in other cases the corpse is

more by suggestive to the eye. In the battle field and not buried yet, a war correspondent found one dead Glandelmeian soldier, a sergeant whose position except a slight shifting of the hands was that of rest - the attitude of one who has thrown himself upon a grassy bank to sleep, the head thrown back the arms extended the legs apart. At a little distance, was a Captain in purple uniform lying face down. In the de branch of a narrow cut in the field of beats was an Angelinian sergeant, with his body torn open.

Atop of a retainer field or garden stone wall closing a yard that is three feet below the level of the wall lies a Glandelmeian soldier with head hanging back ward, over the edge and arms dangling over the stone work too. Yet his expression did not denote fear or pain, such as many of the visitors said they discovered in the faces of these dead.

I have the war correspondents have seen above calm. It was not

only the bullets that hit
 it was also the shells of gas and
 canisters. They were even killed
 by blows of falling stones and
 other wreckage hurled every where
 by explosions. A Glandulman gun
 fell into a ditch. One fugitive crawled
 behind a stone as if he feared what
 was coming, yet his collapse in that
 position may have been an accident.

In front of a still smoking
 farm house containing a hundred
 bodies are six broken cannons,
 and near these cannons, in a number
 of dead horses. The body of an
 artillery officer has fallen nearly
 behind his gun, just when about
 to fire it off.

After walking along
 trenches full of dead the
 correspondents were conscious of
 bodies heaped from the shapes
 of the mounds. Some or many
 of the bodies were mere frag-
 ments, but that may have been
 because of the power of shell
 fire. The methods of the

workers seem hardly and super-
 ficial. They did not dig deep to
 bury the mass of corpses, and
 these cremating scraps together a
 few planks from bridges, or branches
 from fallen trees and start a fire.
 Complete incineration is im-
 possible in such a case but it pro-
 bably dries the body and reduces
 the danger of a plague that is
 expected after such dramas of
 war.

The soldiers in their burial of the
 dead are too mortally fat accomplish-
 ing more in an hour than laborers
 would do in an hour were they
 they had to contend not only against
 the fierceness of sun heat but
 with the sizzling of the fire and
 the noisome exhalation from roast-
 ing flesh. Grotesque rather than
 terrible are the many bodies
 as they peep from timbers and
 the flames.

Although the terrific mauling
 fire of both sides destroyed
 this immense population of soldiers

339. the machine gun fire of both sides as they swept the opposing sides destroyed most. One of the corpses that was found among many others near a little wood was torn by balls from some machine gun.

An early visitor to the scene of the battle field found an Argentine officer and three German soldiers lying close together.

The officer had fallen back against a tree. The rebel soldiers were lying one upon the other near him and of the whole company it was only the Argentine officer that had been riddled by machine gun bullets.

One of the most curious facts was that of a reporter. He went into a half shattered farm house.

On the bed was a rebel lying in an easy attitude on his back, feet at the head, arms extended and knees slightly bent. What possessed him to hide in the house after being mortally wounded? He must have

been mortally wounded near 360 (his farm house, crawled in lay on the bed and there died. At this stage identification of towns, bodies, so frightfully numerous, some by identification of rings, letters, photographs of loved ones, watches and the like is impossible. Still the bodies number thousands of them as town and many will be left and many are half buried in the debris thrown by explosion.

How long beneath broken cannon or in the trench graves will not be claimed for years for them when they are uncovered nothing will be left of them.

These corpses of both sides do not lie in the positions of people who were running away from the danger. At some spot soldiers had been mowed down in a long perfect line and they lay face toward the enemy. You could see even when of soldiers in concerted action when mowed down a crowd of dead in a road lay on the roads above the town. So is seldom distinguished until death seemed everywhere but moraphically swift. There was more for

the human than to bury or make this sea of human remains. There were thousands of domestic animals that equally threaten health from two years' battues of verminous was counted half a thousand horses lying in the mud by a line a long row of unarbed year carcasses.

One officer was in the act of mounting his horse to lead his regiment when death came to both. Of cavalry and other artillery horses there was no telling how many lay on the horrible battle field.

During all this holocaust of battle the dreaded Cullen which Glancolumian division stretching in lines thirty miles long has been terminated for miles. Death in this battle was given enough. However known yet in comparison with the reach of the devastation among human creatures was small.

Of the corpses are incidents.

The destruction of two quarters of a Glancolumian army that was for a year in former,

and a culmination of scenes scenes of general in more immensity and even sadder than those seen of poor wretches of the flesh and bones, deliquescent in the trench graves.

The visual sign of ruin is so great that there is no comparison for it. One thinks of the rout of Napoleon's army at Waterloo yet of all the allied armies and the Central powers in the world was combined was all at once defeated in the same fashion, yet even here the likeness does not hold.

To stand in the midst of this battle field is to stand in the presence of death. Here in reality has the world any other spectacle than the battle field here.

2 hrs. 20
the 100th
regt.

If this immense story ever gets published the whole world will never will know the history of this awful battle in the main but its best and fullest details it will never know. This much however is certain the Christian armies had warning of Manley's approach. So did Manley have warning not to attack or for a battle at this spot.

The brave general Verson was long since
 got in but in hope of our victory, many
 men caused the fatality in each
 instance. General H. was wounded (I am)
 almost mortally to take a wound. He
 believed in his own valor for his own army
 was a victim to it. This was the
 first time for five months since having
 engaged again with the Verson general.
 some for a little - however, yesterday
 at each other at Mance Horn Mamm Town
 and no one dreamed of the disaster
 that was in store for our army
 at Dalcorio-Lentello.

The condition of the country should
 have been warning.

The first sign of Christian activity
 at the approach of Manley's army
 was the beginning of fire. The
 river flowing past the area
 periodically swelled by rains
 and supplying a volume of water
 five times greater than normal
 was protected by levees.

The Christians burned the levees
 and flooded the enemy out of
 Central Junction. A scouting
 party went just after man

to Dalhaide to watch the enemy's
 movements and saw a whole mass
 come down a hill with the
 speed of an express train.

The enemy began the battle and his
 batteries kept up a spirited fire for a
 week before the general action.

Then Manley launched a partly assault
 of some violence. The attack over-
 whelmed and destroyed general Kauffman's
 brigade at a sugar mill west of Lentello
 town, but general Verson came up at
 the moment, and drove the enemy
 back with some loss. Three hours
 later general Sanders M. General re-
 ported a new movement of the forces
 at Central Creek Bottom, and the
 artillery was massed to repel a
 impending general attack. There
 was no attack however, only a
 demonstration of no account.

The left wing of the Glendaleman
 army he thought had been deployed
 for some movement but the con-
 cussion of an unusual artillery
 duel caused a landslide from
 some steep hill that buried and
 destroyed the sugar mill, and

caused the Glancalman to retreat. A small number recovered the contents of the hand slide. The next day the enemy was taking on a more threatening aspect. Their batteries were more active occasionally the explosions of the shells was throwing up black earth, and yellow and white smoke.

When this all threatened the inhabitants of the city found it necessary to fly from the region and seek refuge in distant towns to avoid accidents from stray shells but many recklessly remained to watch the battle.

Many many big battles had only rare victims among non-combatants. Hadrich Junction, July 1913 was emptied in time. This battle coming offered no more danger to Castello or Dolore than the "Cedernie Cannery" to Hadrich Junction. End.

Experiences of non-com 366. Batanti watching the battle. Fated doomed the Dondabon Brigade. The Glancalman army had a Batanic grandeur. The immeasurable loss of both sides.

During the second day of the battle an ex-cannon to the scene was fired by the more bolder people. It was even boldly advertised in both cities. A local club of hunter and gymnast took the lead in this, and thousands went forth despite the danger.

They passed a spot where a more explosion tore a vast hollow in the ground in the form of a great irregularly shaped kettle of not rect angular shape, thirty "meters" long and twenty long wide filled with mud and water. Since they had a view of this some were getting cold feet. They wondered as they looked What has to morrow for us Will the enemy win, and cause a dreadful catastrophe?

or shall they see a Christian victory. On what submerging cataclysm will occur to the the enemy, or shall we have a final victory? When the secret is known many men will not be able to keep it. This remarkable utterance was made after the battle.

On the night following the first day of this tremendous battle a considerable panic occurred among the population of these two towns and many began to leave. An excursionist who went on top of one of the foot hills near the battle region, reported Glandelinian forces moving against the Christian positions in several varied waves, and that the smoke of battle was so blinding that he could not actually see what was taking place.

The smoke was so intense that it gave one the illusion of viewing the gray fog banks of a volcanic eruption. Every where there is desolation dryness and silence. "Backs killed by random shots while at flight lay dead everywhere and under bushes and in the far distant fields within the hearing of the battle, the restless fry bleated

little snorts and roars, excited by the noise of the distant battle. On the early morning the second day of the battle, many of the human people men women and children tried to approach Central Junction to see the battle in its raging fury. Central Junction was so obscured by smoke of artillery along the creek, and explosions were so terrific and the noise of battle so wild and crazy, that the non-combatant went off to a safer location. Some returned to the city, afoot or by horse back.

Toward 7 A. M. the noise of battle was heard no more between the two cities. At Eight fires broke out in the suburbs of the cities, electric lights went out and the remaining people were disquieted by the hearing of the noise to the cities. This was when the Christians apparently were getting worried.

Editorial comment was calumny however, as the failure of the early morning lights was at first believed to come from atmospheric conditions.

The inhabitants of Central Junction was as badly frightened as the population of the other two cities. The people

of Central Junction he feared they were doomed. Not a half, not one third of the regular population remained. The town has not been captured by the enemy nor has it been set afire or blown up and that makes the people fear the enemy will do it yet when there is vent enough to their dreadful fury.

East of the town the battle seemed to enter a calmer state. Shells continued to fall on Breckner, Sumner, and on some small leeward towns. The falling back of a section of the Christian line as reported increased the apprehension, throughout the town. Country places had been abandoned because of the danger of shell-fire, the enemy, and for lack of food and water, and there were said to be breaking from the concussion of distant shell explosions and drum drum thunders of the cannon-firing.

All along the Christian line there seemed to be lightning, thunder, and a "million tongues of fire". The latest news was that the left of the position was "now flanked" by the attacking force, which threatened the destruction

of the opposing line. General Jacob Marcus was said to be advancing to the support of General Vernon. We never said at Baldurny front the enemy withdrew one hundred yards from their own works and reached his batteries war with mad fury. The remaining people were in a state of madness. Thousands fled toward the north. Children were crying, shrieking and screaming, women lamenting. The wind was strong from the southwest bringing the sound of battle very distinctly to them. It was said that Baldurny was silent. had been swept by the Christian fire and destroyed.

On the late morning of the second day at midday the opinion was expressed that the smash of the Glendale line column was not to merely carry Baldurn position, but the whole Christian line as well. For hours that horrible day the enemy had repulsed attacks, and made fierce assaults. At twelve the Glendale line attack was a tidal wave.

General Baldurn was sad and a little nervous. His officers begged him to leave the battlefield but he refused. Long all he could to keep his lines firm, his hands

was nearly if he was not to ~~be~~ off. Activity of one battery was suspended because of the lack of ammunition. Yet he had continued watching as a strong mass of Glendelmin soldiers marched from cover on great speed making up the slope and engulfing a portion of the left wing also raising three brigades under general Kanes to resist.

After this the Glendelmin were spread over a considerable stretch of country forming a line of battle from Beldurin position to the sea river.

Spectators witnessed this grand hour. They saw the enemy retreat across a plain many hundred yards broad and miles long.

People began to enter the districts. The changing army of the enemy and the plain and its surroundings disappeared in smoke except a lamp of trees, and a small shed which turned a complete somersault before the concussion. A part of the Christian line wavered. An officer is reported the enemy by hiding behind a big rock. It is known that 14 general officers were killed.

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Even this warning did not
room to produce a great effect in the
Christian army, but they held never-
theless, though so much smoke made one
eyes and irritated the throat of the
soldiers.

What is this new and terrible battle
that has doubled up on the deadly honor
of the most useful war ever written.

The Glendelmin army under general
Manley the largest of the army ever
mustered yet in a war 144, 444, 000
strong. Reports that the Christian
army had destroyed most of it are
wrong. The concealment of the results
by false reports makes any sort of guessing
possible but Manley has lost
little out of his immense army.

If the total losses are given
Manley will have a chance to
replace these losses and some other
hundred millions may in time
be added to his partly beaten
army.

Many historians describe a battle as
a conflict between two armies, in fact

that it need not be a massacre. Does not
 rage of men does not come on without noise
 and does not of necessity always continue at
 night, this statement is right. A battle
 is a conflict of which the best historians
 along have the ability to describe those
 for it is first of all a small section
 of the disturbances of a war.

Even the beginning of a battle can
 be a mere accident. No demons issue from
 the earth because the planets do not
 show themselves as it is believed
 by many from the hoarse yells
 of the combatants.

The opposing armies, if not wholly
 dominated in fury, contain in a howl at
 least enough savagery to imitate a
 army of wild beasts in combat.

A Christian army though wanted to
 some degree never retreats fast before
 the foe if they ever do retreat.

A Christian army is not a retreating
 army it has never retreated.

Many writers would deny this. They
 say and the Christian army is practically
 impervious to withstand the enemy

if wanted in battle, and attribute
 Glancé's losses to the blunders
 of Christian officers, to double crosses,
 even to unusual disorders of the
 battle to the desertion of troops, being
 in their first battle, anything but
 the easy road thing. A Christian defeat
 is a slow catastrophe, explaining it all.
 It breeds in the Christian line, a terrible
 unstable change will not cause it, even
 though war forces be arrayed against
 the Christian front.

The Christians can reach exit from
 defeat in some fashion.

Many believe that the Christian armies
 are the safety valve. That in their process
 of battle against the Glancé line, quan-
 tities of rebel armies were sent from
 their ranks like "steam" from a valve.

If the Christian armies were victorious
 again like at Polonoire in 1880, it
 they would bring a disaster in the
 war, to add to the Glancé line
 defeat. Even the most monstrous
 masses of Glancé line have
 away before the Christian attack
 will not be able to cope any
 longer. And again the Glancé line.

may be forced out by a local collapse of the main line. But of resisting successfully a Christian attack there is no hope. The progressiveness of a Christian assault, which are commonly called a continuous here, give an impression of it. To be sure then if a battle rages at night there is flasher like lightning something like an electrical or having been the appearing - line.

For some spectators on the first night of the battle field, the country side was covered in masses of smoke from small firing fire, and the smoke column lifted into the form of smoke mounds, or even thunder head, a layer of black smoke streaking the lower part of the clouds.

They observed on this battle field, that splinters of stone were a bad - been hurled for miles around the country wherever great explosions raged - like volcanoes - but every thing fresh off and they observed that the side of

a hill had been rubbed up & away by an explosion. Most of the devastating materials hurled by the explosions were sand clay rocks earth and mud. Many solid materials have fallen.

The battle field has a Gothic grandeur. Every green thing had been shattered by shell fire burned or swept from the country and no living thing is seen. All trees still standing.

board fences and every material wooden resemble hickory blooms. One side of a hill has been blown out for a thousand feet by a terrible explosion disclosing it as a funnel shaped pit. Numerous small fires, poured great clouds of smoke, sometimes, clear, silvery white again a dirty yellow, and these fires extend along and down hill sides for miles.

The whole country side had been fearfully scarred & by this battle.

What was one a long line of woods to which side it belongs not mentioned is now a mass of plowed up earth and mud which has the form of a

Anglo, and ends just at the junction of the two roads rising to about five feet or so, and its shell ploughed debris doubtless burying the tachments of soldiers. The battle scarred breastwork extends ten and three quarters mile long, and although some sections of the works still appear intact, it is in many places ripped open by terrific explosions, and in numerous scattered piles of earth can be seen protruding a head arm or leg a part of a body.

From going over this battle field, and viewing the dead, the varied sects of G.I. and German can be observed. Immense numbers had fallen along the road tracks. Here in one spot can be observed the S. coolies. The color of their uniforms are a dark and slaty gray. The uniforms of German soldiers are the silver gray of a lady's gown. The nature of the enemy positions on the plateau is observed - a slow steady ascent

like a sea wall, but from Cortello the rise in some places is so steep as to make parts of it inaccessible to assault. Each successive explosion of shells had blasted away the works more and more on the river ward side, and one more explosion had formed an "amphitheatre" that would hold a town.

There is also remnant of what was once a small hill is now a shattered "bladder" torn and twisted into many parts, some vertical three or four inches high. Its heaved, rent flanks now show how peculiar tents in the changing lights.

Strange natural terraces, resembling the giant stairs of the Western Bad lands, shows evidence of having been used as a strong position by the Nationals.

Whether the reader would have liked to observe the battle, during one of the overcasts as many spectators witnessed it from a safe distance with the smoke of battle whitening in the starlight of

early morning, then turning find
 cream and orange in the dawn
 as if hints were being painted
 on the clouds as he sees the
 battle in the firing of a tremendous
 onslaught, it is magnificent, change,
 and so less than dishevelled a
 chaos of wild scenes of hellish slaughter
 and wild forms - a something
 made from nature.

The columns of assault
 do not usually come with quick
 rushes, but move forward heavily,
 suddenly, explosions from smoke
 that opens into great rolls
 of cloud and rising columns of
 debris and earth some smoke
 from explosions change color
 showing now a dazzling white, now
 "gray" then dirty yellow or
 brown.

A pulse of terror does energy
 felt from the direction
 of the enemy's batteries and
 there rises all along the line
 a long wall of curling smoke.
 This repeated for three days.
 The whole battle is what up

what is most surprising to the
 many spectators, was that the battle
 was so unrelentingly and clamorous
 for every the ground continually shook
 the ground like an earthquake. There
 has been observed a tremendous agitation
 of the river, and the enormity of the
 thundering, and noise, could not be
 described as in all the volumes
 of the war's greatest battles and
 book stores.

Explosions occurred that hurled
 debris and stones to a distance of ten
 miles and were heard on Angelica
 Agatha like the cough off a dynamite
 gun. This battle is sublime in the
 energy it stands for.

The explosive shells - hurled from
 the Chateau guns are such destroying
 "angels" that all other human
 device of injury is trifling in com-
 parison. Yet there were no earth-
 quake shocks from exploding shells,
 but from the thunders of so many
 great cannons. It is not merely
 the central part of the bat-
 tle line we have in the
 present action, but the entire wings

Two and more batteries had been brought into action on the flanks. The columns of smoke that rose up ward during the great explosion of shells were some times a few hundred feet in thickness. During the explosion of an enemy munition camp the smoke column strange as it seems ascended 2500 into the air and the dust and debris at the beginning of its descent made the cloud assume the form of a large pine tree a form common to the output of Vesuvius or Vesuvius in its active periods.

The activity of cannon resembled long rows of fusillades seen on the valley of 10000 arrows and these guns relieved the pressure of the far assault and reduced the danger from the enemy breaching the Christian line. One of the curious allegations of these great more explosions is that the shells the up ground yards and tossed far into the air fragments of human bones and whole casings which

fell in the two cities ten miles away from the battle field no less casings and a shattered skeleton coming down in front of the entrance of the home of the Mayor of Bolnisi city. It is most unusual conduct in casings and bones to enclose a drop of miles to a city Mayor here. The bomb bombardment of cities was more serious yet no one was injured. Mayor of the Germani said it would be futile at this time to attempt an explanation of the cause of the enemy chasing this territory to fight a battle. He considered the plan of their generals some what unique.

Mayor was evidently of the opinion that there is a close connect in of sympathy between Manley and Myletz but would not attempt to explain why the armies of the Manleys was easier to be won than those under Myletz.

Both are armies are the same men, have the same training. He said no man can safely predict whether Myletz will feel spirit on the Manleys, or how long they will

continue active or whether others in the vicinity will become active. From the beginning of this battle to the end the number of soldiers killed passed all comprehension. This was one of the most frightful battles of the war so far.

It was about three or four weeks afterwards before the generals of both sides were able to determine how many lives were actually lost in this immense battle.

General Sherman himself actually witnessed the explosion of a mine on a high towering hill, set off to stop his attack.

The explosion blew up a good size of the hill and sent 16,000,000 cubic yards of rock and earth into the valley beneath. The debris from its head traveled at the rate of 48 miles an hour and was 100 feet deep, and one-half mile broad (and

this over whelmed 42 regiments). No one could be able to determine how many lives were actually lost by this explosion.

The total ran into the thousands. 371
These were the greatest explosions ever known in any battle before.
The flames of fires set by the raging battle could be seen forty miles distant. The crashing explosions were heard far. Every self recording barometer for a hundred miles away or further were disturbed incessantly by the roar and vibrations of the battle. General Balchman wrote this of his part of the battle.

"The enemy razed my positions in waves. At a long general Borneo, front, the noise of the battle was heard. He telegraphed me that his losses were awful. The shock was felt at my headquarters, and I was told that at Angelina Agatha 216 miles away the noise of my cannons were heard. They were felt at North Gale, 311 miles distant and at Monte, and Joraca 902 miles distant. The noise of the battle according to telegram, was heard over a sound zone covering on 13th of Cuba and Angelina. I later,

Waves of Glandelianians rushed my positions from front and rear which destroyed ten of my divisions along the center.

Destroyed all the brigades, and six divisions of troops along my left.

My artillery finally brought up, destroyed all who faced their terrific fire.

Killed or was told 36380 artillery-horses of the enemy.

The enemy in the last charge came at me in a long surge, 1500 yards long at my center.

My gun fire at one discharge covered five hundred thousand ^{yards} of territory in length with dead and wounded, in some places like wrecks.

Destroyed two strong Glandelian batteries along position of Cornet's creek.

Destroyed all the Glandelian defenses along the shores of the stream and on the plateau.

Forced the surrender of a Glandelian force six hundred thousand strong with seven hundred officers, 1500 high rank.

secured a record breaking (hand 388
can victory

General
Jacob Baldwin

In all probabilities, for the enemy side this was the most disastrous battle of the war up to this recent time. It was found that the Glandelian divisions under French (Cornet, Apato, Braga, and Idemba Ubes were all but destroyed, general Malegato Ubes was largely reduced to fragments.

One-half of 300,000 divisions was destroyed 112,000 Glandelian killed. The camps of the Glandelian army was laid waste and the horses extended to Infante Junction where half that section of the Glandelian army was laid low.

Following is a list of the principal losses of both sides after the battle of the Volcano (Cerro):
Enemy.

1. Twelve divisions under general French (or Cornet) annihilated, and 20,000 men's army destroyed with the immense

loss of life and in wounded,
1,250,000

General Gula Symonov wounded and
his brigade of 100,000 captured.

General Adolpheus Piss, and Samson
wounded and their brigade of 200,000
missing.

Four divisions under Anato, Galaten, Legro,
and Hontent, each three hundred thousand
strong destroyed.

One hundred and fifty regiments of
the division of Pontus Bruns and
Donia Mare captured. Loss 100,000.

General Constantine, division partly
destroyed 100,000 perished, 300,000
wounded.

100 regiments, under general Debe
Turk, destroyed, the immense loss of
life, 400,000. 1,000,000.

General Hannon Lautamia City, of
Belair Night Longon army, destroyed,
Night Longon main loss in killed
wounded and prisoners, 15,000,000

General Harsbrodth Harry's
division - 20,000,000 dead and
wounded,

General Zyria Polo, division,

20,000 killed, 30,000 wounded. 395
Division under general Acile.
Lilieu, - 60,000 dead, 100,000 wound
ed.

40,000 perished under general Kapfled
100,000 wounded.
Under general Black Brooks, 15,000
regiments totally totaling other commands
also, 130,000 killed, 3,000,000 wounded,
6,000,000 captured.

Under general Accountants 10,000
killed, and 1,000,000 wounded and
prisoners

Jairfine Jenner 80,000 died in battle.
300,000 wounded.

Bichnell, 100,000 lives lost, 22,000,000
wounded.

All the rest. 200,000 dead, 3,000,000
wounded - - General total loss is
47,510,000.

Christian

General Paul Marcus - 12,000,000.

General Jacob - 2,500,627
100,000 died under Bruno Angl.

wounded 6,000,000.

General Daniel Jones, - 18,000,000

General Richard Sogan, 4,440,000

General Enam, 2,000,000

General Albert Bower, 5,000,000
killed and wounded.

General Rudolf Rassendale. killed
and wounded, 20,000,000.

General Charles Brown 5,000,000

General Scanlon, 5,900 killed
and wounded, 40,000 prisoners.

General Daniel Curran 25,000
killed, 100,000 wounded.

General Dargan, 20,000 lives
lost, 200,000 wounded.

General Earl Little, 100,000 lives
lost, 500,000 wounded.

Else where with awful loss
of life of killed and wounded,
are the divisions under generals
Frank Hardy, John Scanlon, Frank,
Morrison, Henry Arnold, Donald
Curran, General Jon, Martinez, Joe,
Hendrie Martinez and Baldo

of general Virain. main army - ①
400,000. The total Christian
loss is as follows, 77,391,500 in
killed and wounded.

The Babara Francis Battle Honor, and Calamity.

(containing a
Full and complete account
of one of the most appalling
battle disasters of the war.
Vivid description of the terrible
battle, the destruction of a
vast portion of the Glanade
linian army, the dreadful
loss of life, heart rending
scenes, and how the Christ-
ians won the battle

Probably no such battle
up to this time with such
a frightful calamity, Un-
equalled for the suddenness
of the blow, the number
of those who madly gave
up their lives for their cause,
the completeness of the
desolation, has ever been
in the war, with the foe
attacking with such over-
whelming and harrowing
force.

Apalling battle of Babura
Francis. Tragic death
of countless thousands
of soldiers. Doughtful
scenes of devastation.

The apalling battle that raged at
Babura Babura Francis resulting in
the destruction of a number of towns
and nearly fifteen million lives,
- horrified every part of the world in this
story. The heart of humanity suffers
and shudders at every every calamity
of this war which resulted in the
sudden death of millions of people.

At the beginning the battle was very
disastrous for the Christian side, horrible
beyond measure. Without warning the
terrible Glandelinian columns overwhelm
ed the left of general Hanson's
Christian line. In the brief space
of only half an hour a large part
of the Christian army was turned
into an unparalleled scene of devastation.
Few officers escaped the horrible fate
that swept a vast multitude of

soldiers to sudden death.
Hanson's main great Glandelinian
army, an enormous host long ago
believed to be an away suddenly
made its appearance at the town of
Babura Francis. Hanson quickly advanced
with his armies to drive him back.

But out of the mouths of his immense
banks of cannon, and long lines of
infantry in from a treacherous gate
against which the Christian line was
charging suddenly belched forth flame
and smoke.

Then like the discharge of a mighty
torrent from a burst dam the Glandelinian
columns - leaped forward under
cover of a hell fire that tore the
earth hundreds of feet into the air
and from every section of the
position, rushed forward overwhelming
every Christian host opposing them.

Torrents of red-hot shot and
shrapnell from the Christian guns
though it defaced the very country
for miles around could not stop
the enemy's assault and the former
Christian attackers fled from the
territory like sheep before the wolves.

Huebner's army had been quiet for a considerable number of months, and then after, among and faced by Hanson's army gave the first indication of its fatal stroke on a Monday, two weeks before the great battle.

Strange noises were heard on that day by the inhabitants of many towns that day from the region of the battle field. On the third day the Glanadlinians, hurled a general pretty assault but withdrew as if repulsed of their own accord.

Disturbances were intermittent after that doing little damage to either side, until the sixteenth day after.

The Nationals started the battle by delivering a tremendous assault.

But there seemed to be a terrible explosion from the Glanadlinian position. A terrific volume of high explosives, sharp and solid shot and grape was hurled up on the assault, enveloping the entire line, and the very Christian position behind in

one mighty bath of death and destruction. Simultaneously the Glanadlinian infantry like a tidal wave swept upon the shattered Christian ranks and drove it on in panic and confusion, and a route a hundred fold worse than Waterloo occurred and general Vincent Pierre of the Christian side was killed, and a score of generals wounded.

With the rush of this single onslaught Pierre's Christian column extending ten miles was in a total retreat. The main Christian line behind strove to check the Glanadlinians. By land and stream all seemed one seething mass of flame and smoke.

Nothing escaped. Even animal and vegetable life was snuffed out in a moment. The enemy covered by their own artillery pressed on and the Christians were worsted.

Two hours after this disaster many legions of dead bodies mangled by shell fire were lying dead on the battle field.

A reinforcing column of Christians arrived too late to avert the disaster.

General Suchet Brando went forward to reconnoitre the estimated the loss of life at 440,000, including general Vincent Pierre commanding the troops, and 100 commanding officers of all rank, and a score of generals wounded, not fatally.

By the fire of both sides, huge trees were torn up by their roots and laid flat or splintered, scarce one being left standing, and other indications showed that the wave of Glacdelinium assault must have passed over the shell-swept fields at extreme double time speed. Every Christian division that opposed this onslaught was shattered, absolutely ruined, disorganized. The works were piled two or three deep in dead bodies of the contestants, and in the fields many thousands of bodies could be seen in the time of charge.

It was said that many panic-stricken soldiers who sought refuge in a big farm building perished, but their bodies were

scarcely visible being covered with debris. To farm, the glens, the creek, the ditch, the railroad track, every where was the same scene of utter desolation and death. The whole Christian left was shaken to its centre by the terrible convulsion of the Glacdelinium armies. Vast destruction was caused by this raging battle and here alone more than 2,000,000 lost their lives.

This work depicts the scenes during and following the deadly battle, the frantic efforts of Christian generals to avert disaster to the whole army.

Indeed in this story the whole world, even the un-wilded nations was fully shocked by meagre telegraphic reports to the effect, that near the town of Barbara Francis, a northern Angelinian town in the Marie Orleans woods had been the scene of one of the fiercest of battles raging for days with the enemy totally victorious every day till the evening of the fourth. All kinds of communications

with the world in general had been interrupted by the terrible upheaval accompanying the most disastrous of battles. Three days later the horrible news was confirmed with additional reports, that a large part of the Christian army had been destroyed and that the loss of life was estimated at or about 25,000,000 souls, and ninety million wounded.

On the following day the Abbeonian public began to receive detailed reports, showing that the entire Christian army had been shattered that probably 40,000,000 soldiers had perished. Enormous Glandalinian armies supported by artillery and cavalry had swept upon the Christian army like a great blizzard of death, and had destroyed and captured many whole divisions within the four days but also at a dreadful cost to themselves.

There had been no time

to withstand some of the Glandalinian onslaughts. One hour of horror and agony and all was over.

Two days after, the northern communication had been very much improved and the additional news was received that simultaneously general Vivian had been active with Johnston Marley between the towns of Dolone and Cortello, that the neighboring country for four hundred miles felt the tremors and that the northern section of the state of Angelino and southern California were in a state of awful panic.

Emperor Vivian with his splendid judgment and magnificent enthusiasm, laid before his Royal Court immediately in a special message the demands of the stricken Christian army upon national sympathy and by his direction government ships were loaded with supplies and troops. Forty eight hours after the first report of the calamitous battle, the Royal Court

passed a written decree sending armies off from the nearest mobilization camp to dimensions relief. An objection on some point of the Court caused a delay in the order for three days, but Emperor Vianon promptly rebuked the objector, by doubling the number of reinforcements, to 100,000,000 men.

General Hendon Dargan, Supreme person of the Gemini, one of the greatest authorities in the world of Christian war spies divides battles into two classes:

Those that progress into victories very slowly

Those that almost destroy the opposing armies most rapidly. "The latter" he says "are the most dangerous to human life, and the physical face of a country. Some of the battles that rage most moderately are periodical conflicts of long duration beyond comprehension and are sometimes comparatively far less in losses" both sides. But in other

and more violent battles which at the shortest may cover a period of one whole day, the fury is usually severe and attacking forces accumulate that must eventually find vent. Sooner or later they must burst forth and then the terrific disasters of the war must take place. It is the same cause that resulted in the French defeat at Waterloo."

General Dargan gave his friends a very interesting description showing that the Christian line was placed into position not strong enough to repel assault, and that through this reason the same forces that so long ago had been so shamefully beaten at Gemini Dargan, finally almost destroyed the Christian army.

"The distance from the battlefield to Barbara Francis, is fourteen miles. General hills and ravines are spread between the town and battle-field which had the Christians took possession, would have partly saved the latter."

The vast fields of Gland-hum armies were compressed upon by their

Cochers. The National Courier reported nearly a fortnight before the main action that the left wing of the Christian army had been forced to retreat over 1500 yards. A break in the main line somewhere resulted. Through this the attacking Glancé-linians rushed on. Coming in contact with the infantry on both sides an immense battle started.

Soon it became obvious to an intensity unknown in warfare. It was almost impossible to conceive the force of the dreadful onslaught.

The Christian line which resisted it could not hold out against the increasing pressure.

The enemy sought an outlet to break through further. The center of the left wing proved too strong. A part of the Glancé-linian wave swung round and attacked the weakest portion of the Christian line.

This part of the Christian line was unable to withstand

the pressure and the strain and broke. As long as it takes an army to face the retreat of the other just so long it took the fierce Glancé-linian troops to roll up that left wing. Behind the left wing long lines of Christian batteries let go and streams of hot shell and grape grape tore through the notorious columns of the foe. The consequent forest of blasting explosion must have resulted in the deaths of many scores of Glancé-linians but the wave pressed on.

If this path of horses is any thing like that of other disturbances of this war no vegetable or animal life can survive such a gun and shell fire for an hour.

It is quite certain that the people of the town and in the vicinity were warned in sufficient time to escape.

More than a week before there was an assault delivered upon the Christian line. This attack was carried to a turning movement but checked by a Christian force that intervened between

4 the town and the left wing.
Had it not been for this aid
the left wing would in all
probability have been rolled up then
without a general battle.

Previous to this action, there were
for a week straight fierce artillery
duels, violent tremblings of the
earth and now or less petty
or "secondary" violent infantry
attacks. Such manifestations usually
precede the tragic climax of two
armies in full action.

In this battle the two largest
armies for the first time in the
war were engaged.

Manley had the largest army
being well drilled and disciplined
and prosperous in arms and
munitions. Its strength was
about one hundred and ninety
million. The army
was divided into six parts,
consisting of six regts of
Gl ando lincian. The main
chieftains were, Richard B. Haller's
Turn or line, Manley, Maldonia

Donnie Bachnell and Pugatorian. 411
The Gl ando lincian army had
the same general character
as the other with some peculiarities of its own.

The Christian army was torn and crushed
in the upsurge of this battle, in
a word all the results of the fantastic
savagery of previous battle.

The total strength of the army was
reckoned at 175,000,000 of whom
10,000,000 were Alymenhile, 15,000,000

Al-brannman, and 15,000,000 Angelin
lains. The first news of the arrival
of the Gl ando lincian army of Huebman
Manley came to Babara Francis.

At nine thirty o'clock a boat
man arrived at the city at and at
six o'clock the same evening a
coroner's report at Babara Francis
communicated to the boat man
the fact that the enemy under
Manley was advancing.

The army turned out to be that
of Huebman Manley but the important
fact that he was in the territory
was established, and the boat man
communicated the news to general Henson.

The first acceptable report of the battle calamity came from Angelina Agatha, and was printed throughout the Abbeysian Country on the morning two weeks after the battle. It announced that the Christian army, the principal one under general Hanson Versan was wrecked, with the killing and wounding of many of its commanding generals during the four days of battle. The total number of lives lost was stated before.

The whole left wing of the Christian line was reported to have been rolled up. At the beginning of the battle on the first day for fully half an hour the Glanceliman continued to rush forward upon the Christian positions.

The panic stricken soldiers fled to the rear but in vain. They were struck on the flank. Eighteen officers of high rank were killed in striving to rally the Christian line and the masses of soldiers who fled to the rear were soon overtaken by the awful flood of

Glanceliman soldiers and 417 forced to surrender. All the Christian artillery not destroyed was captured. All communication with the state as well as with many cities including Angelina Agatha and Doolby Gale was interrupted.

Officers that escaped from the scene of the disaster during the first part of the action reported the losses as follows.

General St Pierre and his division with from 224,000 to 5,000,000 soldiers.

General Watson Raider belonging to general Cairn's division, with thirty five officers from his left and three Abyssinians of generals captured.

Seventeen colonels of the Abyssinian division killed before the troops escaped from the territory at the time the whole Christian line was being overwhelmed.

General Grappler and his two brigades captured.

The chief general in charge of the left wing and all his staff

General Thomas G Macome killed,
General Harmon Combes killed,
Jaffar, Maylon, Macoma, P Dupre
Suso and Martini Joro wounded and
their commands cut all to pieces.

So far as is to be stated only 30
officers of the left wing were be-
lieved to have survived of all those
who withstood the enemy's attack
at the time. Those withdrew their
forces in good order.

General Good reported the entire
town of Babara Francis was wrapped
in flames. He endeavored to save the left wing from disaster,
though it was more or less shot
down from the face of the enemy
assault.

His generals moved their divisions
forward to the point of danger
seeking to stop the enemy's mad
rush but were even unable to
penetrate the territory so intense
was the enemy's shell fire.

He manned his batteries and
heaped the ground in Glandelinian.

led and wounded and he believed 415
not a single Glandelinian regiment
escaped his fire. Once his batteries
poured a fire as fierce as the eruption
of Pelee upon St Pierre but the
enemy advanced on, and he too could
not stand.

The only Christian division of the
left wing to escape intact was that
under general Authier George Gums
which was withdrawn to a recess point
on back of the burning town,
and which was succored by reinforce-
ments sent by general Glen Whilkam
within the next hour. This
division got out of the disaster
zone by cutting through the wave
of Glandelinians but lost seven
hundred thousand men killed
wounded and prisoner out of 2,000,000.

Its general was very seriously
injured and was placed in the
army ambulance to be taken to
the hospital at Bay Vert 100
miles away.

All of his staff officers, and

116 orderly and Auto De cars were
lost or dying. Nearly every brigade and
regimental officer is dead. General Camp
killed Holton, and ten of his staff
were caught in the tremendous mael
at Agge St. Clair Junction and were
lost. Of eighteen Christian divisions
destroyed in that fatal hour three were
Abysinthian.

General Rossiman Deter division of
Californians was among those destroyed.
Some of the few survivors who escaped
declared the troops fought to the last
man. Others say that the division was
annihilated in a terrible upheaval
between the two contending forces.

All of this general staff in
cluding thirty five regimental commanders
were lost. Eight of the survivors
were among the persons named.

General Traveler John, arrived with
his commands, at eight o'clock
in the morning, and tried to
stop the enemy's advance but also
was obliged to retreat from
Agge St. Clair Junction, in consequence

of a heavy overwhelming 417
assault of Glancelion column,
advancing suddenly upon him, he
retreating he tried to reach a
woods but adverse conditions of
the battle prevented him from
doing so. His troops in retreating
arrived opposite Gales creek about
an hour and a half later and
there formed for a desperate stand.
His batteries were arranged in a
half circle.

When the oncoming Glancelion
were a mile off, his batteries
recoiled to fairly explode and
the Christian fire from them
of shell and shrapnel swept the
whole advanced column of the
enemy, destroying it entirely, and
part of the wave behind, in-
cluding the Glancelion generals,
Hogood, Frank Desper, Van Glory
and others.

The main column then charged
madly but John held the
fire in check and the battle
raged most wildly and savagely.

General John while moving another division to the front encountered an enormous column of Glancé-lincans. General Athin which arrived at the creek until his command reported having passed Aggie Et Clair just when the battle broke.

He was killed by the enemy though he was two miles from the scene of the assault, where the contending forces was in a terrible uproar.

His batteries was ordered to reply and scouting parties were sent out as near as possible to the scene but the smoke of battle obscured everything and nothing else was seen but flames.

At about nine o'clock general John commander of the division holding the enemy at bay, telegraphed by wireless to general Hamon without dating the note for covering reasons.

It was a shock to general Hamon and it was as follows:

"I have just been forced to stand my ground at Gales Creek trying to cover the retreat of your left wing, one fourth of which has been destroyed by an immense and most savage attack of the Catterclips Glancé-lincans which struck the Christian line a terrible blow at six o'clock this morning. The entire division of general Osener army about 25,000,000 is supposed to have been destroyed by one half and the rest routed. I have succeeded in rallying a portion of the line about one third. All the general officers of the left wing are killed and wounded. The attack continues vehemently. Please send help. I expect to hold."

General
"Traveler John"

When general Hamon received this message he ordered generals Frank Dwyer and George Harpford to

advance to general John Rupert with all the speed possible and to forward details of the unusual disaster to him from there. I thought they reached there by chance they could not be heard from for an hour and twenty minutes as general Hanson had gone to the right in order to obtain a better view of the Glendale invasion on a flank.

He also feared the chief commander of the left wing had perished and he decided to face him. His grand scheme, as general Knight is also supposed to have been at the scene of the calamity.

He on his arrival had received a courier despatch from some unknown point sent by a brigade commander announcing that he had tried to reach

Barbara Francis but found the way opposed by the advancing enemy and the town enveloped in flames and could not

proceed, though he was finally 421 engaging the enemy and holding his own along the rail road track. General Hanson himself received at ten o'clock two wireless messages from general Christie Wilson on his right sent respectively at 5:30 Am. and 6:35 Am. date of the battle.

The earlier message reported that the wires were broken between Barbara Francis and Angelina Aytha, but it was added in view of reports that the Glendale invasion assault had wiped out a portion of Hanson's left wing all the troops available at the center were dispatched to the assistance of the shattered armies of that section.

The second dispatch firmly confirmed the reports of the destruction of one quarter of Hanson's left wing, and the capture of one line of its batteries during the assault of the Glendale invasion who advanced veritably despite the "rain of fire" from the batteries

and said it was supposed that the whole of all the troops of that section had been annihilated with the exception of a few injured generals rescued by their retreating comrades. Immediately after the receipt of the above dispatch General Harrison acted. The first dispatch is as follows:

Left wing Right wing.

To Harrison Vaman.

Chief commander.

At Seven A M this morning a storming Glandelinian assault of immeasurable intensity enveloped the left wing. The Christian batteries let go a storm of shell explosives, shrapnell and comets that destroyed 50,000 Glandelinians at one moment but the assault broke through unhindered. Not more than thirty officers escaped with their lives. Eighteen divisions were destroyed or captured with all their commanders including four Abbe-annian generals, and an Abbe-annian

general. The head general of the left wing and his staff are reported among the victims. I have sent one of my divisions to restore the wing if possible.

General
Christie Wilson.

General Harrison had been receiving other dispatches from various generals asking that troops be sent at once to the left to afford relief from the pressure of the enemy's attack.

The main Christian commander of the left wing was George Vincent Pearce. He was born in Abbe-annian and, at the outbreak of the war, was appointed from that state the commissioner of Major general of an Angelinian Corps in 1972, and later served as Captain general, and finally was appointed Lieutenant general. His death was a great blow to general Harrison.

The available figures showed that the total strength of Harrison

army was 185,000 men out of which 25,000,000 were killed wounded or captured during that one assault. General Aymerio was also killed. The second dispatch giving the details of the battle disaster already known said:

"Millions were killed wounded or captured at Tumor Tervatory where a terrible panic prevails among the left wing. The enemy began the attack this morning. The attack is still raging and the whole battle field appears to be enveloped in smoke. General Tranel John is trying to rally a portion of the left wing. Elsewhere the enemy is becoming active and great explosions are frequent."

General
Charles Wilson.

With unselfish and spontaneity that had impressed the nation, general Hanson immediately took measures for the relief of his defeated left wing. The division of Abgenhelians under

general Gale was ordered to proceed to the scene without delay, to investigate and report upon the situation to extend aid and rally the left wing. General Lam was already on his way from the center a few minutes after the news reached him at his headquarters that morning.

The trained Domborian division under Juan Marco was ordered to proceed for advance, and sent to rally the Christian left.

The action of general Hanson was unusual, and it might to have been accomplished in half a day with the same impressive promptness as expected. Had it not been for the size of the columns on the move, and that it was not possible for such enormous columns to reach the scene and stop the disaster in two hours time.

Those hours were anxious ones for the general. He was worried

exceedingly near the disaster but other generals were unable to furnish him with any further information. General Powellham suggested that he be permitted to proceed to the battle field, and general Hanson telegraphed this permission at once. He moved with an immense cavalry squadron and a wagon train carrying supplies.

General Hanson having been notified that same hour that the situation along his front was more quiet and orderly, his lieutenant general James Gannon, called upon general Henry Anderson and suggested that the Concentrician cavalry under W. H. Hille Anderson be directed to the left wing to restore it to order and help general John hold the enemy in check.

General Henry Anderson had earlier in the morning indicated to general Cornsue Hubbard Bicknell, commander of two Calverian Corps that he might rent a diversion to Selby Crossroads. He orders & telegraphed

by general Henry Anderson to 428
his brother read.

"Proceed to left wing. Enemy making tremendous attack. Render such assistance as possible. Report by wireless when possible. Correspondents of Abbeemian but not foreign newspapers can go if you are willing to have them."

General Anderson estimated that his brother could cover the six miles in an hour. This would necessitate the soldiers marching at their swiftest walk.

The action of general Hanson for the relief of his left wing earned for him the warmest praise of the nations officials and diplomats. General Curran known as Count De Buff from his fierce attacks upon the foe, who was in readiness for the relief of the left wing, and he decided to carry his purpose into effect.

"Let every general lead, in

restoring our broken left wing. "said general Curran. Our armies have never failed yet to whip the enemy and must not allow itself to be beaten now. Let us extend our aid if to our unfortunate comrades and stand with the reinforcing troops on a abundant munition, and the means necessary to success on troops upon whom such a sudden and overwhelming calamity and crush the enemy before they turn the flank of our left."

We at once unanimously moved to advance with the purpose to help block the enemy's further progress.

"Of course" he said "there is no occasion for a spar of opposition. The reports of the situation along the left wing may be immensely exaggerated. Some official report should be received before action is taken. I'll go see for myself and make the report. But just the same it is necessary to act at once. I'll advance now."

General Wido Awake at ten Am 430.
A M that morning made a gave this statement

"Our generals are very sensible to the way the battle is progressing, and are glad to hasten relief to our disconcerted left wing. I will dispatch supplies to that distressed sector of general Hanson's Christian army, but the distance will prevent their reaching their destination in time for immediate service. Consequently I believe it is my duty to have the action taken by general Wilhelm Schloeder and he being very near will proceed to Babara Francis and give assistance to the needy sections, and I am on my way myself."

General Hanson himself was quickly on the move. From half a dozen sections of the inactive parts of his army, and from a portion of his reserves, divisions of troops were rushed to the relief of this - his

struction left wing, or other wire no part of it would be left to tell the tale. Hansson's Center, was only twenty miles away from his left and the divisions which were hurried to the scene, - by train car train should have reached there within two hours after their departure.

At Hansson Center was the finest disciplined troops known. Officers of the center lost no time in dispatching troops to the relief of the left wing and within a few hours after the catastrophe the fresh forces were facing the enemy reinforcing general John, and the Glendelians though not yet checked were receiving such a fierce resistance that they were dumbfounded.

Generals Francis Guach, Sufe Wanso, Hanscho, Suciartia, Varnand, Veltoric, and Domoni Thomas, came also with reinforcements, and the cavalry also arriving spread out in a long line

and soon was making desperate efforts to rally the Christian left. The battle was assuming a most dangerous character. Speculation was now most anxious as to the fate of the other two wings should the main Glendelians army move to the attack. General Henry Lowpath who spent twenty years in the army said the nearness of the Christian army to many sections of the Christian territory ought to insure speedy relief of Hansson whole army was hard pressed and early accounts of the disaster.

There were five Christian armies with a total number of 12,000,000 per army within the region of the battle. So of these one much nearer the Christian army than is St O Babara Francis.

The army under general Phelmon of about 3,500,000 men is the nearest and advancing.

At this time were lying close to Babara Francis directly north of the town, and directly under Munley's now was the army under Harrison. Each with over four million Ughmunkians and other generals Philomene and Canon with 10000000 men each.

To the south close at hand was the army under Dwyer Corbett. Each farther but only a short distance from Babara Francis was the army of Joseph St Denis.

There was an army of over 40000000 of the Ughmunkians four miles off to the 161500000. now far off the Christians ready to attack and Harrison. Certainly all of this army could close in on Munley.

The whole of Harrison's left wing was rolled up and under the dense forests the whole country is strewn with dead and wounded.

With the destruction of one quarter of Harrison's left wing there was danger of ruinous trouble to the whole army if not actual

defeat and destruction. Strange 473
or it may mean the left wing was the chief wing not only holding the main position depended upon but of the only retreat left open. Before the battle broke out no one gave thought of having the last fear of Harrison's Munley.

During the three years of the war there was never the slightest indication that this Ughmunkian general was a dangerous fighter. And he had been out of action for months. His long inactivity of Munley made the Christian generals feel secure and perhaps when he approached, and they considered it no more serious than the hammers action before. But the people of town fled. The generals allowed the left wing to be taken by surprise.

Still despite the news of the disaster the staff officers of general Harrison still the whole army to hope for the safety of the left wing.

Yet after the dreadful disaster general Harrison and the whole army,

was on the alert and every eye was directed toward Genl. General Iducan Mankay. Every once I thought to be less dangerous volume. Every general was afraid that the Glancal Union army was soon going to break forth and try to destroy Harrison's whole army. Along General Harrison left a portion of the Glancal Union army had ranged forth with terrific and irresistible force, rolling up the whole army and the Glancal Union with long fire destroying every thing for many miles.

For several hours already the morning had been forenoon, in and immense columns of Glancal Union are proceeding in both flanks of the army forcing it into an angular shape. All the more brave inhabitants of various towns came in near and it was safe to see the battle.

There is not a single gun battery that can be spared from any portion of the Christian line and all there are kept in readiness to open fire at a moment's notice. The first that General Harrison had been suspicious of anything wrong was when he was

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he was in his head quarters and he heard a great distant noise and felt many distinct shocks. They were so great that Harrison at first supposed that there were some pounding at his door and his orderly went and found no one there.

The first was a long rolling thundering sound, followed by noise as if from wind. The other noise was so great that clanking clashes were thence from the whelms and the house was completely rocked. He then could see with the aid of his glasses what was the cause from the west window of his head quarters and although it is miles away he could hear the roar and see the smoke of battle, and a face of the enemy rushing forward with terrible force.

By now the whole battle line is still receding, the reinforcements being unable yet to withstand the face and cloudb of smoke shaven thick over the battle-field.

The smell of gun powder is so strong that the artillery horses snort, and some of them are obliged to give up drop in their harness and die from

asphyxiation many or all of the gunners of both sectors are obliged to wear wet handkerchiefs over their faces to protect them from the stinging fumes of burned powder. Hanson staff assured him that there was no immediate danger, and when there is the least sign of danger she will attack Manley, the only way to relieve his left. All the batteries have been placed in readiness, and will remain so. If the attack on the left wing becomes very bad Hanson decided to fling an intense nuclear attack upon Manley's center and try and turn his left.

It was over the calamity had been the controlling feeling of the whole army. Now came the sense of sympathy for generals on the Christ center here, whose hearts are breaking under the strain of waiting for definite news of how the reinforcing divisions were holding out.

The magnitude of this awful

battle catastrophe was such as to 438. appall every Christian general. It came with the suddenness of a severe thunder clap from a clear sky. The reading public did not know that Huebner Manley had been showing signs of action. But when the first shock was over there was an immediate thought of affording strong relief to the shattered left wing to reach positions for the due calamity.

To this end active measures had already been taken, but nevertheless the reinforcements were being forced back and the left was not yet rallied. The losses were already something beyond measure.

Not only did Marsden John act promptly, but the others too and though the enemy still advanced it was at the cost of an immeasurable sacrifice. Of their rich generals Stockton Holroyd, Page, Duns and Godfrey Darnes were killed, and fourteen generals wounded, and many scores of men were literally mowed down. "Knowing the situation as I do."

said general John T found that the disaster was just as terrible as described and my anxiety for the fate of the left wing was so great that I left immediately. I have been several disasters in battles, but never such a terrible catastrophe as that which I came up in time to see. That is why I know now the reports that I received before I advanced has not been exaggerated.

Undoubtedly when the foe began to advance the army was unprepared for it and when the fatal assault came the left wing was caught off its guard victims of false security engendered by previous comparative by harmon disturbances of the battle for two weeks before this day.

In general Harmon's headquarters several generals were almost prostrated over the news of the terrible disaster as they feared for the whole army. One wounded general was brought in and was in a serious con-

dition. General Germaine Gentile 440 his whole staff two sons who were colonels, General George Roal and two of his sons were killed. General Germaine Gentile was rated as one of the most brilliant generals in the army and for the past five years he was a member of the Genie Alno in Harmon's headquarters was one of the most touching scenes. There was deep grief in the upper chamber of his headquarters over the loss of the battle so far.

Angelina Riche a lady, saddened by a break of this kind was completely prostrated and in addition was in a delicate condition. With her were Dolores Mc Hollister and Gracie Linia Newman who vainly tried to cheer her with what were feared false hopes. She anticipated that the left wing would not survive the coming ordeal. Poor Angelina sat surrounded by friends. Every time a courier came with a dispatch she started. She was not permitted

to answer the summons but
anxiously asked "Is there any
news? Will general Traveles
hold?"

The answer was no. Two hours after
wards general Traveles army which
had come up the front to hold off
the army, recoiled swiftly across
the St. Lucia farms, the regimental
flags down the army unrecognized.
Then officers striving to restore
order, the whole army shattered,
general Traveles mortally wounded,
his army almost annihilated.

The army enemy was swinging
round to strike general Traveles
on the flank and to avoid this
he too was preparing to fall
back.

General Great heart who took
Traveles command reported, that
after the reinforcements came up
he was mowing his own bat-
teries when he saw a tremendous
wave of Omarians and the
formidable Mc Hollisterians
rushing forward with tremendous

living and with terrific rapidity, ⁴⁴²
toward every section of the
new Christian line of battle. Every
Christian battery slaughtered
those Gt and Linnian heats, and with
the opening of the cannon fire everywhere,
seemed to turn to tornadoes of fire,
when he suddenly observed a trem-
endous cloud of smoke and explosion
envelop the Christian line, within
it and in front and near he
saw a perfect long led line
of the soldiers fall dead or wounded
and then his own line was suddenly
and instantly enveloped in a
sheet of explosion cauliflower like
puffs of smoke and heaven seemed
to rain fire upon the Christian
line and hell to tear it
to pieces.

This was the fire from replying
Gt and Linnian batteries.

The Gt and Linnians came on
with irresistible force and general
Great heart had just time to
mount his horse to go and
dash for his reserves when his
battle line disappeared. The

battle field before the Christians line seemed to rise to the heavens as the German artillery and the cannon that had come to the aid of the left was hurled back.

Generals Francis Guade and Soule Vannon were killed on the Christian side, and Hendric Suanitia, Vincent D'Alterio and Dominé Thernier were wounded, and their divisions shattered, and totally routed in the most frightful panic.

By super-human efforts having batteries unlimbered, Great Heart let go and a wave of fire smote the onrushing foe, but the German divisions, galling went to the wind, fusillade deaf yells came as roaring on, rushing with terrific momentum rapidly through the Christian line, and Great Heart's army suffering intolerable loss and facing annihilation recoiled from the position and returned in confusion to

the rear. Before he could get away Great Heart had ten horses shot under him, was wounded three times himself, and his hat pierced by sixty bullets.

Ten of Great Heart's general officers were lying dead contorted and torn out of shape and human resemblance from or by shell fragments, among the fallen of both sides which covered the battle field in areas of dead and wounded. Two more have since died.

The survivors of Great Heart's army officers were loud in their praises of the heroic conduct of their chief general in drawing his shattered army out of danger with his own efforts, and he had narrow escape from death though he was injured by the rain of shell and shrapnel fire which kept sweeping his army for miles during the retreat. Beyond what shot wounds on his body General Great Heart was safe as is also his aide-de-camp, though

he was badly shaken. The divisions under general Good, Antler, George Gunn, Glen Williams, Frank Dy Dwyer were also routed, the divisions under Glen Williams and Frank Dwyer going first, then the division of George Hampt. fact, Gright, Gale, Juan Marco, Linn Russell, and those of the two Anderson going on after.

Linn Russell Hubbard Bichnell was the only one still standing his ground. All the artillery of general Glen Williams division was destroyed utterly, and the Glancle-hornum captured the batteries of the rear, while general Willie Anderson waved his hat in farewell to his guns as his troops retreated after the last terrific explosive discharge.

Along Bichnell's line the battle was horrible - and the Glancle-hornum directed her cannon attacks upon him. General Erbet

on Bichnell's right which came 446 on the scene at 10 A. M. reported standing against five titanic onslaughts of the Mc Hollisterian Glancle-hornum, supported by the Gargolian infantry. His division received tremendous shocks from these headlong attacks and the enemy also had attempted to turn his right three times. His corps had scoured his signals for support and sent up signal bombs. He had received no answer.

The whole Glancle-hornum front was blazing with artillery fire as far as he could see in a volcanic sea uproar. Many of his ammunition carriers were blown up with terrific explosions.

General Erbet sent his strongest body of cavalry to attack the rear batteries in the rear - but the enemy cavalry met it and though repulsed, enabled the battery to be recaptured and the Christian cavalry could not advance any further on account of the terrific fire of the enemy.

which was accompanied by many loud explosions. The cavalry therefore fell back. The cavalry was shelled during its retreat.

General Bicknell's left wing suffered a hard blow. Between 10 to half past ten, one of the fiercest of the Glendonian assaults came without warning, and with the force of a terrific whirl wind from their deaf yells swept suddenly, and irresistibly upon Bicknell's left and center.

There were some eighteen divisions on the center, including a Dondochan, four brigades of Culverins and others. All these divisions were immediately hurled back in confusion and began to retreat. The Dondochan division was hardest struck and under general Maurice Hunter. Yet all these divisions except the Dondochans withdrew immediately before the pressure of the Glendonian assault and retreated instantly

and at the same moment. Every Regiment bearing the brunt of the attack was utterly destroyed, and Bicknell was also in danger of being hurled back. Along his right so far the enemy penetrated only a short distance into the Christian position.

The battle field is literally paved with corpses. General Earl Denham who had arrived only a few hours before the second catastrophe was killed.

General Hammon first thought when he heard of the destruction of one quarter of his left wing and its terrible defeat that it was simply the history of all war disasters being repeated. The section of the left wing that was captured were simply like rats in a trap and when attacked on all sides had no way to turn.

The Christian generals never thought of a sudden attack proceeding from Huebner Manley's army. He seemed entirely unprepared for battle and the fact that his main line had

not yet come up, during the night
led strength to this supposition.
The morals of the Glancelinian way
of attacking had very bad effects
upon the Christian line. And blundering
generals was the exception among the
Glancelinians. No writer could describe
nor an artist picture the fury and
violence of a Glancelinian assault. It
had to be witnessed to be understood.

Since the second catastrophe General
Carson Hubbard Bichnell, other two
wings still held against the enemy.
When the enemy had broken up
his center the main assault upon
his left and right broke around
the heavy thunder of these covering
batteries, which was a continuous
tremendous drum drum roar. Vast columns
of Glancelinian surged against
Bichnell's lines, becoming denser
and more massive, and the
Christian field pieces continually
discharged. The terrific storm
of grape and canister destroying a
vast amount of Glancelinian
soldiers. At Chateau Belair road
the enemy crossed the Christian

position but left their fallen 450.
two deep. A Glancelinian surge
passed through Dunn's Grove where
they fell in great numbers.

From the terrific cannon fire along Birch
mills here the earth shook violently
and when the Center was broken and the
Glancelinians poured through the gap
the fury of the battle spread over the
country. Thirty Glancelinian officers
were killed, and still they pressed
on until Bichnell had to fall back
to prevent his fl right and left
from being struck on the rear.

The roar of battle had roared
about Babara Francis all this time
without stopping, the attacks of the
enemy were so severe, and no one could
withstand it.

The sky over the battlefield was
heavily overcast by the smoke of
battle, and a great quantity of
debris was hurled in all direc-
tions by every explosion of the
shells.

Bichnell still strove to hold.
The following telegram was received

ly him from him by general Hanson,
which is as follows:

"The enemy are attacking me most violently. Loud reports resembling terrific explosions were heard at Balora Francis this morning. At half past nine there came assaults, accompanied by the covering fire of the enemy's artillery which is still raging. I am determined to hold my ground. I have telegraphed to Angelina Agatha."

General Comroe. H
Becknell."

Though Becknell's army was reinforced by general Alfred Mc-Lanna army of 1000 men it was now subject to the wildest convulsions of the enemy's most insupportable assaults. General Hanson was informed by excited carriers of the fierce storm of attacks which was sweeping upon Becknell's lines, and Hanson soon learned that sooner or later the enemy would break through and menace his two other armies in the rear, and he had issued orders

to all his generals to transfer his army so it would have two fronts and to place batteries so that they would sweep all approaches to his line. The great main attack which finally broke Becknell's lines, and destroyed a large portion of it occurred at 10:15 A.M.

Alfred Mc-Lanna was the result of the battle made an indelible impression on him, and afterwards he used to tell his children by vivid descriptions of those hours of horror.

Alfred Mc-Lanna had just arrived, and who had only time to order his troops into line of battle when the full fury of the Glancian attack burst upon them.

Scarcely had he lost his lines forward, when the enemy's attack was upon him in all its irresistible fury. General Hanson's two divisions were born to their deaths before these deadly hammers below, these wonder generals Francis Mangan and George Malarh, were quickly driven from their works, and forced to surrender.

The Glancian army in full force was being all over along the battle

of 18
Some were greatly stripped of their
limbs, or mangled, volumes seemed
to explode, roof tiles from the
country mansion, boards from other build-
ings and beams torn from trees were
hurled through the air. Moans and cries
arose from the wounded, but general Bicknell
uttered not a word.

The Christian line was broken. It could not
hold. This line was a ragged row of a hundred
divisions. But the most mournful spectacle
was general McLean's line of battle,
part of it lay prostrate, torn and bleeding.

Hardly a division was left, most
of them was reduced to mere regiments.
huge columns of men having been
carried to the ground.

McLean's right wing was entirely destroyed
and a hundred despairing officers were
returning to rally their regiments. But
the (growing) crowning resolution of all
was the total destruction of general
Tanner's division. General Babine Tanner
Bicknell's army was now, nearly gone.

It seemed impossible for Bicknell
to hold his lines together and he
indeed was forced to retreat.

Following is the telegraph message 454
ago that was sent by telegram to
general Bicknell on the 21st of
Tanner's division.

General now Bicknell
His Excellency General James Bicknell,
of the left wing.
National Army.

Try and hold at the town, as we
must resist the appalling calamity
which has come upon my left wing.
Thank your Excellency for holding on long as
you did in the name of the 116,000 American
people on the occasion of the awful cat-
astrophe going on. The main army will
certainly join me in thanks to your efforts.

General Hammon
Union.

Hammon general was deeply moved
and appalled by the reports of the
terrible catastrophe which had now en-
taken Bicknell's army and which had
cost the lives of nearly as many
soldiers as perished under general Reno.

Some were hastening their legions
to support him with the main force.

"May the Almighty comfort the hearts
of those who weep for their irreparable
losses. We must win."

This was the loss of Richmond's
army - showing the enormous cost of
his stand. General Francis Lacy 777,177,
General Francis Lacy 257,257, Henrique Para Brown 562,000,
George Peran Lico 1272,372, General
Jenny O'Rourke 1,862,000, General
Galle Modony 1268,268, General
Jim Bonillo Fayal 1100,000, General
Cauro Bosco 2,552,666, Total -
10,553,050.

At this time General Hanson started
important work that all troops that
could be spared might be dispatched
to Richmond's aid promptly and the
other generals succored. General Ham-
son's enthusiasm, to which was added
the heavy co-operation of his
staff, set the machinery machinery
of the army humming in friend-
ly measures for the relief of the

broken left wing and the stricken 45th
divisions of the catastrophe.

From early that morning until the
height of the disaster was imminent there were
nervous times within the Christian lines then
usual. When General Hanson and his staff
partly furnished their work of reforming
the center and the right, they hoped to have
the satisfaction of believing that nothing within
the Christian lines had been left undone
the further the work of the restoring the
Christian left.

General J. O'Rourke, who called on
General Hanson at 10:15 to deliver a mes-
sage for aid from Hanson to assist in extending
succor to the broken left wing - learned that
General Hanson was doing all he could.
Indeed one of the greatest calamities
in the history of battle, had fallen
upon the left wing.

General Meltona Great-heart stated
that the disaster was complete, that
a large portion of the left ceased to
exist and that the main commander
had been killed. He informed
General Hanson that thirty millions
were killed, wounded or taken.

prisoners, and that only lines of Christian soldiers fifty million strong had been driven back in three days. This was urgent need of help and that the sending of reinforcements was imperatively required. He even informed Hanson that the rear of his center was still threatened, and he urged Hanson that for the purpose of saving his army and reinforcing his left wing which was in such deadly peril and the whole army threatened with defeat. He should send as near as soon as possible the means of checking the disaster.

Hanson center and perhaps other sections of the Christian line were also severely menaced by the victorious enemy who is making such an appalling attack. It was some time however before he learned of General Priore's death. He learned this also from the same source and sent officers under instructions to ascertain the fate of the general and report conclusions. The news was confirmed. General Priore was dead. A second time he heard the disaster was complete and that the battle was lost.

After this message was received General Hanson was desperate. He moved one half of his right wing to the support of his left, and to crush the attack made by the enemy, and 500,000 were already on the way. Should the ten million be insufficient he would increase the amount. But he knew prompt action was necessary if he was to save the left wing or win the battle at all.

General Good was reinforced and ordered to regain his lost ground. 70,000 cavalry, 500 machine guns, 200,000 Winchesters, and 1,000,000 Angelinians were sent to support them. Generals George Gains, and Glen Williams were also heavily reinforced and ordered to retake the road, and advance to Martineque Creek, General Frank Wray and George Hamplund reinforced and ordered to cover the retreating lines, two fresh divisions were ordered to advance, and other columns to co-operate.

General San Juan Abysanthelians were placed at the disposal of Great Ideant to advance at a moment's

notice and for carrying supplies and ammunition. General Gough's division, reinforced and called advances from San Domingo Creek, to retake his lost ground and render assistance, Gale, Juan Marco was to also move forward, with his reinforced divisions and render assistance.

From this enumeration it will be seen that general Harnon was having a busy time of it. Everything was well under way. He aided general Stanislaus to the see scene of action and directing that the main cavalry squadrons be made ready.

General Stevens had directed general Peter Vete to order the concentration of the main line at Babara Frances for movements against the enemy. General Greatheart sent notices to the proper officers to get their batteries in readiness for instant work.

When General Harnon went to the front he had made up his mind personally to superintend the arrangements for furnishing assistance

to his crippled left wing. The first thing he did was to direct Colonel Hubbard Bechell to inform all the staff artillery officers what he wanted done with it. It will be noted that the relief and reinforcing measures contemplated by general Harnon were not specially restricted to his left wing and it is understood that if any other portion of his line needed assistance it was to be furnished as he had plenty of reserves.

Though feeling confident that these reinforcements might restore his left wing, general Harnon decided not to wait until the enemy menaced his right and center on the rear, but to order the immediate preparation to meet it should the attack come.

By his personal direction general Greatheart, the rear of the two wings were gradually being changed into a new front and three regiments of machine guns were ordered ready along the front

and by the time this was being accomplished, the actual reinforcing armies for the left wing were well under way. The wisdom of general Greatheart's decision to order reinforcements for the various Christian divisions beaten back, was shown later when General Hanson decided to refuse his army.

Two hours were gained by general Greatheart's foresight. In response to the demand for more reinforcements, General Greatheart sent instructions to general Watson to have the Calvinian troops to proceed to the scene of danger, and to the commander of the Abyssinians under general Sterling to start for the devastated battle field.

The first news which general Hanson received was that general Jackson's army had gone to the scene of disaster some two hours later from general Sterling the commander of the Abyssinians. His telegram said he had been the first to go. Hanson also got a telegram from Lieutenant Benjamin McCann the divisional commander, dated

Anderson Junction, reporting his arrival there, and of a return wave of the enemy assaulting Bicknell's army. General Bradfute, who showed in many other battles that he was a resourceful officer, demonstrated again that he was alive to the requirements of an emergency, by suggesting to general Greatheart, that Hanson must not weaken the other portions of his army too much.

He not only made the suggestion but offered to furnish means to carry out Hanson's purpose.

His idea was among the first to be laid before general Hanson and his staff by general Greatheart when the plans were perfected. General Bradfute's suggestion was embodied in this "duty for general Greatheart":

"It has been observed to the Bureau that if general Hanson sent too much troops and weakened his lines too much the whole army may suffer."

Before he weakens his lines he would better send for reinforcements. There is a good sized army 10 miles away with a force of 2,175,000, ready to advance on the call.

There is another one within hearing distance of the battle with a strength unknown, ready to advance. They might be called for any moment. All the nearest armies ought to be sent for.

While Hannon made the preparations to prevent his right and center from being struck on the flanks, received this following despatch by way of Babara Frances

The fierce assault of the enemy is still going on, but the Glandelhemians are progressing in the face of great difficulties. The Glandelhemian assailants are Zimmermannians. An enormous column of them are making the assault. The entire atmosphere of the battlefield is so strong with the stench of battle that officers are made ill by it. In spite of the horrors of the battle field spectators come as near as safety will allow.

Over the battle field there hangs a great cloud of smoke and the resistance continues with diminished spirit.

Another despatch from a source who received the same time as the first

of the attack was measuring further disaster, was feared. Again another despatch, a large number of wounded officers and soldiers returning from the battle field report that "nothing" can stop the enemy's advance but a "miracle".

General Greatheart went to the front. His troops encountered a dense cloud of black smoke from the burning town and was obliged to march two miles out of his course to avoid it.

While on the march some of the soldiers picked up a small wagon-load of women and children refugees of the battle.

A War correspondent went near the battle line which was shrouded in a dull blue battle smoke haze.

The battle field was strewn with wreckage.

The Christian lines were still on the road and many corpses were seen. Two hay stacks and a farm house were on fire, and the village of Oakham was partly destroyed by fire. The few inhabitants remaining were watching the battle, and begged to be taken elsewhere. They were told was dangerous to approach the battle field. The correspondent

came within sight of Barbara Francis but could not proceed. He hailed some officer, and the latter directed the correspondent where to go. General Thomas came up in the meantime and brought 500,000 to the rescue. Yet the enemy could not be checked.

Colonel Saurant was among the survivors who was taken to the rear.

The army physicians did every thing in their power to save the life of the officer, but he was horribly mangled and their efforts were in vain.

Despite his injuries he was conscious and told what little he knew of the disaster. He said he was rallying his regiment when suddenly he heard a terrific explosion and something knocked him off his horse.

His horse was so badly frightened it ran away, and a shell explosion threw him over his head as he lay prostrate. He remained unconscious for a long time but ultimately recovered his senses.

He then saw two other officers who were still alive but frightfully mangled. They died.

Before assistance could reach them the officer stated that he had no further knowledge of the and shortly after telling his story died. Far to the left of the field of battle access to the scene by the repetition had been so near since the battle raged northward. No signs of fires were then visible. Around Barbara Francis everything appeared scattered as by a storm.

The iron gates of a country Orphan Asylum were found standing.

Two thousand rifles were found in the very yards the broken lying every which way but facing every adversary. The orphan asylum was found intact but all the soldiers who had held it as a fort were dead their bodies being mangled by machine gun fire.

The bed clothes and other textiles had completely disappeared.

The localities ravaged by the battle included ten farms, farms and Doris.

One quarter of Barbara Francis has been annihilated, and it is believed the same fate has befallen all farms in the territory of the battle.

General Harrison Greatheart moved his troops toward the north of the asylum and rallied a portion of the broken Christian love. The work of the Christian

general. is above page. page. 1. to
three divisions of Heblund Bachtell
were being called also. and were to
accompany Great heart. Great heart read
this following despatch. dated? -

" There are only 12 brigades still stand-
ing ground, whereas there are 3,000,000 imper-
atrons in the fields along my front
showing the harm of the battle.

Twenty of the officers who were dying, and
who were half mangled were were brought
to the rear. Of this number sixteen
have already died. For hours the whole
battle field was hid beneath a thick
veil of smoke of white and leaden color.
The whole territory is strewn with the
wreck of battle. farm dwellings and
trees and houses. The ruins of Babara
Francis continues to burn and the
air is filled with the odor of burning
flesh.

We have in contact on one spot
the bodies of twenty two regiments
of men of our own side lie in a
narrow road. Huge trees twisted by
a hell concursum lie with their roots
upward beneath a mass of rubbish
burn which smokes the air of a

soldier. The majority of the non
combatants of Babara Francis City who
had fled at the approach of the enemy
took refuge in far distant marshy
bogs, yet within hearing of the terrible
battle. It appears that many of the glan-
lunian shells contained deadly poison gas,
for all the victims who were found dead on
the battle-field three days afterwards
apparently covered their mouths in order to
avoid death by suffocation.

The following distressing despatch was
forwarded to General Harrison at 10.30. in
the morning: -

"General Cartiers Date? Advice
have just reached me from your Coates
placing the loss of life a long year
left wing, with the remembrance of the
reinforcements, against the far advance,
at 1,600,000.

"From General Thomas O. Harrison Date?
The latest advice that I have received
and which reached me from your left
wing only add to the honors of the sit-
uation there. It was thought when the news
of the disaster first became known that
though the loss in prisoners and
our artillery and military material
things would be heavy, the death

but would not be so terribly large. But it is now known that up to the present time the fatalities run her beyond the recent reports. and grave fears are entertained that the heat is not yet complete. The Glandelinians under Jones continues to attack though our reinforcing divisions are rallying, and it is thought the Glandelinian assault will not cease until the afternoon turns up."

"General's of the Christian night." There is intense anxiety here as to the condition of affairs along our left wing. The latest reports which was received about two hours ago was to the effect that the Glandelinian assault was as general as at the start. Since then no definite reports has been received from any quarters. The latest information was that the whole left wing is cut off from the main army - by enormous columns of Glandelinians, and the Christian cavalry cannot penetrate the region.

The Pandora freight has rescued eighteen hundred refugees from points near Ballou's Ranch, north and south. Such a squatter who is of

and men have been working heroically and he has done his best to try and rally our left wing. even, and in this situation is nearly as hard but they don't give up. Again cavalry forces are also assisting in the efforts to restore order. A long (the left) and has rallied all the regiments that they came upon.

Large numbers of the wounded, who were rescued are occupying tents in the rear of our lines, and the number of wounded are so large that many are compelled to sleep for three or four days with them.

The afternoon of the battle was intolerable and the scene of desolation was beyond the power of words to describe. The report that General Grant had transferred his troops to the right to restore order was heard upon the result of the battle along his line.

Officers went to interview General Harrison found him too busy to attend to anything except the communications of the relief measures for his left.

wing which he isolated, and after the contest of the and if general concentration was being lost, he was with others who preferred to believe with him that general Hanson, former Napoleon-like demonstrations in carrying on his efforts to restore the left wing (they would have found compensation of their contention).

General Hanson did strive on Napoleonian methods, and he did everything in his power that he might retard the enemy's progress and bring relief to the left wing without the least possible delay.

The most important thing that General Hanson did was to form two fronts of his right and center, and to issue an order to every commander to be prepared, and to have reserve troops ready for the assistance of the left wing and, in addition to the measure of preparing for a decided "retrograde attack" of his own upon the enemy, center the planning of nearly every officer of which had been prompted for

before the movement had been started, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that his officers had adopted an additional plan to increase the pressure of reinforcements to the rear of the left or ordered for by General Hanson in his special warning. The appeal was issued at the end of a council parting twenty minutes. It is as follows:

"General Hanson appoint my general staff to do all in their power to check the enemy's advance along my left and for the relief of those divisions who suffered great loss from the recent disaster. The officers in charge are ordered also to have my right and center in readiness as quickly as possible and forward all troops necessary to any section in danger, especially the central distributing center for the army."

In deed General Hanson directed all the officers of the army throughout the right and center, and requested every Divisional and Brigade commander to act at once for the forwarding of all the artillery to the front. He

Captains and lieutenants were also directed to report to all their superior commands at once anything unusual going on. The general and his staff appealed to the army to fight manfully, manfully to stand ever for the relief of the left wing upon whom this appalling calamity of battle has fallen and ordered that everything be ready as speedily as possible. The highest generals were requested to act at once.

It was realized by general Harrison and his staff after a brief review of the situation that the 200,000,000 sent to the relief of the left wing was entirely not enough to check the enemy and carry out the comprehensive plan of the chief Christian generals. The amount of provisions, medicine, munitions and other supplies already ordered sent toward the left was nearly equal to the full expectations and as the latest reports indicated that much distress prevails there everything will be necessary for relief.

General Harrison and his staff were determined not to undertake

half way measures and they were anxious to save the left from further destruction as they were to check the enemy advance. In account of the advantageous geographical situation of the country to Babbar Babbar Drama and the Christian left, Harrison's counter was in better position than his right to send assistance to the disaster region of the battle.

While all this was in progress, Harrison debated on the disaster. Tens of millions of soldiers swept to death. Whole lines of Christian troops in an hour torn and shattered under an appalling down-pour of shrapnel, shells and materials of every description. Tens of suffering among countless wounded and devastation that beggars description.

Two weeks after the whole Abissinian country and the civilized world horrified by the appalling news of the greatest battle calamity to the Christian armies ever known. Such was then the tragic story of the battle of Babbar Francis.

I have here been throughout the war so far many disasters by flood fire or foreign and massacre in so recent times but none so equal this. The Lake-Ge-lia calamity was on a far less scale. The headful Cornhal Calvernia flood that upset out Abbeism and other legation did not result in an eight part of the loss of life that had visited General Pieners army and other forces where doom had been sealed by this deseculation. In an hour, in 60 minutes as it were vast multitudes of Christian soldiers were plunged into the jaws of death.

When two weeks had passed, the news of the overwhelming disaster of this battle even though Harrow was it in the end came as a shock to people everywhere. Bulletin boards in all cities were surrounded by eager crowds to obtain the latest reports. Many who had friends in the stricken Christian army were left in suspense respecting their fate.

With bated breath the battle calamities were spoken of, and nothing

then was thought of the splendid Christian victory. The magnitude of the disaster grew from day to day. Every fresh report added to the intelligence already received, and it made clear that many millions of the Christian soldiers had been swept out of existence.

It had been a terrible battle. Only the sea can afford us any term of comparison for the attempt to describe such a terrific glacial-union attack, but even then one must imagine the sea on a day of storm suddenly immobilized in the expression of its mightiest fury, like a giant and under a terrible surf.

This glacial-union charge culminated in the vast disaster along the whole left wing which at this moment was the scene of a tremendous explosion which was a most devastating and far reaching cataclysm being equalled within recent years only by the explosion of a volcano.

Ten thousand soldiers were carried in a single moment and ruin was wrought along the entire line of battle.

by a series of explosions accompanying the event. The explosion was of a mine and it vomited vast clouds of smoke earth debris and dust which darkened the sun for half an hour and spread over thirty miles of land. The explosion has changed the configuration of the landscape and destroyed a whole farm hundred acre farm. The explosion tore a crater into the ground half a mile in diameter and five hundred feet deep. The awful explosion scared a good part of the wing out of the battle.

Graphic accounts of the progress of the great battle disaster. Tragedy completed in the brief space of a few hours. Despatches from Christian officials. Urgent appeals for help! 418

No such appalling disaster, distinguished by the suddenness of the blow, the number of the dead, the number of general officer victims of the battle, the completeness of the desolation has ever yet come to a Christian army with such overwhelming and harrowing force. The destruction of Albrecht is far surpassed by this greatest battle disaster of the war. Within a full morning nearly fifty million killed, wounded and missing.

All accounts agree that only a few hours were required to overthrow the army left wing in the fierce attack destroying one third the entire army. The first reports of the disaster were almost too incredible to be believed.

The worst of it was that now the

main line of the assault was swinging like a money beach comb toward the rear of Hanson Center and the blow was about to fall. The wave struck at eleven fifteen, and the following graphic accounts were among the first received.

General Daniel Petre was far to the left and confirmed the report that the enemy after shattering Hanson Center left was swinging upon his center with the purpose to take it in flank. Hanson center however, was on its guard. The entire Christian line was wrapped in the flame of smoke and cannon from blazing musketry and machine guns.

The assault was extremely violent. The Glendale line assault pushed on. The left of the center was driven back, torn and bleeding. General Petre endeavored to save about thirty brigades from total defeat as they were being driven back from their works. His officers dashed among the retreating columns but were not only unable to rally them but to penetrate into their lines.

As they retreated they left heaps of bodies upon and among the works and

so dreadful was the enemy's advance & so that it was believed that not a single one of those brigades would escape. The catastrophe about to arrive, General Governor Grant was reported killed. So great of the now threatening catastrophe cannot be imagined. General Radburn was seriously wounded.

All his staff officers were killed. Nearly every regimental commander was dead. Ten officers of an Illinois Union division dashing in the front to rally the troops and stem the confusion were killed. Yet temporary General Petre succeeded in rallying them.

General Royal's troops which arrived on the scene at eleven fifteen reported having passed Debar Creek a few hours before. Royal's troops were assaulted by a wave of Zimmermannians though they were ten miles from the battle field where the enemy was in a terrible uproar. The Zimmermannians were repulsed. Then General Royal sent a cavalry squadron as near as possible to Babine Francis - but the town was in flames and the enemy and Christian lines were in a fearful turmoil.

of Glendelincian battery was seen to open fire like a sudden explosion and disappear behind a wall of smoke. General Soupe moved with his division at about twenty minutes to after eleven. He reported having checked the rout of general Stanley's division which had been forced to flee before Vincent. Still Glendelincian at quarters after eleven especially in consequence of a heavy and overwhelming assault delivered by the foe.

A series of explosions occurred that made him think a volcano was erupting there. He tried to push on and drive the enemy back to St Lucia Creek - but the enemy made a turning movement and prevented him from doing so.

His troops arrived on the scene opposite Sebastian Creek and he placed his batteries. When the onrushing enemy came within range his batteries let go with a roar as if the country had exploded and a terrific fire from the artillery swept the whole length of the Glendelincian battle line of advance, destroying the whole front section, and many brigades of U men of

the main line behind, killed 482 men the entire right wing and driving the remaining Glendelincian into consternation. It was a terrible slaughter of Glendelincian soldiers and as the left of the center was called there the enemy there too met a tremendous resistance and it seemed as if every volley was as fierce as the plane of destruction that swept down upon St Pierre from Mt Pelée.

The military telegraph officials under general Montaner Juvon received advice from the main Christian center that a new division which moved there from the extreme Christian right reported that more than forty million troops were concentrating against the advancing foe and creating a disturbance which the foe did not like. General Grappeler who had faced the foe along the left wing was lost with all his staff during the onslaught of the enemy. General Grappeler's division was one of the first to disappear.

Another full evening dispatch was sent to general Harrison by noon.

65 "Our whole army is aroused by the appalling catastrophe that has struck our left wing and is preparing for a head-on assault against the foe. According to official orders - but thirty miles out of fifty are moving forward against our Center rear and is still rolling on against our left. Many of the generals on our right is still in ignorance of the effect of the enemy's assault upon other sections of our line which will soon have 165,000 engaged.

Further disturbances from the enemy who are apprehended and fear are entertained that some of our resources may be needed in this battle."

General Melton received at the same time this dispatch from general Hammon himself:

"The enemy drove back my left and swung upon the rear of my center. It was far prepared. As the Glancelinian waves came within range a storm of grape, canister, musketry balls, shell, and solid shot enveloped them and all approachers to my works destroying

every Glancelinian column exposed to it. Not more than three brigades exposed to the intense enemy line of charge in the rear. Eighteen waves of the foe were repulsed, ten hurled on - headlong charge against us. Eighteen times they broke through my lines only to be hurled back.

Nineteen of my generals were killed with all ^{their} staff officers, including four major generals, no lieutenant general, and a captain general named Liama Daima. General Hannon Gale and his staff are reported among the killed. My losses are terrific. I have ordered general Greatheart to strike the attackers in the rear. He is moving forward now though it is three o'clock. The enemy still continues the attack.

(Signed)

General Hammon
Veran.

This dispatch also reached general Hammon, from general Greatheart, himself.

From General
Maldonia Great heart!

"(Communications with our left is cut off. interrupted. Unable to communicate with the left. According to information received a great force of the enemy will move against your right on both front and flank. Will make the move you wish.

Signed General Great-heart."

Appeals were sent around by General Hamer and his staff from various officers all along the line who had many divisions of troops shattered by the enemy's fire that reinforcements be immediately dispatched to all points to render assistance as the enemy was attacking something awful.

Generals Fay and Taylor considered the advisability of ordering heavy forces and batteries of artillery to the center and to mass all possible troops to stop the enemy's advance around the left, but it was decided not to take action until the full extent of

the danger was known. The advancing troops under Barry were ordered to move to the left. Another division under General Cienfuegos was also ordered to the front. The other nearest division General Harrison had was near the right of his center which were a Minie's Rifles division which was inactive, the Donaburn under Santa Clara, and the Calverins under Angelo under generals Bayard Raymond Taylor, and Frank Vernon.

They were dispatched to the region of battle. General Harrison was informed by a dispatch from General McCann, Maldos, which stated the commanders of the Christian center telegraphed to General Maldonia Great-heart through General Daniel Garrison from the left center under minute of the hour as follows:

"I have just come to the front. In the assault, the whole front line of the assaulting enemy has been destroyed by our immense fire along my line and the whole Christian line which was poured upon the enemy for fifteen or twenty minutes.

with out intermission. The entire front line of charge about ten miles in length was torn to pieces. I have captured a large number of prisoners - about 330000. All the batteries along my line has been destroying the rear of the Glendelavian charge. Yet the assault continues.

Malcolm's Greatheart was ordered to return to Hanson's headquarters with all the speed possible, and to forward details of the disaster to general Viriamanna if possible. General Viriamanna had gone back to Angelina's Agatha in order for proper instructions from the Emperor. It was feared that the main general commanding the center had been killed or injured. He telegraphed early that morning that he was proceeding to the main left to take Pienner's place and make an effort to rally the left wing.

He has not been heard from since. General Knight is also supposed to have gone to the left wing.

Even general Daries received at twelve o'clock noon two telegraph

messages from general Mc Lann 1/88.2 sent respectively at ten 10.30 and half past 1 o'clock. The earlier message reported that the wires were being broken down between Rabona's camps, and the left wing. But it was added in view of reports that the fire along the Christian Center had again wiped out the whole of the Glendelavian charge while all divisions of troops had been despatched to the assistance of the heavily assaulted Christian line.

The second dispatch confirmed the reports of the destruction of a third Glendelavian onslaught by a rain of shell fire added by that of grape and canister and musketry, and it said it was supposed that the whole rebel line of charge had been annihilated with the exception of a few torn up regiments which retreated to the shelter of their forest.

It was sometime later that general Hamer again received a telegram from some source, announcing that several cavalry divisions had tried to reach the vicinity of

the Christian left, but found found the battle hidden in smoke, and the battling lines were so close that they could not approach without receiving orders to do so. The motivated general Hannon that great consternation prevailed in that locality in consequence of the enemy pressure on the west side and also because of eruptions and scenes like volcanic activity from the ground.

Sound waves were heard continuously which to the ignorant could be ascribed to volcanic action. Telephone communication with Hannon's left was broken in every direction. He was informed that many hundreds of Christian officers had been killed.

Many of the Christian generals not yet in the action were passing hours in an agony of suspense. One of these was general Charles Kauffman of the 11th Wisconsin division. His father was a superintendent general of a large army of Calvinists in the left wing but his brother and two sons continued to stand there

ground along the center where young Kauffman was making his own efforts to check the enemy advance. What then fate has been young Kauffman could only imagine. Though fatigued for his duties he acted constantly eagerly scanning the battle line, and wireless telegraph dispatches trying to find a ray of hope from the doomed Christian left. In the absence of details he found little encouragement.

If the ruin was caused chiefly by a mere secondary assault general Kauffman wrote, my father and two sons, and many other officers may have escaped.

They led at the extreme left of the main left wing which was said to have been stretched first. His section of the Christian line stretched eighteen miles along a rail road line.

If the greatest danger had been that of assault of short duration, no disaster would occur, but we see that some of the dispatches describe the calamity as

as an assault that carried all the fire at. The fact that the enemy were encircled and struck the center on the rear even though the enemy waves were smothered and reared under the Christian fire leaves me little ground to hope that my father was safe.

Indeed as they were just that much nearer the main line of irresistible assault their peril was proportionately much greater.

The Christian center was in a strong position. It was a difficult position to assault. One section of the line was situated at a point the extreme upper end of a hillside which was known as "the inferno". It lay about 200 feet above the plains and the other section of the line lay along the railroad stretch and ran back home to the foot, and the top of the low cliffs.

On the high slope behind the second line of works also stretched the main Christian batteries. Along the right of the center which extended along the curve of the railroad

and ran back to the high 1797. Rounds were concentrated nearly all portions of the main line, the Ulysses line and so forth. From the railroad line back to the heart of this section was hardly more than two hundred yards.

General Santa (his hole), saw the smoke of what must have been the preliminary action of the battle when his battle line lay at waiting and called the attention of his officers to it but it was supposed to be probably from a forest fire on the hills.

His alarm the intensity of the enemy fire. It looked like a forest fire. General Robert D. Ka Paul gave a roster of important Christian divisions and they were all so well situated that there is little hope that any of them escaped ruin.

During the four charges of the enemy the positions of the Christian batteries were like smoldering pyramids with smoky forest fires to looting, each and upon breaking forth at some unexpected and inopportune moment.

This group commencing with general Gaba-
-long range batteries on the northeast near
Pucuncito's position and ending with general
Granado on the southwest, many of them consisting
consisting of well manned batteries firing
up smoke clouds like volcanic action. These
terrible Christian batteries seemed to wither
the enemy's columns into soil.

These Christian batteries have been slowly
peeling up the Glacé limon about and
wounded one discharge mowing down one hun-
dred thirty thousand in a single moment.

The northern edge of this "no-believe"
of batteries were mainly machine guns, but
the centre of the chain consist of four
batteries of centimeter shield guns, 1142 strong.

These Christian batteries did not
conform to the type which most people
have in mind, for from them there
came no grape or canister, nor did the
Christians give any warning before
letting their loss upon the rebel
assaults. On the other hand their
discharges consisted of red hot shot,
fire bombs, high explosives and shrapnel.

Their discharges caused terrific
explosions which came with terrific

suddenness and at places about 474
expected. The batteries most abundant
are those of machine guns which eject
their shells of projectiles in hose like
streams while the other cannons in back
the earth during their discharges.

This is not so with the shield gun
type for they had dangerous explosions
and commit serious damage.

While the explosions of shells from
these guns have been immeasurable, they
have appeared like volcanoes in ex-
ception and obliterating the surrounding
landscape.

Indeed within any war history there
has seldom been serious conflicts of
this measure, but this like the
simultaneous D. Olavino Cortello Honor
was one of the most destructive battles
of the war in this territory.

The main attack of the enemy
was directed against these batteries.
The discharge of these gun batteries
was a most fatal and far reaching
cataclysm being equalled in recent
months only by the following
battles in the Mc Alister River, in
the Indian Ocean waters.

110000 Glandanians were killed in a single moment and during the onslaught men men were wrought all along the line by the artillery discharges. The Christian batteries moved down all before them and so many shell explosions fairly changed the configuration of the hillside and the landscape. The Glandanians gave way in honor. The main line of the enemy nevertheless came on and rolled the broken and panic column. Hordes of bullets, plagues of exploding shells played terrible havoc with the main Glandanian wave but the calamity soon to result from the violence of the attack is one to some of which the Christian generals never dreamed. General Harmon realized that unless the left recovered its position his center could not hold either.

What happened at his left was probably this. A gigantic overwhelmed assault, added by an annihilating artillery fire from the Glandanians. batteries hurled the left back upon his center. Such a strange attack as this was one of the most

implausible and profound problems 496 which defied the power of any one to explain and one of its most singular peculiarities was the astonishing incident that on extreme extremes as the line was and the terrible numbers in the charge the attack broke forth simultaneously all along the whole of Harmon's left, rolled it back, turning it toward his center, struck instantly at the same time in widely distant portions of the Christian camp, destroyed or quartered of the army and were for Harmon's center full tilt and struck with the violence of a city's population arrayed in frenzied mobs.

A sympathetic relation of this kind was now known between General Manley's right and his center and it seemed very probable that the Glandanians' divisions under Harmon were making a junction for they were moving in dread-fled numbers against the Christian center and at the same time of this concentration other columns

was moving to strike the front of the central line. His terrible outburst of onslaughts was apparently the beginning of a number of successive blows which were becoming unusually severe.

General Martinus Tomacel was massed against the point of attack while General's Panam Chalpingo and Pate Guen Rano also were sent to the rescue of the left, but were nearly destroyed by the Glancalincian onslaughts and couldn't hold, and all these generals were wounded.

General Mala Guatei was division was hurried to the scene with artillery but though the concussion of such an artillery fire produced tremendous shocks he couldn't hold either.

Yet when news can be received from the inaccessible territory of such an awful battle it will probably be learned that some of the numerous Glancalincian columns had carried all before them.

General Danson was acting quickly. The whole battle line so far

instead of holding ground against 498 the foe had recoiled, and was looked upon by officers as the biggest battle since the war, and these Christian divisions, except, I believe, were like men submerged beneath the waters. All artillery melted in smoke and yet the massive Glancalincian hosts terminated in a battling system of great ranges to the southwest and north with lines of active machine guns moving until it at right angles committing fearful havoc in the Christian lines.

These were the Glancalincian waves of Tumerannans and of the Scoocher type.

It is a singular type a fact that both these kind of Glancalincians are of the peculiar type which attack more unrelentingly and fiercer than the others and it certainly appears as if there were some fiercer fiercer qualities, burning in their driving.

Along this crowded left wing which every effort was made to rally and re-enforce the enemy breast

with greater violence and a terrific disaster of the worst kind took place. It was one of the most frightful disasters of all battles so far. To stop it Harmon ordered Jachmies' Evam batteries on the low summits and blazing discharges of artillery tore the enemy's lines to pieces. General Harmon missed a steep hillside. The blast was so terrific the hill looked like a volcano in eruption. The debris came down and the hill was so violently shaken that an avalanche of rocks, earth and stones came down five hundred feet, which overwhelmed most forty two Glancelinian regiments.

The officers who witnessed this could never be able to determine how many lives were actually lost by this mine explosion but the total ran into thousands. The force of the explosion created an avalanche that sent 164,000 yards of rock and earth upon the charging Glancelinian hordes. The avalanche from its head descended

at the rate of 48 miles an hour and struck 42 regiments of Glancelinians under a mass of debris, forty feet thick. Its width was a mile.

The rest of the Glancelinian wave still pressed on. The number of Christian batteries increased. Some one afterwards told General Harmon that the flashes from his lines of batteries could be seen more than three miles distance.

Yet the greatest force of the Glancelinian onslaught ever known. At this point swung fully upon his center. The Christ crashing explosions of shells, the thunder of cannon, and the hurrying of flight explosives, and the response of the enemy's artillery sounded like a Krakatoa eruption. The roar of this cannon fire was heard far at Angelina Ayatha 160 miles or more.

It was felt in Calverton 500 miles away and at Vassar Wachey 800 miles away.

The enemy moved against his center like sea walls of water. But the Christian batteries destroyed all the columns that faced them, all trees and brush growing there, slaughtered a Glandelincorn tide of men along the left center, one hundred and thirty-five thousand strong, covering the fields with dead and wounded like mowed straw, shattered the enemy's main-line of advance and created panic and confusion among the survivors.

General Hanson was asked by one of his staff after this performance by the enemy:

"Is it likely that the Glandelincorn horde hurled the left wing out of their way will renew the assault upon our main center?"

"It is perfectly certain Manley will."

"Assault against our right?"

"Many against our right?"

"I launch our right?"

"No doubt at all."

General Greatheart's prediction that intelligence would be received

of Glandelincorn attacks upon Hanson's right was fully verified. General Newport, however, came to report to general Greatheart that the Christian right was "a broken" from end to end by a series of irreparable slaughters of extreme fury and violence.

The shock was also felt along general Newport's lines but it was not until general Oscar Boscos' lines were succeeded that those elsewhere had any idea of the seriousness of the situation for further within the Christian lines. According to messages received by general Greatheart from Boscos the damage to the Christian right was terrific and the loss of life very large.

Those going to his aid found along Boscos' lines more than enough evidence of the frightful "corruption" that swept back his troops and left death and destruction in its sweep. The enemy was fierce. The timing in which this part of the battle raged was

converted by this disturbance of war into a chaotic condition. The Glanadlinians rolled against his lines in four long waves and drove him back with dreadful loss. Further news of the awful assault had just reached general Hanson from courier Grafton's who came from general San Jose Claus's line of battle. The courier stated that general Onco's army, and a portion of general Escutina's was almost completely destroyed.

The shock of the attack was felt only for twenty minutes along Claus's line. Along Escutina's line the shock was for hours and his lines were shivered. The loss of life was being estimated at from three million to five million along Hanson's right according to some reports, but some of the intimates engaged in observing the battle there said they had advice from the field of battle which placed the death loss even greater.

General Escutina had an army of about ten million before the shock

struck him which tore avenues in his line and hurled him back. According to the reports the scenes along Escutina's lines and along the whole Christian right which suffered the most were terrible. Along San Jose's line a thousand regiments were cut to pieces, a hundred were destroyed by the assault and three generals killed and ten wounded. A courier coming to general Hanson reported that the right was giving way, the railroad had been much damaged, the iron bankment had been badly cracked and the rails spread in many places from the concussion of cannon fire, and exploding shells. The stories of death and destruction were coming into general Hanson's headquarters from all sides before reinforcements reached the right the worst stories being received from general Escutina where divisions suffered the most. In northwestern Calaveras during this period of the war no conviction of this tremendous war comparable to the worst Dolores Castle cataclysm

has occurred since the protracted series of past battles and other war disturbances which culminated in August 1913 from July on the destruction of the Abbeysian capital, Ubbian city where an unknown number of lives were lost.

The entire state of Calorinia has been devastated by this war, but the present disastrous disturbances of the war are all the more appalling because of their suddenness.

Indeed the awful suddenness of the overwhelming disaster along Harms right and wrong gives this conflict pre-eminence among the great battle catastrophes of which can or have been recorded in this awful ~~city~~ war.

left

It impressed upon Christian generals the dangerous nature of the foe. The tremendous conclusion of such a battle that produced the ruin upon Harms left with such marvellous swiftness recalls that Huelbaum Manley is just as dangerous as Igor Mylates. The destruction of so large a part of Harms left army came without premonition or with such brief warning

as to make a successful defence against the enemy impossible. The content reports of the great calamities of the battle were thought to be exaggerated, but in the present instance it does not yet appear that the full estimate of the nature of the disaster the defeat of the army, and the loss of life was overhaunched. It was certain that nothing that affords to all the Christian generals was lacking in the appalling war. The colossal tragedy of the battle did cause the officers to the true nature of the situation. All the honor of this war if true would have aroused the sympathy of the whole civilized world and across national boundaries for nothing that affects Christian countries in a holy cause thus generously and humanely could be foreign to them. Danger honors were unperceived Christian armies that dare to face the Manley generals; Harbreath Hony, and Mylates and his aides. The armies that move against these Glendelinson generals must face dire perils of disaster.

But so many Christian generals are so lion hearted that they will

have great perils of climate or nations rather than let those German generals get the better of them. No comment can color in more darker hues the graphic recital that evening of the earlier dispatch portraying the scenes and incidents that accompanied the destruction of a large part of Hansen's left wing and that black waste of great portion of his main army before its defeat.

The attack along his center was also a very serious event. Towns and villages were completely engulfed in flames and explosions.

Many of the wounded that night were perishing from want of succor and water. Large areas of vegetation had been destroyed by the firing on both sides and the destruction according to the advice received was of amazing quickness and completeness over all the battle-field. Great suffering raged among the wounded and thousands of hundreds of them were likely to perish before the timely succor could reach and relieve them.

While changing the positions of his army that night Hansen realized that it would be very necessary to supply his two broken wings with all troops he could spare and make a sudden attack himself in the early morning and to arrest his left to be restored to some extent. Nearly all night was spent in reinforcing with laboring his shattered wings to better cover and position.

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In the face of such an unusually urgent movement he gave wings to his effort. The troops were judiciously expended for his left and right and all troops fortunately near were immediately available.

Second day of the battle
Progress of the battle Babana
Francis a heap of smoking
ruins. Relief for the troops
hard pressed.

The outbreak of the second day of this
battle was preceded by a terrific bombardment
accompanied by some thing of a sound like strange
subterranean noises, particularly along Harrison
center and right for a period of an hour or
more.

At the after hour of half past six general
Melodius Greatheart by order of general Hamon
began to throw forward dense columns of still
unengaged African helms troops covered by an
unusually heavy artillery fire.

This was succeeded on the left at
almost the same time with the arrival
of Herdrudes troops which moved forward
in a long thick curved line.

An artillery fire along the enemys
front shut the territory of the Glan-
delinian positions from view and
the rolling of those cannons made
a tremendous vibration. While the

forces under Melodius Greatheart 510. 12
were advancing a long tide of
Glandelinian soldiers shot out from
their positions with yells that
would have made made the howl of
demons seem tame, and came forward
with incredible rapidity, reaching the
Christians in half a minute and charg-
ing so vehemently that they broke
through the purple line like a comb does
in passing a head of hair.

His furious charge swept away
the left of Greatheart's columns, but
these Glandelinians soon met Galenberg's
batteries where terrific shell fire met
only at the Glandelinian wave to
pieces, but swept away plantations
through which they charged and
covered the whole territory with
large fields of dead and wounded
in grey.

The Glandelinians receded in
their attack but returned in a great
wave, attacking all along the line
with redoubled violence. Phelan
Mr. Hollister led the charge, which
in that space of time was bloodier

ly far a hundred Gettysburgs. Every thing was done to check the onslaught but the fury of the attack continued, and soon there was a panic among the forefront of the Christian divisions, many troops fleeing to the rear in confusion, and a few regiments escaping by the river.

The climax of this Glendale Union success was reached ten minutes later when the long lines of Christian artillery let go a storm of shrapnell, canister, grape and explosives that swept to pieces the whole Glendale Union range and the country about destroying everything within range.

A terrific and loud explosion from some other section in the direction of the left wing occurred at this moment increasing the horror and the enemy recoiled in terror leaving their rows of dead and wounded behind them.

Elsewhere the disturbance increased for about twenty minutes and here the Glendale Union also gave way. This was followed later

by a perfect overflow of Glendale Union from their works and they again changed in the face of a dense rain of grape and canister and they finally were repressed with cruel slaughter.

Yet again there was a fresh outbreak of the attack. Several Christian divisions were destroyed by the Glendale Union assault and great loss of life resulted. But this attack also was soon abating and its left retired out of Auburn Francis which was heavily shelled.

The Christians advanced through the town in pursuit.

As they advance they find the bodies of dead Glendale Union soldiers even in the attitude of life. There was an immense pile of corpses around and inside the ruins of a Cathedral. There was not a building that had not been destroyed by shell fire. Heart rending scenes followed everywhere. Most of the cannon-battered city was still burning.

The country in the rear was full of Glendale Union wounded. The Christians still pressed on.

But more ammunition is required at once. The most urgent appeal, have been sent to neighboring generals but their stocks are limited.

At other points all along the line the enemy was still in full activity. Thousands of terrific detonations were followed by walls of dense clouds undulated with immense darting tongues of flame. One high explosion landed on a sand pile and the blast scattered the sand over the works covering them in some places to a depth of two feet.

Occasionally the explosions hurled large stones about the soldiers. General Harrison's center was reported safe by a courier that arrived during the height of the morning conflict which also reported a large area north of the battle field in flames. The message read that it was impossible to estimate the amount of destruction or the loss of life.

Certainly a great area had been desolated by the Christian shell fire. There had been a terrible explosion on the railroad tracks of the Mc Holbert and Panama about eight miles on

the line between Tabasco and St Lucia village. The massacre threatened on Christian division to add to the horror of battle and to the awfulness of the situation along Harrison's lines. From the country districts the inhabitants were flocking into the frontier regions and all were panic stricken.

In general Herdrick's army the ammunition had already become scarce and the supply depots were quite a distance off and it appeared as if the enemy was preparing to counter charge. Terrible suffering and disaster could only be averted only by the early arrival of provisional military ammunition train.

St Lucia village had served as the military store-house of the entire army.

Reserve supplies were kept there and with the complete capture of that town by the enemy, disaster to Harrison's whole army became an immediate menace.

The extreme left of Harrison's center has alone been little more than the left so that it is now unable to give

5-15

more than normal variation to the other two wings. Showers of shell fire and high or low have served to keep the fleeing refugees in constant terror though no actual damage was known to have been done to them. The Christian attack still continued in active hours though with weakening force, and the enemy was rallying.

General Koronan of the Abelian Abyssinians severely spoken, assisted by general Roduema had withdrawn general Frankie. Pierre's shattered division and eighteen others saved from the enemy's batteries to the rear without further disaster.

General Koronan reported that at nine o'clock he attempted to force his way with his division through the enemy's lines into Badoe creek but was compelled to give up the attempt owing to the intense resistance of the foe and his intense counter attacks. He did get close enough to see that the enemy was very powerful.

Nothing new concerning the original disaster on the second day has yet been learned.

It was known that twenty eight battalions were in the early morning (Christian change, when destruction fell upon the main assault line). These included twelve Calvarian infantry divisions.

All were destroyed save one brigade of Calvarians under general Roy Wehmann. They were simultaneously swept by the great cloud of gas, canister shell and shrapnel, and sank gradually into heaps of dead wounded and dying.

The Abelian Abyssinian division under four generals would have escaped had the famous Glandeluan counter charge been delayed a few minutes.

The right wing was rolled back and driven under the range of the Glandeluan artillery, and the center was ready to cover the retreat when the division was overwhelmed. The whole territory was transformed into a seething inferno of battle, across which the attacking columns rushed crazed with fury.

Twenty one Glandeluan generals lost their lives in the counter charge. From the newly reformed left have been received many reports.

reports of a new disaster to a portion of that army. Warning of the general activity of the Glandelinian army was received early that morning. All that night disaster seemed to fill the air. The Christian lines were again heavily assaulted, the deep rolling thunder of the batteries on both sides was an unceasing roar, while cannon flashes of the most vivid nature never ceased to play through the smoke which rose in huge columns, and explosions of deadly shrapnell filled the air.

The Glandelinians in ever increasing numbers rushed through Rosamond Park and the estates of Rosa and struck against the Christian line but temporarily was shattered and two brigades destroyed.

The Chateau Belair districts were held by Francis Jonathan's Abyssinians.

Apparent "earthquake" shocks from thundering explosions were continuous. General Kingston's division of Dorobahams seemed to be threatened by the same Glandelinian assault and fear was upon all the Dorobaham officers.

Thirty deaths were reported among

officers at eight o'clock. The first 5-18 Glandelinian attack continued regaining the entire Christian left to impression that all the creatures of hell were arrayed against it. Reports from generals Montrose, Burbocker, and Guern Grenada were that the Glandelinian attack was almost unbearable. Distinct reports like those of great explosions were heard from the direction of Harmons left.

"Shells fell constantly about general Harmons headquarters making it difficult for any one left to live in the open. Harmons while preparing to send aid to the left army received a dispatch from his center which said:

"All the hills in back of our lines under generals See Canbetter and See Pachau are covered with refugees soldiers from gen. Pierre. Such lines to the number of 500,000 men who are being gradually killed. In the meanwhile troops and provisions are being conveyed to them.

Of thirty officers who were brought away wounded, the majority was fearfully mangled, arms and legs shot to pieces, and bodies torn up and mine stuck while being placed in the ambulance. The

dead which show the ground was frightfully mutilated. General Hanson believed from the information received that the disaster surpassed all that imagination can conceive. The very Christian fire laid the very country side waste. Three large communities, or churches of Babara Francis have been destroyed. General Greatheart himself received a report from general Daniel Jonesboro the commander of the Winthio Abyssinians saying that he forced a passage of that town, which was now a mere heap of smoking ruins. General Jonesboro was able to push on beyond the town, but could not carry the Glandelinian position on account of the desperate resistance he met with.

This general further reported that the left wing of the Glandelinian army had a threatening aspect. Strange sounds like subterranean rumblings were heard and troops were being thrown forward with immense force and flashes of flame frequently darted from the enemy's cannon.

It must be said that during this 5-20 battle general Hanson was rewarded with dispatches. A dispatch received at his head quarters from general Malton's Greatheart said there was no doubt that general Pierre and two other commanders of the left wing including general Christie Dano were dead.

Other prominent men who were killed during the first day of the battle were ten colonels, six majors and forty captains. Still other dispatches confirmed the reports that the Abyssinians and two Dandaban generals with a number of their staff officers had madly gave up their lives to prevent their lines of battle from breaking.

Generals Percuter, Clench, Blocher and Turner Sabathe, who were dispatched by general Vance to her right, marched to the scene of battle with their four corps each to the relief of the heavily assaulted right wing.

On inquiring general Hanson learned that general Pierre's head quarters had been burned to ashes, and that there

was no trace of his staff officers. His report also added that one of the main attacks of the enemy had begun, and that general Greatlin was proceeding to the right. The waves of Glandelincian attack were still rushing against the Christian line. They extended even to San Pedro Junction. The attack was savage in the extreme, exceedingly vehement, wild and overwhelming.

At Hanson's order General Minister Colonel moved forward his divisions and finding there not enough sent those under general Martina Decicci's and Chambers, and as those failed to do the work, general Duputel, and Senatorian were also sent and a number of Abymobilian machine gun batteries.

Still the Glandelincians with the fury of madmen and desperate recklessness flung themselves upon these various Christian lines in one monstrous surge, and they drove on like a storm wave through a shattered town.

General Soubette Varianis was sent

to stop this unusual record breaking Glandelincian army and general Idamona Calen came forward with their Corps band and they were temporarily successful though their losses were dreadful. The chief commander of Hanson's right general Edmonsona Rictles was borne from the field severely wounded and was in a dangerous condition.

General Melchora Reichnell called at Hanson's headquarters for advice and received the order to take the command of the night. At this time a dispatch received by Hanson, from the Christian night, said that a man who had returned from the battle line reported that all the Christian divisions were being pressed back by the head-long assault of the enemy.

He had gone within one hundred yards of the left of the Christian night, and found that a good section of the Christian line had disappeared, and the enemy still advancing.

The man also said that a vast column of the foe was extending out a new line of attack. On the right and center the situation was apparently unchanged but the attack of the enemy was exceedingly strong.

Four brigades of wounded soldiers arrived in the rear in a pitiable condition. Many of them reported that six other brigades were being driven back by the enemy at the same time.

It was not known what became of them. Advice received at general Hanson's headquarters, from general Dane said courier coming to him reported that many regiments of men were destroyed by the enemy, fire while crossing a stream, where the Christian line was "inundated" by shell fire.

The assault of the Glendeliam continued more violently, and the foe was progressing onward. The whole battle line was now like the infernal regions. Even reports from the center of the right wing said that since the starting of the Glendeliam

line assault that over two hundred thousand were killed owing to the withering fire of the enemy's advancing batteries. Definite news however was lacking. Many regiments were destroyed and the Glendeliam attack had already raged on from seven to nine in the morning.

The battle because of the smoke was now invisible at Babara Frances.

Large columns were rushing against the center in mass attack. Great distress and confusion prevailed at St Vincent's Creek where there were many dozens of injured soldiers being taken to the rear under fire.

It was believed that three to five hundred thousands had been killed or mortally wounded in the battle line along St Vincent's Creek. The number was greatly increased after wounds.

The majority of the Christian line however was still holding its ground. General Solent-Horne was sent with a division, and artillery from Hanson's overlying

main center. The Christian Corps under Kenneth Carey went to the right General Clancy Perfecto was also on his way with Maddie advancing with their Tripolygonair Ninth and Twelfth Corps. It was reported to Hanson that his left was again threatened with disaster. Great tension prevailed everywhere through out the whole battle line.

The assault was also crashing in "wild seas" against Hanson's center all morning. but there was nothing until 10 o'clock to indicate the slightest danger as the waves were continually shattered and repulsed. At nine thirty a "tide" of fierce yellow Glandelians, the American Cuirassiers, burst through a portion of the Christian Center and tore it ^{apart} and poured through the works over wheeling general Guern Blonds troops and killing twenty three officers and the son of general Blonds before it was finally repulsed with irreparable slaughter.

A number of ligades were torn

then sent to restore the line and the situation appeared reassuring. But about ten after ten a stronger ball of Glandelians rushed forward singing against the Christian line with redoubled fury - he as attack extended from German groves to St. Moses a line of charge as million strong and ranging on toward general Bocheur Gennoune, division which was only 2,000,000 strong, threatening to drive all before them.

The assault struck with an immense audible crash, and up to that half an hour the fury of the conflict was intense and the enemy's onslaught was so unrelenting that it seemed impossible to check it.

As the enemy was about to roll back the division of Gennoune, General Frenchio Suchette after a heroic battle, with the overwhelming force succeeded in repulsing the storm on his front and sent a division that after a heroic clash turned the enemy succeeded in hurrying

the enemy back toward the gorge and also was enabled to prevent the enemy from striking Gormaine, flank and to withdraw safely all the wounded preventing a disaster so far. The few columns were heavily torn up, mutilated.

General Pierre Anaclemand of the enemy turned the battle field by his batteries in converting the charge into an absolute smothering volcanic panorama concealing the progress of the Glancelinian columns, whose demonstrations so violent necessitated on some cases, instantly completing their concentrated attacks, which was though so immeasurably reverse only partially accomplished by general Headrick Poyers, Omani and Scoul Chen Tenth and Eleventh Corps. A sea of dead and wounded were observed but because of the shell fire none could be picked up.

From wherever coming any near original disaster was not yet cleared.

During the fourth onslaught of general Anaclemand's Glancelinians it is known

that none less than 100,000 men were 528 depleted to brigades and there was eighteen brigades still trying to oppose the enemy when the destructive assault fell upon the Christian line. There were also four thousand Indian divisions on a full force. All were killed wounded or captured.

The surviving columns of Christians for a time were panic stricken, the moment of this disaster when the Glancelinians rushed forward so suddenly. The left of this army was driven back 300 yards, until reinforcements coming up rallied them and restored the line of battle forming a hot fire upon the enemy. The battle lasted about fifteen minutes.

The 450 wounded survivors among officers who were brought to the rear from general Anaclemand's front, by the Ambulance Corps came from general Quarters' corps, where First Grand Division remained on all order by attacking Glancelinians was expecting immediately to be compelled to be surrendered or be annihilated.

As General Hanson saw his heavy forces to general Quarters and accordingly

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waiting for news, he received later reports which proved that the glancolians counted on the night of the Christian night while fresh columns were continued moving forward.

Knowing the danger general Guentier's right grand division, general Hanson ordered general Greatheart to send what he could spare of his troops and give such aid as was in his power, and to send a courier to Brigadier general Natic Mungio to proceed to the troops in such dire peril.

General Hanson found after consultation with his assistants that it would be safe for general Greatheart to spare some of his troops from his corps. The reason for this belief was the message brought by a courier received from general Greatheart himself.

The situation along my lines is vastly improving. The enemy has fallen back.

It was considered possible the Winkie Abyssinian division under general Vasquez already had left general Greatheart's corps for on the way to

question aid, but there was 5-30. no doubt on this point. Because general Hanson had not yet been able to secure a response to an inquiry on this point sent by courier to the commandant Pedro Juarez. As a further precautionary measure general Hanson sent a message to the commandant on his staff.

"Order general Winkiem and Bicknell to advance to the battle as soon as practicable. Report when you are in action."

General Hanson Vinton.

The forces under Winkiem and Bicknell were of considerable strength and capacity and were better fitted than most other Christian divisions to hasten to the relief of Guentier's division with troops and ammunition which could be obtained more readily from Winkiem or Bicknell than any of the other divisions. General Hanson was notified that Winkiem and Bicknell were already on the way.

In anticipation of the result of the enemy's heavy and massive onslaught

Harrison's staff decided making an appropriation for the relief of all the hard pressed Chertam loks, and hurl back the Glendale Union holder which recently defeated the main left wing, and through this general Harrison took immediate action to haul forward all the reinforcements possible, and to transport supplies and ammunition to the proper section.

Brigadier - General Augustine St Clair was directed to support general Quenton with all his available batteries, and to hurry to that part of the line with his troops. General Cambesable was to await orders.

Of course the action it was stated was necessary to repel such a vehement assault. General Melodie Greatheart stated that as Bichnellham could reach general Quenton. Right Glendale division more quickly than any other command, undoubtedly the general would appropriate any relief the nearest portion of Harrison's army could afford.

Officers of the army were to be detailed to supervise the distribution of ammunition to the relief of any

section and their instructions would be stringent to co operate in every way with the various commands engaged in the battle. If considered desirable more reinforcements would be sent.

No word reached general Harrison or his staff toward enemy regarding conditions along any portion of his left or right. All wire communications with him as well as with other generals had been interrupted, and this probably accounted for the reason that Harrison had not heard from Melton Winkle, a divisional commander at that point.

General Winkle is not reported wounded or captured, and therefore every one is mystified.

In view of the situation which existed along the two wings, an effort was made by Harrison to hurl an immense force to the rescue.

He was hopeful in view of the extent of the disaster that as other commanders cannot promptly send relief from distant points, that the nearest ones would act at once and

and dispatch supplies to Quetta.
as well. This was done in order
to prevent the enemy from break-
ing through anywhere.

That general Quetta right grand
division was about to fall a victim to the
direful visitation of the great Glandelinian
assault that devastated his whole line
was evident from the following courier
message sent from Great heart to Harrison.

After numerous desultory artillery
fits accompanied by petty assaults
in the direction of the left along
Cobblestone creek, a sudden crash of
artillery along the enemy's line like
a loud simultaneous explosion
occurred, and a barrage of shells
landed in the Christian position
and exploded locally.

The Nationals responded the
uproar grew louder, continually, untill
a duel of cannon came on that
broke all records, the shells
forcing the infantry to flee to
shelter. The thunderous noise
which were continually increasing,
were heard as I had knew from

reports received in my & being 534
towns 700 miles away. At about
midday the Glandelinians moved forward
in enormous columns, and in long steady lines,
eighteen miles in length, moving rapidly
forward and extending their lines as
they came rushing forward.

The enemy's batteries covered this on-
slaught with an intense fire and the wall
of smoke expanded into wonderful shapes,
resembling hundreds of cauliflower
towers erupting forth, beautiful flower
forms and small mushroom shapes, the
entire wall of smoke streaked its entire
length with vivid flashes from the
long rows of great cannons awing the
beholder and impressing the mind with
fear.

The way the Glandelinians were firing,
their artillery made it seem that
they were exerting their utmost to rid
themselves of their ammunition, and
the Glandelinians urged forward in ex-
cessive lines, and during the fury of
each assault, one of them, the
greatest noise was heard uniting in one
continuous roar all afternoon, untill
eight o'clock at night, accompanied

with dreadful laughter, attended with horror beyond comparison with any feeling of apprehension and anxious suspense among the generals. Each assault was repulsed. During the 7th assault there was a stronger commotion. The general's right was over-
lapped and surrounded by the enemy, and on the timely arrival of reinforcements saved it from capture or destruction.

The attack was still raging, and the message was brought and great loss of life was believed to have occurred. The Glancelinian attack destroyed several divisions. ~~For~~ one division struck her with panic fled but was rallied.

Because of the cannon fire great physical changes had taken place on the battle field. Several divisions had not yet been heard from and the scene of the battle was unapproachable for scouting parties. Every hour brought sad news.

All the military and ordinary doctor, men, nurses and priests were overworked.

As a result of the terrible battle on the second day the minds of the generals of both sides was still unsettled

feeling further disaster to morrow. 536.
now. Among the deaths were whole "families" of officers. During the night as many dead soldiers as possible were to be interred in trench.

The first relief parties, ventured into the streets battle field. It was not expected that surviving wounded would be found and so there was no disappointment of the more mournful reports that had been received.

All of the earlier reports of the losses in this disastrous disastrous battle have been verified. The destruction of many whole regiments was complete.

The desolation baffles all description. Piles of dead of both sides in the immediate vicinity of the town told a story of the enemy's mad and desperate attempt to breach through the Christian line at this point which at one time they succeeded in doing.

Men and officers participated at the war cataclysm, recalled from their wounds and were apparently

men taken and killed or captured before they could reach their second line of works. So far the search had been hindered by the night artillery fire of the enemy that at spots is still raging, and those at work burying the dead are in great danger.

Though it was night the enemy was still active but the battle was subsiding. In the battle field every form of life had apparently been destroyed. It was impossible to penetrate too far over the battle field at night. From the position of the bodies the opinion could have been formed that many were shot down as they changed or retreated. Many of the bodies were in life like positions, as though death had come with a breath, as indeed was the case.

Many of the soldiers were so mangled as to make identification impossible but in other cases the opposite is the case. Some have been identified by the

searching parties which during the night were all under military control and are conducted under order. Some in the dreadful battle field were heartrending. Steps have been taken to prevent disease from resulting from so many dead. Burial parties had to work by night, but it seemed impossible that so many countless numbers of dead can be cared for in that one night.

During the night military rule was established in the ruined town of Babana Frances to prevent Glandeleusian raiders from working. Such property as had not been destroyed by the enemy's fire was to be protected. One of the great misfortunes, arises from the fact that the store-house of munitions in this town have been swept out of existence. The Christian generals would have to depend upon the wagon supply to prevent an "ammunition" famine. Already the ammunition was exhausted in parts of the army.

Appeals had been sent to the neighboring Christian armies for

associations, meantime the few wagon
trains of munitions, and stores of provisions
were under the close guard
of the full force of the Chinthee
cavalry. In the country there is no food
and the army must be supplied. Hanson hoped
that as soon as reinforcements and
food and ammunition can be obtained there
can be expectations of victory.

Looking on the recent disaster along General
Hanson's whole line as proof of theories
which Hutterians have long held re-
garding the nature of a battle along a
whole line simultaneously of which Han-
son left is the most endangered,
General Hendon Dargen, head of the
Germani said:—

"It is very incomprehensible to me that
many of our best generals will persist
for a long long time, in taking their
very lives in their hands by maintaining
positions on bad ground in the face of
a dangerous Ghandesinian army under
any one of the Mahleys. For these
last two days I hold there was a sort
of weakness in the line extending
from near Hanson left, and the
divisions under Great heart stretched

across the high lands of Guisim 5:40
P.M., or tardily yet to Hanson's con-
tention, somewhat in his left center
and finally connecting with the insecurely
protected position along the creek, which
have been the most heavily attacked
within these last two days.

Along Hanson left a line of battle
branches off also along through the
Flashedown Creek forest, and extends
along toward Balaru Dargen through
the Maie Oabore Woods.

It has been shown conclusively that
all the rallied Christian left is in
grave danger still, though the left
grand division is safer.
General Antille Jones of Hanson's
Center, had fallen back wisely
to the cover of his battle batteries
about half of which are shield guns.
These guns differ from the shield
guns in that their discharges consist
chiefly of high explosive shells.
There is usually little fear on this
line. This means too that no
warning will be given to the
enemy. I even cannot understand

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how the Ylandelians can maintain in array against our cause so long. John instruments and records a hundred miles away have recorded no general disturbance from the conclusion of the battle, so it is hardly probable that outbreaks will be general elsewhere for a time.

The enemy's attack shows, however, that they saw the weakest points and struck there accordingly. The attack was launched upon in along the line of least resistance and the left wing was the main goal. The full imaginary imagination of historians would like to describe the actions of a solid line of advancing troops extending from Babara Francis to Jumeras, but they cannot tell when a cessation will come of these forces now tending to raise "hell and Cain" with our Christian armies."

Inquiry among local Christian generals indicated the Christian armies sustained severe losses, General Ambrose

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Theodore, Brigadier general said his brigade alone did not meet the direct assault of the enemy which to his idea carried forward. He is an Ocean wave, and that he alone did not give way. He did not think any Dondolhan division was heavily assaulted this day.

Most of the troops engaged were Angelimans, particularly those under Johnson and undoubtedly they lost heavily.

General Johnson declared he had not seen much of the battle, but that he thought the Alyambelians had been in the thick of it.

General Greatheart said: "We had many divisions in action, but we cannot estimate our losses until we form a list of the dead, wounded and missing, clearing roll call. Our fighting was mostly with Jumermanns. We suffered no break however, and perhaps we shall escape with a loss of 10,000 000 but that is only more mess your work now!"

Brig General Alexander Anderson, said.

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"Without my commissary officers, to help me make the proper records, I cannot tell what my loss will be but I am inclined to think they are not large. We had no time to make a roll call here as the battle still rages.

General Faulke had to give up the position. Nothing had yet been heard from him. None of his legionary generals could be heard from either. This division was 300,000 strong. The various accounts of the battle disaster which had reached general Harmon left only a shadow of hope that later details would greatly minimize the extent of the catastrophe, and the fear was beginning to seize his generals that even worse news would come.

It was only too clear that the action of the Christian army affected was larger than known at first. If the Christian left and right here not suffered greatly, there was reason to fear that their turn may come now or it by any means certain that corresponding confusion of the battle have not yet occurred, or may not now follow on the center of the Christian position. It seemed

that in the presence of such 544
overwhelming Glanchlinian forces, good portion of Harmon's army was a completely helpless and that the main generals can only prepare to relieve the shattered divisions as speedily as possible.

During the night plans were being made, during a council in general Harmon's headquarters of all the high staff officers. The meeting was destined to be held at eight o'clock, the final arrangements having been made.

General Mandel had been requested by general Harmon to issue a signal & call for the meeting and to take preliminary change. It was intended to take such steps as may be possible looking to strengthening the whole line and send troops to the relief of the remaining divisions of the deserters caused by the violent onslaught of the enemy and many officers were sent to all points of the line for the purpose of gathering exact information regarding the fate of missing generals.

Unreparable anguish had resulted

from the inability to obtain proper reports from the Christian left. Without hope that the number of killed had been overestimated there was even the feeling that the apparently impossible has happened. The surprise has resulted in the frustration of several officers whose nearest relatives were believed to have been fallen in the awful battle.

General Fred Murray, Venezuelan commander and his lieutenant Hernandez Su Marras who was in command of an Algodonalesan brigade were active in arranging for the council.

They were unceasing in their efforts to obtain from various parts of the Christian lines news of the results of the conflict but were unsuccessful. They therefore were convinced that it was impossible for any brigade to have stood successfully before the Glancelinian attack.

Neither did they understand how general Paez's divisions could have been totally destroyed, while the rest of the army escaped.

Made pessimistic by their knowledge

of the lay of the land in the battle field they believe that general Hanson's left was overcome by the fate that befell general Paez's army retreating beyond Babaco Francis.

"All my best generals are or were in command of various divisions on the left wing," said general Marras, "and it is hard to set oneself on whether what reason teacher is a delusion. If general Paez's division has been destroyed or has been decimated by the dispatches, then there remains nothing to hope.

The center must have been almost overcome by the same Glancelinian assault that shrouded the main left wing, situated ten miles further away.

The left lies almost under the dangerous Glancelinian batteries, and if these have covered the Glancelinian assault destruction must have reared upon the entire country within a radius of fifteen miles.

Between the Christian left and center there is a break in the earth, surface and a low valley as well as an abrupt rise of ground, but

the Glendale line in artillery fire storm which swept all exposed sections would have first reached the Chest-
con left before tearing down upon the Chest-
con territory.

It has been impossible for us in the Center to fully realize the terrible calamity that has befallen our army.

In the town of Babona Francis I left my parents, sisters, and many other near relatives. They are refugees and will be for a time be without funds, but of course as soon as some idea of the true conditions along our left and center is obtained their affairs can be attended to. At first I believe all of us were too stunned to act immediately, but now we know the full extent of our loss and we will do what we can to lessen the effects of the disaster and recover our lost ground. A meeting will be held to discuss about.

I want to correct the impression that prevails here that winning was given of the cunning of the enemy who worked such destruction upon our lines. We had messages

from generals and more of them 548 mentions of the threatened onslaught of the enemy. I am sure our left wing would have been prepared had the generals recognized the danger had there been warning as I have seen given in the messenger.

Yet all accounts agree that Manley threatened Harmon center for five days before this catastrophe of the battle.

The main strength of the foe army was in no way more strikingly illustrated than by the unusual violence of their terrific assault.

No one may have any reason to believe that the Glendale line are not good fighters. The ~~proof~~ has proven that under the extraordinary pressure of the Glendale line assault which prevailed along Harmon whole line, the Mc-Hollister line Glendale line behaved with characteristic of demons - but lost here from my hall.

But though this applies to the Mc-Hollister line it is not universally applying to the others or with the more famous line the Tumor line I doubt. When the circumstances

are such that the resistance against them may cause the pressure of the attack to relax, then the National lines are permitted to expose its demonstration of reforming their broken and torn columns. Masses of Christian soldiers, nearest the wave of Glandelinian attack were thus in certain circumstances, and in certain localities, transformed into retreating columns.

In that case the rebel columns were able to press on without being checked. There has been much difference of opinion as to the immediate cause of the enemy's assault being so progressive, but there can be little doubt that the energy which was manifested in such a Glandelinian assault, has been originally derived in some way more from sheer force of numbers than from enthusiasm or fury.

The last assault of the day had been most terrific. This last action of the second day of the battle by its violence compelled the whole Christian army to reel back, and it was a scene of battle so appalling

that it was destined to be remembered by all officers and men who survived. Part columns of Glandelinians poured forth toward the Christian lines with terrific mass and their yell.

The more the Glandelinians had been driven back the more the vigor of the attack had been increased, and every assault became more and more vehement.

The assaulting columns were presently renewed coming across the farms and plains and extended 20 miles distant and still their assaults were fiercer and fiercer, until the great assaults of the enemy, now so rapidly concentrating, astonished the Christian troops that resisted equally as stubbornly.

With such successive conclusion of assaults, large waves of men in group was literally "projected" into the Christian position.

The Christian gunners and infantry could not sweep away the enemy's columns as rapidly as they were hurled forward and accordingly the Christian position became hourly massed with those

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refusing y. landeliman's terms
A letter full of y. landeliman
can never this suggest over the first
line of water. Such was the thickness and
the density of these y. landeliman waves of
engaged battle inflamed humanity, that for
quite a while their onslaught was irresistible.

The left of Hanson's right had been
swept away to total destruction by the
tremendous waves of onrushing rebels.

The y. landeliman continued their assaults
during the whole afternoon and at five
o'clock in the afternoon the supreme de-
feats occurred.

After three preliminary charges
there was a frightful collision which
swept away a second time two quarters
of Hanson's left wing and literally
"scattered it to the winds."

In that final effort all records of
y. landeliman assaults
were completely broken to pieces.

No noise of the firing was
plainly heard at 3 miles distant
100 miles away, where horses were
bled and winters rattled as if
there was an earthquake. It was

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evidence of the power of the rock
was felt along the main line.
The "edge hammer" force of the
engaged battle was not in over-
the water but broke to pieces, in the
the murderous (human) fire. The force of
the assault started the chief general
and the roar of the ringing battle was
heard along the right.

It was disaster, fire and smoke. His
right was not too the south, nor his
left to come to the north, with the
army trying to turn him over
was.

Evidence of the battle of Batao Francis
now seen in the country and also where the
name being read from afar. Long afterwards
the newspapers were full of accounts of the
battle. The effects from the battle
produced this. The battle also taught
lessons on the capabilities of the army.
Before the occurrence of the battle no one
had the slightest suspicion that Manley's
army was so powerful and was and could
be more devastating than any combat
that incessantly hurried forward and
devastated y. landeliman and so large a part
of Texas and also so many of its people.

Indeed all that money that was sent by
to supply or provide the army with you
reliable officers.

Early that morning after the fighting stop-
ped, the officers were full of suspicion of change
appearances in the battle by land to men
positioning

have come from the left, center and
a portion of the right wing. All the officers
had the same story to tell all this was
due to something strange

Awful scenes in the battle 534.
field. A whole moment in
appears to blow up. A trust
can right appears to be swallow-
ed by an immense wave of rebels.
Harrowing tales by officers of
the dreadful battle

More detailed descriptions of the terrible scenes
in the battle field during the following evening
of the second day of the battle reached General
Hanneman at nine o'clock the hour of taps
when the relief expeditions and the ambulance
brigade, that were the first to penetrate the
heart of the battle field, sent back messengers
asking for more men to aid them in the immen-
sable task of gathering up the wounded, and bury
as many of the dead as the duration of the
night would allow.

One of the expeditions which left the
main Christian lines, after a terrible
exposures in crossing fields under hot shell
fire they succeeded in reaching what had
been a critical line of rifle pits.

In one of these parties, were detachments
of the Illinois and New York ambulance
brigades, and a squad of priests. The few

summons brought in from the battle field belonged to Colonel Carville's companies, and Captain Law's Pilot Regiment, which had been annihilated. More than three thousand of them, dead of their wounds and exposure and of cold in that frightful field since the cessation of the fighting.

The cold of the weather was intense and the sight of so many countless bodies lying on the snow was awful. To approach Babara Francis was impossible.

Only a few walls of General Hannons' headquarters were standing. The officers of the artillery had disappeared. On all sides were found piles of bodies.

They were gathered up by the soldiers and hastily buried in long trenches. Not a drop of water was procurable any where.

The darkness of the cloudy night shrouded part of the battle-field and it was beginning to snow. Continuous "subterranean" like rumblings in the distance from General Simian's artillery added to the horror of the scene. The fortifications of Babara Francis were

razed. The ruins of the town 3-58. were annihilated. Of General Hannons' headquarters the only wall with gate was the only portion of that one magnificent building left standing. Roads covered by snow could not be traced. Of Babara Francis all that could be observed on all sides were heaps of smoking ruins. At the land my place some badly burned and ruined walls indicated the spot where a river was known once to flow.

As far as the battle field extended many hundreds of thousands of bodies of the Christians alone were found lying in all attitudes according to the way they fell, showing the battle might have met death while repelling the foe. Grim piles and mounds of bodies of both sides were strewn, according to the line of attack and defense showing that the battle had raged like a gigantic massacre.

In one spot a group of ~~some~~ opposing soldiers were found. They had their bayonets sticking into each other. Many of the parties of the Union Corps were overcome by the terrible cold, and

and living men, and the surgeons were accompanying them and the priests also were kept busy. It was reported that there was no trace of General Pardo who had been killed on the battle field. The fields for miles was covered with the wreckage of splintered rail-fence, trees and farm houses, and near a shattered structure only a few trees all bent downward, being partly dug up by the roots - by a half explosions were left standing.

General Hanson also received a message from some officer who said that at night while under fire he explored Balnear Frances with a squad of military police men.

The town was a mass of smoking ruins under which many of the fallen were said to be buried. His commander reported that it was impossible to advance to the north of the town owing to the fact that the enemy was shelling the territory which was most intense. The enemy though it was night was still presenting a menacing appearance, and sumbling accompanied by flashes from the far cannons unmoved them.

This was one of the dispatches No 337 patches sent to General Hanson.

I have sent an officer to the battle field with a squad of men to aid in recovering the wounded and bury the dead. One soldier was able to find two officers belonging to a company half buried under snow and rubble but could find no trace of General Pardo or any of the others reported as fallen, including of five generals. The very low trail is strewn with the dead and wounded of both and the burial work has begun.

Many more of the ambulances are now proceeding to the battle field to aid in the dangerous work.

Colonel Mc-Hume, telegraphed General Hanson that because of the enemy's shell-fire nothing was left of the villages on the north plain ten miles away and the interior of the region. A dispatch also stated that somewhere a night attack had occurred from some unknown point covering the land with the aspect of a dark hell. The list of dead was added by this disturbance.

Other reports which reached General Hanson of the relief work in the battle fields that night told of the horrors of the scene there. Never since the world began, it is stated, have human

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beings ever witnessed such a gruesome scene. Hundreds of long trenches into which the dead bodies were thrown, were dug, while a hundred blazing bonfires sent up their flames, to match the still flaming red Glendaluan cannon hurling their storm of death. It was estimated that twenty hundred thousand of both sides had already been buried in trenches.

Soldiers and officers formed the burial parties. The officers said that nothing worse in which they were engaged was the most terrible they had ever known. The bodies, many of which were already mangled, torn and scarred by shell-fire were laid on top of one another in the trenches. This was a precautionary measure to prevent the outbreak of disease and contagion, and it being walled winter, there was no need of funeral pyres to be used of. heaps of wood and branches of trees.

The thrilling story related by General Friedmann, of an Abyssinian division, one of the survivors, should be read with painful interest.

The Maniche Abyssinian division of which I am the commander left Suva Creek, and was off for

Harmon left early in the morning 538
ing, I noticed the enemy was massing for an attack on my troops filed quietly into their positions where the long, yellow and other birds were awaiting the onset of the foe.

I went into position between eight and 9 o'clock, and held hardly extended my lines, when all of the enemy batteries opened at once like a sudden terrible explosion, followed by a roaring thundering volume of cannonading that upset as it seemed the very bowels of the earth.

A wall of raging hell fire swept over our positions and reached yelling crazily among our guns that belayed a wave of destructive fire in their very faces. My Abyssinian division was struck head-on by the surging mass of Mohammedans who marched forward with a fury as if hell legions were arrayed against us.

The shock to my division was terrible nothing it back with frightful slaughter. Hearing the awful uproar of the rebel attack, and seeing the great surge of Glendaluan a few rushing on, the officers in a hazy sought to reach it

wherever possible throwing them
brigades into position, and supporting
them with artillery, till the outbreak
of the disturbance I was in my tent
writing orders - but the raging chaos of
such a disaster was soon by so swift
a movement that they swept in among
our batteries roaring like a tornado with
their deafening shattering and rolling
up my whole line badly.

My left was terribly mangled, all
its brigades and regimental commanders
were killed or wounded, and the troops
driven back. I was frightfully showered
about the face upper body and hands
by debris hurled by a shrapnell
but managed to reach the
scene.

As soon as it was possible when there
I mustered a few rallied brigades who
seemed able to stand their ground and
ordered them to cover the retreat of
the rest, except for the front and
seeing the disaster could not be
averted as the whole of Hanson
left was falling back, signalled
the retreat. The Second and 3rd
Brigades and a Regiment of Louisiana

Regiments were the only troops not
yet struck by the evil bird fire
troops in gray. They shut their
pursuit in covering the retreat and
came out two Regiments where they had
been brigades, and only 30 men were left
of the regiment but the survivors of my
shattered line escaped further injury.

My right did its part in the attempt
to retreat but they could not cover Colonel
Daniel's Regiment because the direction
was "gammed" by the Gloucesterian
assault storm.

General Mearns in a hurry, counter
attacked and repelled attack until
his front and rear was free of enemy,
but in the changing, and repelling
the foe it was four hours after the
attack before it was able to retreat
to cover. One of the most horrifying
conclusions was that the Gloucesterian
assault or fury was incomprehensible.

The men were completely obscured
by the smoke of battle and only
seen through the haze. It seemed
small to say that the scene was
terrifying in the extreme and the
enemy's deafening roar.

As we were compelled to retreat before the violent attack of the far more powerful force to general Ruemero. Lines also about to retreat, but whose front was one mass of flame and smoke from cannon and musketry. The enemy was rushing from the captured works and their yell was terrible to hear. All our efforts to check the enemy was in vain for we could do nothing but save my own division.

When I last saw general Ruemero's battle line, his division was as well off as a ship retreating down by the stern. I had a boat ten o'clock in the morning. When my division was a' sightly beyond the reach of the enemy's attack. I rallied them along the bank of Suia Creek (being there, and when the division was reformed) and my surviving officer mustered the survivors as well as I was able for the rest of the day having been forced to leave most of the dead and wounded behind.

Ten of my highest officers were badly injured. That night I found my losses were horrible. During the search for the dead and injured I found some of my officers in a lane where they had dragged

themselves to escape capture. Ten of my generals were dead, but fortunately the others survived although in a "dread" state of nature from their wounds. Out of a total of 12,500-000 of my division which included me and my general officers, two hundred ten thousand are dead, and several hundred thousand more are wounded. My first and second lieutenant general officers and my Aide-de-camp, Colonel Waldee, by name were killed.

The battle field as far as eye could reach was covered with immense droves of the fallen. I am now only able to begin to drag thoroughly to reach the field for my own fallen officers and see what my loss really was. For instance this night I found one of my officers in the trenches still held. The body was horribly mangled and he had evidently crept into the trenches in his agony to die.

In the retreat of my division the rear an regimental flag presented an appalling appearance. I picked up from the ground a standard whose staff was a tree.

on the spot among dead and mangled soldiers of both sides, and the hospital tents in the rear were crowded with injured and suffering soldiers. Prompt assistance was rendered to the injured by the army surgeons, and my first two soldiers were brought to the rear as fast as they were rescued from the battle field.

My dead were buried and I had forgotten to mention that out of twenty nine of Kauffman's brigade, that were in the battle six only remained. Most of the others were killed or captured, a dreadful fate for the division indeed, but general Labadie's division met a worse one, for it is the actual fact that his command was surrounded by the enemy and captured.

The escape of my division was indeed miraculous. During our retreat the enemy had been constantly attacking and it was with great difficulty that I and my few surviving officers managed to keep the enemy "down". My command was completely shattered.

On the day before I witnessed 565 the destruction of general Pienar's army. The Glancé division enveloped his command from every quarter with such rapidity that it was impossible that any regiment could be saved.

As I could have said the battle - long our main - left was fearful. All the time to the enemy's batteries was seen in the thundering, smoke and shaking the earth with their shot and in the intervals between these terrifying sounds I could hear the tumult of the infantry battle elsewhere and the cries and yells of the enemy who was pressing on.

The tumult added to the terror of the scene, but it is impossible to describe its horror or the dreadful commotion it produced. It was like witnessing the end of the world. Let me add that after the first shock was over the survivors of my division, especially officers rendered willing help to bring my command through that hell.

General P. his presence is the only surviving high commander, but it is he is seriously injured.

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The foregoing graphic account was confirmed by general Ellery S. John first officer of the "Left".

"It was about daylight on yesterday morning when we sighted the enemy.

We had gone through a hell fire (that sounded more like a terrific thunderstorm and at six o'clock we were in our position at Blue Hill Landing. When my officer came along side of me they told me that the enemy had been acting awfully over since day light and that there had been quite a heavy assault upon Sand-horn line before sunrise. However the enemy seemed to have quieted down, and we got the officers of the staff to work smartly.

There were about 19 other divisions and general Persaman Constant's Ninth Corps in line of battle, as my troops were marching into position, one of the others being general Tamm's - Ex-tenth Corps from the Abyssinian army under general Maurice Hunter. Then there were four other Calverman Brigades under general - Garmon. The Donohoe division K under Krahler put into position next to my division and prepared.

no action. Then some thing happened 5-67 which scared everyone of us here was a dreadful shaking in the air so that I felt as though I was in a very - small boat. The ground - batteries and every soul nearest me looked too - (If I were even to save my life I cannot describe what I saw but my first thought was that the end of the world would look like that). It was just as though a whole mountain before my view had been blown up by all the explosives in the world. It was like a terrific snorter was tearing the mountain to pieces and hurling the many clouds of it in all directions. As the detonation crashed a great mass of flames rushed straight up into the air then it opened out under and the whole mountain seemed to turn to rolling cloud and rise high into the sky and the upper portion spread forward and came roaring down out of the sky upon our line.

Some of us officers including myself with my aides general Jeyor Montie rushed for a covered wagon and dove under. I saw an officer shouting orders and I observed Colonel Tucker

dove under a cannon carriage. As we reached the wagon and dived under the shuddering cloud was upon us clouds of smoke, mud fragments of trees, swirling blizzards of dirt and sand and debris of all descriptions dropped all over the ground to a depth of eight inches causing panic and confusion among the troops.

Elsewhere there was another rout and with it all the Glancelinians in the rebel army seemed to gather forward and singing over our positions gather up and rush among our gun batteries. Every Christian Union soldier rolled back before the great tidal wave of Glancelinian soldiers and seemed to reel and stagger. When the human wave struck us it was like an invincible torrent, and swept away the left center, General Desrosiers division, all the Christian Brigades under me. Only save one, and all the artillery was captured.

There was a good horse at hand mere having been shot from under me and to save my self from cap-

ture, I jumped on its back and 369 was nearly killed there by an the enemy opened a withering fire upon me, I being close in front of the Glancelinian ranks. A hundred Glancelinian tried to capture me as my second horse was killed, but the squeals of Christian Union cavalry dashed to my rescue and dragging me upon a horse dashed away, the enemy shooting like mad. A bullet struck me in the foot and one of my rescuers was killed.

The explosion of a shell downed the next horse and all and those on the ground remained half dead for quite a time during which the enemy surge rolled onward and the grass and corn was battered and plowed up the ground around me.

Now and then a party of men would rush by, some stagger full and die, and quite a pile of corpses lay over me protecting me from shell fragments and cannon.

I then some one pulled me from under those, and not being seriously hurt, I was given a horse horse and seeing my divisions had rallied

I began turning a hand toward retraining my line of troops to better formation. Though never there small arms and dent debris were falling, hurled into the air by great eruptive explosions. As I was about this desperate and dangerous work Captain General Whellier Hubbard came along.

I knew him by his uniform, though those were torn but his face was scratched recognition.

"If possible counter charge the enemy" he said.

I could not obey his orders however right then for what was left of my Corps was dreadfully reduced and could not stand under the enemy's withering fire. I saw no ~~more~~ ^{more} of the general after that but I was told by a lieutenant that he jumped upon his horse and raced to the front and was wounded.

All this time the enemy was rolling against the whole Chautauque line like the heaviest kind of a national human swell. The Glendale - human batteries were thundering their salvoes in long rolls and the air was full of charge shocks.

When I looked upon the wearying battle line the night was terrifying. The left wing was gone and in its place was a long stretch of men in gray something with its line of murthering fire.

All about us whole regiments of men lay dead or dying, and between us and them the dead bodies of the fallen enemy lay singly and in undrains. Some hours later I did not know how long it was then, but I've since been told it was 3 o'clock in the afternoon as the 11th Wisconsin Infantry came up and helped us hold the enemy at bay. My shattered Corps was finally withdrawn to the rear, and I and seventeen other officers put in the camp hospital to have our wounds attended to.

Here were some more further particulars of the dreadful battle catastrophe - A large party penetrated the battle-field that night as far as they dared, and the work of gathering up the dead and wounded under shell fire was in full swing.

Enough has already been revealed

to indicate that the very worst anticipations as to the results of the awful Glan delinien assault were realized. Those who returned to the camp from the battle field reports that a large portion of what was the largest and most magnificent army of Hunian command is now - heaped upon - heaps of dead soldiers in all directions.

All the dead thus far encountered were Angelinians and Abbeconneans their clothing apparently having been torn from their bodies. Like so much tinder by the enemy to get weapons and cartridge belts.

In the vast majority of instances shell fire seems to have been the sole cause of death. Great numbers of the bodies were torn asunder by the terrific power of shell fire and the limbs hurled.

In many instances the faces of the fallen were quite calm as though they were struck down voluntarily while they were standing their ground resisting the onslaught of the foe, or with hardly time to appreciate the deadly peril they were in.

At the very ending of the second day

of the battle almost the first thing done was to continue the work of the burial of the dead. "Fatigue" parties of soldiers built enormous bonfires of wood and haystacks and branches of trees to make light and warmth to work by and then was soaked heavily with coal tar and petroleum.

The total number of dead for the two days battles could be estimated at fully thirty millions. The main disaster of the battle took place within four hours and in that short time 355000 were killed on the Christian side. It is supposed to have been heavier.

Which ever part of the Christian line that was hit hardest it is hard to tell for there was nobody apparently around to tell the exact facts but as the enemy moved forward to the attack there was suddenly streaming along the enemy's lines of batteries a great undulating sheet of flame and smoke accompanied by a terrible "hurricane" of exploding shells, precisely such as we now reported as in their very night playings about the enemy's left.

The latest information received by general Hanson was that there like the entire quarter of his army was unscathed by the enemy, the dead and wounded forming heaps upon heaps of men covered thickly over with snow or plasma of lung do him, and masses of mud and dirt commingled. What horrible revelation of the havoc wrought to human life which those grim mounds were yet to reveal can hardly be imagined. In some quarters of the fields not a trace of the fallen could be seen, the snow was falling so fast.

They were being buried as completely out of sight as was those being buried in the trenches. Along the left of Hanson's Center there are a few regiments left and the spot can be indicated where general Curtiss' brigade was forced to surrender, to general Diefes of the Glendalinians.

Unluckily enough the face and hands of the watch belonging to Col. Colonel Danner who was killed by a shell were not destroyed though the watch was disabled and they furnished an important record of the time he was shot down in this great

of terrible catastrophe to the 575
Christian army. The hands of the watch had stopped at precisely at eight minutes to eleven showing it was at that moment that the Colonel was not only killed but the whole Christian army was overwhelmed and all those millions of soldiers killed, wounded, or taken prisoner or forced to surrender which they boasted they would not do to such a fate. General Galt also surrendered to save his brigade from annihilation, and the few who opposed him, captured 20 times their number.

At the last accounts from the battle line, Hanson believed the day for his army was numbered and he sent messengers to some army for help, as he would retreat the next day.

On that awful evening he also sent a special message to general Vanner his brother then somewhat seriously engaged at Volume Mc Holbert in loaning the facts of the calamity to his army and urging the necessity of prompt relief for his army. He recommended an appropriation of 15,000,000 men.

General Vanner though so fiercely engaged himself, was able at the

start to send about 200,000 on
ble way. General Herrero the strenuous
fighter explained that this force was
limited to 200,000 at the start
owing to the fact that more than 15,000,000
would arrive in the morning being sent
at 10:30 in the evening. The discussion
on account of the battle was brief
general Herrero being the only one to
speak in opposition. General Humer tele-
graphed to his holder that in the
battle at Babana 30,000,000 had perished
in two days and 5,000,000 with
out tents, sufficient provisions and
other works, and hungry and short of
ammunition faced a Glancolinian army
of 80,000,000.

Deserion despatcher had observed that
general Augustine Pierre was among the
dead. Various officers reported that the
defeated troops under Gen. Cambette
and Carey Delate, had lost 100 per
cent of their number, that 18,000
of them their wounded had since
they were brought in. It was also
said that a few of four million
under Deserion Deserion Buckell
were crushed to fragments by the fire

and the retreating survivors rescued 577
by General Franche Bantel, deserion
and brought to the rear. The general
of this deserion who was badly
wounded was rescued from the Glancolinians
by the Abyssinian Deserion P. Deserion under
Deserion Faby and taken to Humer's
headquarters.

An examination of the bodies on the battle
field indicated that the dreadful fire storm
from the Glancolinian batteries whose shell
tempest burst over the Christian positions
must have been composed of the most des-
tructive missiles known. Nearly all of
the victims were torn and mangled. The
latest reports from the northern part
of the battlefield were to the effect
that the loss of life was frightful.

Here during the night the enemy at
some quarters were still in a state of
activity. New columns were forming
new trenches were dug and fresh bat-
teries were forming, and reinforcements
continued to stream into the Glancolinian
camp.

The right center of the enemy's line
was still in active operation, accord-
ing to last accounts. General Humer

58 Babadoas more hundred and twenty
578 rep thousands of men in men was
in total action for a time and
the Gl and Glerians killed him
exceedingly heavy. Drove of wounded from
general Vincent's Corps were coming in
the rear. General Domínguez in trying
to reform his Ninth Corps was reported to
have found the enemy concentrating heav-
ily upon his position.

And a public official on the left who was fully informed of the horrible situation of General Hammon army made the following horrifying statement:

It now seems to be generally admitted that about 30,000 coc soldiers of the Christian side alone lost their lives as a result of the outbreak of the Glandeleirion insurrection there last two days. Careful investigation - by all competent Government officials - shows that the earlier reports of the coercion were accurate.

Briefly put yesterday afternoon
A Christian Corps strong enough
to fill a large city in numbers
disappeared within ten minutes in
" " where whirling G Lanch houses

attack. During the two days 1779
of battle 30000000 soldiers sac-
rified their lives, and the enemy
suddenly discharged all their long lines
of artillery like one bang, and
the assaulting waves rolled onward
carrying all before them, and engulfing the
whole Christian line. Then the last of
the Christian line was broken and general
Hannou left was isolated from the rest of
the Christian line. This was the worst
disaster to the Christians in the war.

General Consulto who had formed his position at Guadalupe Creek, has reached the desolated battle field, where Hanson's army had stood his ground and confirmed the awful story in its essential details. From an interview with General Consulto who was also a Geminian Chief a war correspondent of the Angelica Argosy Times, I learned the full crueling facts.

"Yesterday morning the Christian army
awoke to find heavy columns of the
enemy massing against our front. All
morning the whole thousands of howed
detonations had been heard continually.

There was school from the mountains
in the north, to those on the south.

The cannonading apparently ceased at noon and great waves of gray fell heavily upon the Christian line. Like an inevitable hell storm all the Christian generals were alarmed, but general Maurice Catellé who had arrived with his force before the action became general did everything possible to allay the panic.

General Callahan reached the scene at ten o'clock with the Tenth Corps among whom were Algrenhelms and his two Argentine divisions under generals Stokes, Tine and Ture. They were putting their divisions into position when with a frightful roar and terrific discharge a "cyclone" of shell fire, shrapnel and high explosives swept down from the Argentine batteries, over the whole Christian line sweeping all before it and destroying whole brigades of troops. There the accounts of the catastrophe so far obtainable were.

During that night of the fiercest and bloodiest of the battle 30,000 corpses are strewn about, half buried under the falling snow, or already buried in long trenches. Of the

wounded twenty nine half mangled officers half dead, were brought to the rear. Sixteen of them are already dead, and only four of the whole number were expected to recover.

All night long 200,000 were busy burying so many dead. One wary man from the Argentina Agatha Division entered the battle-field that evening before dark. The whole country side with its lofty hills was hidden behind a huge veil of smoke haze. Enormous quantities of wreckage from blasted farm houses strewn the ground.

Large trees and often many bodies with snow covering them were seen here and there. The whole battle field was covered with a silvery white snow and it was coming down heavily.

The new paper man went as far as he dared. A shell eruption occurred somewhere in the field and a furious blast of fire swept upon him debris and mud and he dared go no further for fear the enemy would see him and shoot at him.

He had got through into the battle field with great difficulty. He wanted to

to go to the town of Babau Francis
first but found the way unapproach-
able. The ruins were burning
in many places and frightful
odors of burned flesh filled the air.
He knew that not one house was left intact.
With great difficulty he approached as
close as possible. At that distance the
streets could hardly be traced, and here
and there amid the ruins were heaps
of dead soldiers.

In one corner two hundred soldiers
of both sides were mingled in one useful
mass as they fell in the desperate
struggle. Through the middle of Durrie,
a stream ran a tiny stream which is named
tiny-brook. Great trees with roots up and
and shattered by shell fire were shown in
every direction. Huge blocks and stones thrown
in all directions by terrific explosions
were scattered about. From under of one large
stone the arm of an officer protruded. Most
notable was the utter silence in this
territory, with the hiss of the wind
blown over careful inspection showed
that the powerful y. land. team
shell fire which so completely de-
stroyed the Christian work must have

also composed of high explosives 5153
which for and crash in flames, the
highest whole regiments. All the bodies
were frightfully mingled.
General Charles John Hunter who went
through the battle field with a party of
the 11th regiment. Red Cross officials, 11
horses carried three horses, and five yemen
and an artillery officer were in a load
group (except the cannon) at the request
of general Jacoby Mc Allister, Captain
general David Gale and Francis Green
were placed at his disposition. By
general Bechell, all the Red Cross
arrived at about the same time as the
several was correspondents and brought
to the more the National Society
in ten and doctor, two Red Cross
officers, in ten men and many stretcher
bearers with stretchers as well as a
score of corporals and a hundred
army hospital orderlies, 200 trained
nurses and field hospital outfits.
There were useful for the wounded
but the dead only needed quick
burial.

The action of the y. land. team
batteries had been in full action now by

The entire entire night several American positions were shelled by different earthquakes and last reports were heard and shot from explosions and stones and last a howard the camp. Many soldiers were wounded during the night and 5000 were killed and lay unburied in the company streets. Almost all the people were downed, and in one long unbroken line of bodies of men and officers of both sides were mingled in one a awful mass and lay prostrated as the contestants fell in the last struggle of the day. The battle General Parbat's army mentioned in the story was in total isolation for a time. Explosions of shells hurled showers of pebbles and gully rebarbarians upon and all a time general to arms. Desperate long and lances, swords, and the wounded were arriving to the hospital and at the same time including war refugees, who were helpfully received.

A large number of river steamers, including the national government vessel Rufana started from Babara Dames the afternoon of the second day of the battle for the battle. They

had on board an 11 Blauwe. A movement of a number of soldiers in battle. A number of regulars, a number of infantry and a large number of priests, doctors, Red Cross nurses, and surgeons. He was to be armed a quantity of provisions and medicines, and large quantities of disinfectants and stock of uniforms for the soldiers were also be shipped to Babara Dames.

Many wounds of not too badly wounded had been assembled near La Lurbeta, and Campo Palote Roads, not far from Babara Dames, and it was reported over three hundred thousand of them had gone back into the battle after having their wounds dressed and had died since the fearful Y Lande - American assault storm had struck against the Christian line.

The ground for many miles around was covered with the wreckage of the battle field and a long the whole of it was only a few trees left standing down west by the jagged peaks of the hills were left standing.

While moving Babara Dames the Rufana met a number of lay, having

long boats, lighter and barge, and river steamer filled with Chinese wounded. The boat from the smoking room at Bubara Francis was suffocating and the stench from the burning rubbish was awful.

Only a few walls were standing. On all sides were found portions of corpses of soldiers of both sides which were even under fire gathered up by the soldiers and buried human remains under guard and buried as quickly as possible. Not a drop of water was obtainable any where except by the creek, and the enemy had prevented this to prevent the Chinese soldiers from obtaining water.

The darkness caused by the clouds of smoke shrouded the town and continued rumbling of cannon added to the horror of the scene.

The central portions of the town were razed to the ground by shell fire and there was no trace of the streets.

At the river landing some burned and ruined walls indicated the spot where the post office formerly stood and traces of large shops could be seen. In that neighborhood

thousands of corpses of soldiers in purple, red, and gray were found lying in all kinds of attitudes showed that they massacred one another in the merciless fury of their desperate fighting. Every vestige of clothing was torn away by their struggle and in many cases they had torn open each others' abdomens with their bayonets. Curiously enough the features of the dead were generally that depicted by their struggles, though in some cases, terrible fury and agony were depicted.

Grim piles of bodies were strewn every where showing that they had all fought without giving each other a quarter. Near four hundred thousand of the wounded soldiers from the vicinity of the village of Vato, a suburban village to the north-west of Bubara Francis were brought to the river by river steamer, wheelbarrows and wagon trains.

As a result of his inspection the commander of one of these ships reported that all portions of the enemy's line were reforming where the line struck the worst.

Fortunately that part of the country had been evacuated by the shattered Christian division who recoiled to Dozens Landing. On account of the destruction of the town the death of prisoners for the refugees was becoming to be felt throughout the territory.

Numerous families were completely ruined and even a hospital where the means at the disposal of the Christian authorities were much too inadequate to cope with the situation considering the condition of the battle torn army and the number of wounded to take care of. Communications were practically cut off from all the territory except by the main lines.

The stories of the running officers added to the awful details of the practically harrowing account of the battle along the old Guernbe line. General Charles Amherst Evans of the Ojibwa Indian Ninth Corps, and Brigadier General Morris Turner of the Ninth Infantry. Anglo-American troops and their troops arrived into their positions

at eight fifteen. There was every evidence of the enemy preparing to move against the Christian lines but no one expected the shock that was to come. At nine o'clock arrived a frightful explosion of broadside firing of the Glendelincian artillery was heard in the direction of the enemy's artillery. The Glendelincian shell fire committed havoc too unmeasurable to describe, and then a long wave of Glendelincian infantry followed by a cloud of skirmishers roaring with hurricane noise as they gave forth their shrill yells swept with the speed of runners in a race from all their positions and struck the Christian line its full length a terrific blow.

The left wing was enveloped like a ship nearly sunk and was rolled up from the field at once. "I can never forget the hoarse whirlwind of Glendelincian onslaughts which enveloped my lines," said General Guernbe. "At the moment of the crashing shock General Morris Latie and I rushed to the front. The fury of the Zimmermanian assault was beyond

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words to describe, but our divisions were not badly shaken, not so bad as most of them under other commanders. When the terrific

Glandelinian assault came we were going to our stations to order our various officers to concentrate our troops. When we came to the scene of battle we found our troops fiercely attacked all along the line, but held our own firmly, fighting the foe doggedly until three o'clock when general Francis Sorschild came to our aid with infantry supports and two machine gun batteries manœuvring the first assaulting wave and driving back the remainder.

General Charles Amherst Evans, the commander of the Forty Sixth Abyssinian Corps said:

"I was reforming my left grand division when I heard an explosion of Glandelinian artillery. I ordered my batteries into position. I got back to my center, but when the great Glandelinian attack came and forced back my lines I went to the rear to order up the reserves. When the assault was finally repulsed I took up

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and talked to generals Daffi, Turner, Scholl, my lieutenant and others. They had borne the brunt of the dreadful charge. Every one of these generals were horribly wounded. General Turner had the side of his body torn open by a shell fragment. He was dying. A priest was administering the Last Sacraments. Colonel Sorschild was who was also horribly wounded and could scarcely speak, confirmed this.

General Bachelder, a brigadier commander who is fifty years of age and was so frightfully wounded that he died an hour after being brought to the hospital tent, having been mortally hit by a shell and in weak tones that general Turner had led a counter charge, and disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The general after being wounded jumped into a creek to escape capture. He was rescued in a horrible condition."

From the remnants of Division Brigade which was almost wiped out several officers were saved but they were in a frightful state, except

General Jean Victor of Bellemare's Command. Although in front and exposed to the enemy fire he was little injured. General Victor said that the enemy batteries first let go with an awful roar, and then half an hour later a terrific Glancé-tion attack last such was the awful force of it that it drove the National back like refugees before an overwhelming flood. 20 times the enemy's shells struck and exploded, never fell dead. The high explosive ganggang shells tore the trees out of the ground by the roots, blew other to pieces and tore the Christian line to pieces. Soon after the repulse of the first assault came a wave of Glancé-tion attack bigger than the first one.

General Hanson's special 592 message to his staff officers. Large appropriation for the immediate relief of the surviving wounded. Additional details of the terrible calamity. Scenes baffling all description.

At nine o'clock that evening (second day) General Vinton called all his generals together and delivered this stated message to them during the council -

"To my staff and its whole army - During this two days of battle one of the greatest calamities in history has fallen upon our splended well deservied army. General Comroe Bichnell of our extreme right wing has telegraphed from River new Park under date of yesterday that the disaster to our left wing is complete that general Pienner's army has ceased to exist and that the general and a number of his staff have perished in battle. He is

is informed that during those two days of battle thirty million soldiers of both sides have lost their lives and there are about fifty million wounded that are suffering on our side alone that there is urgent need of all kinds of provisions and that the wounded must be moved to safer quarters.

General Rance informs us that our right and center and the entire Christian line are still threatened by the enemy. He therefore requests that for the purpose of restoring those portions of our lines which are in such desperate and threatened by ever-whelming attack, I may send as soon as possible the means of withdrawing those troops from the stricken territory and place them in a more secure position.

General Martinus Venente and perhaps other commanders in that region are also seriously menaced by the calamity of war which has taken on appalling a form along my left.

I have directed and appointed Gen. Greatheart to take such measures for the relief of these imperiled

Christian forces as lies within 594 the executive discretion and I earnestly commend their care of unexampled disaster to the generous consideration of my staff, and that we try to recover all we have lost. For this purpose I recommend that we take advantage of the night to concentrate our armies accordingly.

This urgent speech brought the battle calamity along all portions of the line before the knowledge of every general whether he knew of it or not every other duty being laid aside to prevent the sending of relief to be considered. In view of the general's message urging an appropriation of 15,000,000 soldiers to the scene of danger, every general offered all the troops necessary, making the force 20,000,000, and placing its disposition under General Henson.

General Hensonway Mance, secured unanimous consent for immediate concentration. The number of troops he said had been sent 20,000,000 strong to aid Harcourt because the generals were informed that

unusually large concentrations against the foe was extremely necessary for the moment. General Hancock urged the need of prompt action saying further disaster may occur through delay as the enemy were dangerous. The plan was as follows.

"To enable general Hancock to distribute along his entire line, such troops, ammunition and batteries of artillery, as possible and to take such other steps as he shall deem advisable for the purpose of rescuing and recovering the divisions of troops which are in peril, and threatened by the enemy, the force of twenty million men is hereby sent. In the execution of this act the general is requested to hold a council and obtain the approval of all his staff in whether to renew the battle should be renewed or not, and he is authorized to employ any commissioned officers to bring him much needed information.

One of the generals whose name is not mentioned here said he was opposed to making any further stand against the foe and would object against it.

General McRae Turner of Indiana the Unionist division made an appeal to every general for prompt and unanimous action against the enemy in the interest of Ulster and his holy cause, and general Harrison saying, "For when his ally and he have been united the hope that the various high generals would not turn back upon its records of holding against Our Blessed Lord's foes, without giving the slightest fighting yet known."

General Walter Fitzgerald of a Unionist division early suggestion might to have the number of troops put to ten million more in accordance with general Hancock's recommendation but in view of the unanimous action of under generals this effort was not preserved, and only twenty million were prepared to venture the breach in the Christian line. As the action of general Hancock was anticipated the various high generals that night took vigorous measures to secure the prompt dispatch of all the fresh forces available. The profound impression made upon the army

by the terrible calamity of the battle along the left was manifested - by the action of general Harrison in holding this special council and the prompt response of all his generals to form troops to be sent to the higher Christian front.

In anticipation of affirmative action by the Christian generals, the chief, Harrison caused all his staff to make immediate preparations for the prompt dispatch of munitions and troops to general Vincent's position.

Being convinced that the required appropriation would be made in time, and that all his staff would be given authority to act in the matter of bringing speedy retribution to the Christian line (which was done better than he expected) General Harrison summoned Hardee Dwyer for consultation as soon as the conference with his staff was over. General Dwyer brought with him to Harrison headquarters a dispatch received from George Genesee who had been directed by Dwyer

to proceed at once to the scene of 598
greatest danger and report the extreme character of the situation. The dispatch from Dwyer served as official confirmation of reports from sources as to the extent of the calamity and in the person of general Harrison and his staff fully justified emergency measures.

General Dwyer was requested to acquaint all other officers within his reach with general Harrison's wishes and they were charged to carry out the details of the arrangements. All the artillery staff officers were also instructed to co-operate and it was supposed that this would mean the employment of all the Christian batteries in the battle.

The first step was to make preparation for the distribution of the various Christian divisions which it was confidently felt general Gresham would try and "appropriate". It was realized that every Christian general with these thoroughly organized divisions was in better condition to take charge of the important work for the handling and distribution of various divisions of troops than supposed. Every general not yet having been in the battle could provide plenty of fresh troops ammunition and supplies.

but had no means available for their being pushed on to the point of danger because of the obstructed route placed by the enemy, and therefore it was recognized that some other paths must be used, unless the obstructions could be removed.

Fortunately it was found that one of these generals saw a way, and that a road through the "Root Forest" could be used for the required service. Therefore it was decided to use that road and orders that night were immediately telegraphed, general Daniel Curran to prepare to move the reinforcing troops by that route, and to advance immediately upon Laing so, to reinforce general Vincent.

General Fale also was ordered to advance by that road if Curran was well on the way. The officers of the Signal Corps believed general Curran's troops could start and reach Vincent's lines by midnight. There was with him large quantities of army stores and munitions and these could be drawn upon. The "dangerous" Winchee Abyssinian column would be sent on the same route also, with two expert generals with instructions to report on the

causes of the calamity of the battle, and to gather facts in connection with the results that followed. A specialist on war disasters from Harrison's center was also to go by this same route with the Abyssinian forces as an investigator.

General Blotter, Callons, and Nelson and surgeon general Francis Lang were summoned before general Harrison, and after a short consultation were directed to take charge of arrangements for bringing forward fresh troops to general Vincent's aid.

Following this consultation an order was issued from general Greatheart's headquarters in which after receiving the anticipated of general Harrison in making the concentration directed that all the various generals provide the provisions and troops, medicines and other necessary supplies to aid the shattered battle lines on the morrow.

These generals were further directed to make all necessary preparation to accomplish the work assigned to them without delay. The scheme of distribution of the troops decided upon was as follows:

Four new main Divisional commanders with 15,000 men a piece, with 5,000 pieces of artillery, one central commander, with 700,000 man as a main support, added of batteries consisting of machine guns, motor car motor howitzers and field guns. The remainder consisted of Hanson's later and main support.

All the officers mentioned and the military stores of provisions and ammunition, was to be sent by that selected road to be distributed to such points as might be assigned by the main generals in command of the main divisions under instructions given by general Hanson.

The medical officers were instructed to render such medical aid to the wounded as might be in their power in addition to the distribution of medical supplies, as the battle may be fierce on the morrow.

With his usual energy and dash General Watson telegraphed immediately to Brigadier general Bend directing him to move forward at once.

General Gallager one of general Watson's most valued assistants, was

selected to go to general Hanson 602 left and proceed on the same road to reinforce the Alyscamp-ians. He was to have complete charge of the distribution of the troops, and reserves were given to him for emergency.

During that cold army night there was an air of bustle and hurry all along the line, due to the rush hour orders to get the various divisions of troops ready to go for the endangered portions of the Christian line to aid general Vincent and others.

Early that night while the wounded were being brought in from the battle field, the front of the troops were on the way, and two immense columns were marching down the road. Two men were ready as soon as possible and soon millions, and millions were on the swift march. The generals, and other officers of these troops made up of about two hundred commissioned officers of superior rank, and were already at work, and to their assistance came other officers.

Wagon loads of provisions, food supplies and munitions of almost all

hunks were wheeled from the rear of the ammunition lines, through the woods to be brought to the various stations of the battle line. Rations and ammunition to last the officers three days of fighting were put aboard the wagons. Besides the rations for the troops, the military officials started to send a large stock of supplies elsewhere. There were sent between 300,000 and 1,200,000 tons of supplies and ammunition of all kinds.

Major general Allaham who was in charge of the left, since general Pierre was killed received from general Greatheart an order to stand fast on the morrow. Colonel general Lamasca was to also re-establish the left and have personal charge of the distribution of the troops and supplies.

20,000,000 men were the first of the full force to be on the way, 5,000,000 under general Lamasca to be used at his discretion for the relief of the shattered Christian front.

Most of the troops needed for the

shattered Christian front were not nearly as near as expected and Captain general Greatheart and his staff were busy getting the communications well under way. They started off Angelmeins, Dordolacins, Calbesmeins, Alby men heims, Drepengmeins, Con-centineins, and Abbesmeins. There were supplemented by large quantities of food and munitions. By midnight the whole 20,000,000 was in motion to the front.

Major general Dintona Jagger of Greatheart's main command issued this appeal throughout the army for the cooperation of sending aid to the shattered divisions from the disaster along the left wing:

"The appalling calamity along our main left wing and along other sections of our grand Christian line, makes us make an effort to give all officers orders that I am sure will not be disregarded. It is evident that all help possible will be needed on a large scale, and needed promptly if we are expected to win this dreadful battle. I am glad to perceive that general Stanislaw Chambers

are preparing to hold a special meeting to night to take steps for bringing all the most available forces to all sections before morning. If there are any who wish to vent in their protests of these plans, I shall find it necessary to receive it and handover it to general Harrison. Those that protest hold up your hand." No one obeyed. "Very good I see that all our officers will and do maintain their old time reputation for resisting the enemy."

After consulting with several other generals general Chambers decided not to wait for the special military meeting called but to arrange at once to reinforce the stricken sections of the Christian line. He consulted with Captain Gen Councelle French, and through that officer telegraphed on his own responsibility an offer of his entire command for immediate use to concentrate against the enemy.

General Chambers started an investigation and so farth among various under officers which resulted in the discovery that two Abyssinilian Division Corps, supported by packs of

artillery were at St Cross Creek 606 consigned to Harrison Center not far from Babana Francis and who as yet had not seen the battle. Gen. Chambers hoped to get the support of those two divisions.

"Doubtless my officers will satisfy any action I may take," said General Chambers, "and there is no time to wait until we can assemble them for a council. What our shattered line want and at once is strong support and provisions. There are at least two Corps, (eight divisions) of Abyssinilians with artillery support, who have not yet been in action within three miles of here, and I am endeavoring with the assistance of my staff, and other generals to bring those eight divisions of fierce fighting men into action to morrow."

"We could send relief at once if we could send these two Corps. I understand that in the case of one of them at least nearly all their officers are conscientious and well trained in the art of war. I can make arrangements to bring them in front to Vincents and I will do so at once and depend upon my staff to support my action."

One of the Abyssinilian divisions...

to which general Chambers referred was that under generals Madame Benligan, Duster Kittern, George Callo and Jule Callo. which was a powerful army. It was a part of Hamon's command. Of its artillery support of 1500 guns at least fifteen hundred were field machine guns of deadly type and were consigned to the support of its own position, and trenches. Nearly all the soldiers were Abyssinians, but some were Angolians, Dorobians, Eburians, Abbeians, Concothians and even Monrothians. The other Corps was James Carleades troops of the Winkie Abyssinians, which were nominally supported but a little tougher. It was already due at Hamon's center and had arrived at six o'clock in the evening. This was under general Carleades. General Greatheart read he thought it possible general Chambers might obtain general Benligan's division, consigned to general Hamon's center, but he did not see how he could obtain the aid of general Carleades' troops. There was no doubt he said that Hamon could not spare the latter.

He had been busy all day 608 obtaining from courier the names of officers to whom reinforcements should be sent and he thought it possible general Chambers might be able to obtain the whole two divisions of Hamon's front.

General Carleades' division however was wholly for Hamon's center and right and in both sections the Christian line were in need of heavy support. Along general Hamon's left center particularly owing to a great loss suffered there help was wanted.

"We have been compelled" general Greatheart said "to send general Keef's division to the left center. This is an extra division sent because of the lack of troops in that quarter."

In my judgment General Benligan's troops would be sufficient to maintain the position for two weeks unless the concentration of the five Army be stronger than expected. Otherwise the divisions would reach Vincent's lines before midnight but perhaps an arrangement could be made by which it would go there direct without stopping.

stopping on the march."

General Greatheart declared that the Fontebellian Abyssinians of general Redos command, would be sent to general Vincents aid, and he had been ordered by general Garrier to move the troops forward at once. At eight o'clock general Greatheart sent this despatch to general Harrison.

"If there is any way in which we can co-operate with our other forces, in aiding in the relief of our shattered lines you have but to command us."

A similar military telegram was sent to general William Hubbard. All generals co-operated during that second day of the battle in the relief of the night and general Callers had 1,000,000 men left which would probably be sent over to the relief of Harrison's left. Some of the highest generals and the principal question in sending supplies and reinforcements to general Vincent was one of how quick they could reach the objective destination. Good roads were scarce and obstructed by the enemy.

General Whilham Corbore of Gunders staff tried to get communications with one of the other Christian armies near

one of the other towns General 610.
Agent of the Fontebellian Abyssinians
Capt expected general Zeldies, divisions to
arrive at ten o'clock and said they could be
ready to march for the left by morning. Follow-
ing are the telegraphic orders to ^{one} ~~two~~ generals
of highest command from Harrison Vincens.

Balthus Francis.

Date ?

To General Charles Turner:
Commander of Center.
National Army.

"I ask you sir to make efforts to restore
our lines shattered from the effects of the
appalling calamity which has come upon the
army of Abheannia.

Signed General H. Vincens.

The answer came thus:

To general Harrison Vincens:

"I have received your order which you
have sent me in the name of the Abheannian
cause to repair the breaks occurring on the
occussion of the awful catastrophe along
our battle line. Every general I hope
will back me in my efforts to make

the enemy pay dearly for the disaster he caused.

General Turner:

General Stern had his own division of over five hundred thousand men ready to resort to the relief of any part of the battle line and to succor the brigade of Winches whose general Oscar King was killed. General Edgar also telegraphed to general Turner offering aid, and expressing the sincere sympathy of himself and his men who shared with the whole army the sorrow and apprehension caused by the terrible battle catastrophe. General Harrison requested that he be kept informed regarding the details of the progress of the battle on the morrow.

General Ewrie Edwards commanded general Jack Lane to telegraph to general Vincent his Excellency's deep regret at the calamity which had visited general Harrison's left wing and his sympathies with the survivors and the suffering wounded. Gen. Edwards also instructed general Lane to send all the troops possible to their relief. He sent to general 2,500,000 men as his

offer of help, and other divisions were being lined up for the relief of the torn up Christian line from the terrible disaster.

During the early evening flags on every staff in front every officer's headquarters as well as other points were flying at half-mast because of the disaster along the whole Christian line. The staffs of ten generals were ^{also} killed and wounded in this battle disaster. Many years before the war broke out a considerable number of foreigners becoming citizens had entered general Harrison's army and there were more generals, and each had many officers in their staffs, and not one remained.

General's Councils Vicer, Dester, and Amherst, were some of them, and had thirty officers each to a staff and all were either dead or wounded.

General Carr Terra, had only one left out of 35. Major general Belgean, had forty officers to his staff, and he was informed that there was no hope that they were saved.

General Whelliam Basil Scholten the second Emperor's Pension of the German made a statement in regard to the battle of Babara Francis, which he says was

very similar to that of Big Bear, but worst, and the disaster was probably caused by a rush of overwhelming Glandeleian forces, mainly against Hanson's extreme left wing. General Schlicher had spent considerable time in the study of battles, and is considered an authority on the subject.

He said: "The evidence gleaned from all telegraphic accounts, is both contradictory and inconclusive. The disaster was of the type of the inevitable carrying power of the sporadic Glandeleian assault storm, but different in the nature of other past assaults in recent battles. In the case of other conflicts, the assaults were numerous, great enough to face back whole lines, here at Balau France however, immense masses of Glandeleian forces were hurled against the Christian line like a powerful wind lashed sea.

This Glandeleian assault can be ascribed the destructive effects along Hanson's left, and among all Christian divisions along the whole battle line. Attacks probably did abate up the Christian center, but any spear of the enemy from their quarters would

and should have been less concentrated owing to the frightful reputation of the Christian center. The sudden onset of the enemy's assault upon Hanson's left wing is the only explanation worthy of the great evidence. The disaster is peculiar, in that the immense masses of the Angelicmen Troopments of Glandeleian, were rushing their assault valiantly and unflinchingly along with the support of their intensest artillery fire, and that comparatively little intermission was noticed. An assault with a force as great as this must have been, should have absolutely done greater damage to Hanson's whole line, instead of merely the destruction of the left, but thank God it didn't!"

General Friedrich Dancs said:

"I was awoken on the first day. I and Dancs left the reserved army for the Christian left at noon, on that morning (day mentioned) arriving at the scene of battle about fourteen after One. The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting into position, the car being thick with the smoke of bursting shells and the noise of battle intense.

I heard something awful was happening along Hamann left and prepared for battle. In any case our lines were in position. Appalling sounds were coming from the direction of the enemy lines behind the town, which was shrouded in smoke and flame. I heard from reports the enemy was attacking heavily upon Hamann corner, and I wondered if it would be safe for me to photograph the scene.

Hearing hundreds of tremendous explosions and seeing a long yelling gray wall of troops surging at me, I hurried all my available forces to the front. At the beginning of the "storm" general Thoren Samuelson my chief and was killed, and Brigadier General Lavstygman was wounded.

My lines received the shock fiercely and devastated the enemy lines terribly. Shortly after while the assault progressed on I heard a voice, which I recognized as that of general J. Otto Gala. He rode up to me. In listening me with great caution, he gave me valuable information and three other officers, of my whole command out of my sight off

commanders of various rank were like only ones who miraculously escaped unharmed. My lines suffered immensely but held firmly against the terrific Glandelinian assaults. The fury of the onsets was unbearable, but my division arrayed toward evening with colors flying, and I saw that presented itself to my eyes, baffled all description.

All along my lines were witnesses of dead and dying of both sides. That day lay and my lines were pressing forward. The battle was raging fiercely every where, and I rode to the front, in spite of the fact that the enemy's receding fire was intensely severe. Later my lines were swept at once as by a tidal wave, during another Glandelinian assault of unbelievable violence, the attack was resisted successfully, but the enemy receding a considerable distance, the "return wave" hurled my forces back to the second line of work to which they clung tenaciously, shattering the wave with their destructive fire. The stretcher became brought in to the rear

an officer of high rank so dreadfully wounded and disfigured as to be unrecognizable. Afterward, I found he was the brigadier general of the Winona Army Division, George Myerson. He was in dreadful agony, begging pitifully for a pint and the last sacrament.

Gathering to gather a large force, and reinforced by two Algonquian divisions and a Donelson Brigade, I with the help of five other generals who had joined me in restoring my shattered battle line, moved these reinforcements to the front.

Then seeing the left of Edmund Gunther's Corps, driven back, I ordered Tommie O'Connor to move forward with his divisions to his support.

Instead of being able to carry out his instructions, he was only able to put on two of his divisions, and was forced back toward Frances Junction with great loss.

Seeing general Earl Sittle's divisions which moved in the rear shortly after the squabble started, marching for that location I rode forward and instructed him as to his orders. As he came into position his lines

seemed to burst into flames, and (18) the enemy strove to give him a paralytic stroke. I reached the scene at about half past four and saw him strike the enemy along his front with disaster.

Twenty-four brigades led by myself were also victorious. One of my best generals died at the early part of the battle. A number of others have since died. The following are likely to survive, General Curran, and six members of his staff, Brigadier general James Thompson, as well as Lieutenant general Jackson Ben Evans, Major general Frank Moore, Captain general Vernon Carpenter, Eddie Manderson and Brigadier general D. L. Davis. After holding the position all night under a terrific shell fire, I was ordered to withdraw and come here. General Thomas Samuelson whose life was saved by the foresight of Colonel Taylor said that the scene of the battle was awful.

The groan and cries of the wounded and dying for whom nothing could be done were horrible. He described his colonel as being torn to death by a shell explosion. He said it seemed as if the whole world was a fire.

The main action of the enemy lines along my front was thrown back upon his own works with great loss to our side. General Graffler's brigade was seen in action opposite Gurene and part of his line disappeared as if blown up by an underground explosion. General Glen's body was subsequently found by the searchers under a derelict old cannon. "Now

Major General Bridgeport of the Abyssinians Ninth Corps who left my camp near the railroad tracks received the following telegram from General Vincent:

"My chief officer and assistant taken by the enemy to the rear Brigades general Augustus Thynner, and Shannon's others and others are left at the military hospital seriously wounded. Bulligaria and Harcourt's Bn. and fourteen others are all dead. General Mulligan was general of the 40th Imperial Division, the others were his staff.

The message received by General Henry Alcock sent to me was as follows, -

news of General Pierce's division 620
are, Major General. Scott's Gurney, and his first lieutenant, Thompson's General in military hospital tent, second lieutenant general Mortens Joseph, George Thompson, division commander, General Curran Moore Evans, second divisional commander, Hanson Barnard Brigadier general, Mallard, third Brigadier commander, and general Sander Seadyman also Divisional commander, and three lieutenant generals. I also received a telegram from Colonel Charles (Charles which) sent to general Greatheart dated 11th of the Christian Calendar:

"General Hanson left my totally destroyed. The staff officers, general's Darius Genard, and Victor Hays are mortally wounded. Entire Christian left my killed wounded or captured. Prominent reinforcements needed at once. The division under General Maldona and Professor Dodod were saved."

Indeed the battle catastrophe of the first day appeared to be even more terrible than at first reported. Refugees from near by towns arriving within the Christian lines during the evening of the second day said, new armies of the foe are coming

from three directions, that powerful batteries are in position, and that large areas are flooded by the enemy to keep the Christians from attacking in that direction. Other districts are crowded with surviving Christians wounded. Almost total houses continue. No one can be sure that sufficient reinforcements could adequately relieve the stupendous distress.

Iron cannons along the Christian front were destroyed simultaneously with the Christian left. The entire battle line up to within a few miles of Babara Francis is covered with the dead and wounded. The artillery horses are either all dead or dying.

To prevent the Christian armies from obtaining water, the enemy poisoned and polluted the streams. Scores of thousands of refugees are flocking to the Christian lines. Unless relief would be promptly sent, new disasters were imminent and there is urgent need for the services of the American Red Cross Society.

The enemy for precautionary reasons severed all communications with the Christian army. The terrible explosion

which occurred on the Christian center probably resulted from a munition shed. At midnight the central and southern parts of Babara Francis were still burning. The whole country side is deserted. Business in many towns on account of the distant battle is at a complete standstill.

Babara Francis was the financial and provisioning center of that territory. Though a dead cold army night the German and Russian batteries were still in full and vigorous action, and even more violent and disastrous explosions than usual followed.

From the concussion of crashing explosions windows of towns 30 miles away have been broken. Explosions hurled debris have fallen all over the Christian camps.

All the latest reports from various sections of the Christian lines, tended to confirm and emphasize the horror of the terrible that has fallen upon the Christian left. No appalling disasters distinguished by the suddenness of the blow the number of those killed, wounded or taken prisoners, the complete sense of the desolation has never come

home to the civilized world with no over-
whelming and harrowing force. Probably
the combination of battle at Delouine
Castello was for greater, but it was a land
remote from their territory. Babara Francis,
on the other hand are shut closely
to other cities and towns by telegraphic
communications, railroads and the track and
intercourse that brings them very near.

General Harrison, in thanking his sur-
viving generals for their co-operation, re-
quested them to do their utmost, and
knowing the battle will resume on the
morrow requested the aid of many other
officers in transporting the refugees in
the camp from the stricken region, where
dangers and famine stare them in the
face, and General Gen Greatheart
with characteristic promptness in
emergency, has sent a special message
to all the generals asking for
immediate action on the morrow. to
hurl back the enemy.

That awful evening General Great-
heart and Vincent had appealed for
aid, and that alone should be very
sufficient for all generals to respond
heartily and promptly, but there

was a more potent reason in 624
the indescribable sufferings of the
surviving wounded of the Christian
army. Deprived of water, as the army
had followed a dry stream, the army would
have to retreat unless the enemy was forced
back promptly.

It is important that within twenty-four
hours the troops ordered to be sent to the
rescue by General Harrison be made ready
immediately in the same evening and sent
on the way by midnight. Nothing should
be permitted to obstruct the progress
of the advancing troops within the
time named.

Some where near Holly Louth a few
days before General Luntarruel surrounded
to the the combined Christian forces
under Thornbury and Bopps Evans Reche,
and thus afforded an opportunity
for Harrison's army to crush the
Gauldelinien army opposed to
it. It appeared in the later re-
ports that the loss of life in
the first two days of the battle
would be my greater than was at
first estimated. General O'Brien
with his 25 000 000 men was com-

pletely wiped out and it is probable that of the 80000 men of other sections of the battle line, many if not the majority, have perished. In General Vincent's army hundreds of thousands of soldiers had given their lives for their country and the country side for a large part have been laid waste by the powerful shell fire of both sides.

Plantations for many miles have been ruined, stock has been killed, crops destroyed, and the means of subsistence have been wrested from the people by the enemy.

From present indications, the fertile land in the territory of the whole battle field has been turned into a charnel house by the shower of exploding shells, high explosives, gas and camels and more explosives and the inhabitants will be the object of horror as well as grief. Because of the battle a million are homeless, and all because of the situation caused by the battle the Christian army is incapable of providing for them. The need of assistance in order that famine and disease may be averted was most urgent, and the

main army and its action in taking measures to give instant relief under the direction of General Hammon. Amid the overwhelming gloom caused by the battle calamity there was a gleam of light to be seen in the prompt humanity with which all civilized people were responding to the appeal for help tacitly made by the suffering survivors of the awful events of the war - by General Hammon as the among the most terrible in the whole history of wars.

General Hammon himself was one of the first to act in the matter of the condition of his army, and all his staff have answered the call to duty with all their available force, which in the eyes of his chief general, and their staff would seem indeed as it truly was a strong support.

The several highest general acting together in harmony with Hammon was moving to dispatch needed supplies of food and troops to all parts of the shattered battle line in the promptest possible manner, and how quickly the Christian general can move in such an emergency had been affect-

was shown before now so that every confidence could be felt as to relief being afforded when it is most needed within a very short time. All the officers of lower rank are following the example so well offered by the main generals and it is to be noted with satisfaction, that no so far away general headquarters army was as usual in such cases among the first to take effective action.

General Hanson had forunately an organization of Garrisonian officers ready for work on such occasions, prepared and equipped to move on the instant when ever a call comes - like this sounding from the battle torn Christian front.

These Garrisonian officials had been summoned by Hanson to meet at his headquarters for the purpose of directing and controlling the helpful impulses of his generals always inspiring the army in such extremities.

These Garrisonian Officials had large relief forces at their command which could be instantly used, and supported by strong batteries of artillery.

For Hanson among it was a very fortunate circumstance that the chief

general did not have to wait 578 to find the way and means for extending help on occasion like the present. The under officers were not only willing but they were ready.

That evening the new force was not in motion on the instant and the general's own experience shows effective was the work the troops could be trusted to accomplish. It was absolutely certain that every division could be put in action to do the utmost work in the shortest possible way.

The impulse to drive back the enemy will stir the heart of every soldier, and serve the purpose of keeping the main lines in their places.

Two million killed along general Vincents lines. 3rd day battle begins. Great alarm as to the fate of Vincents army. Awful suddenness of the calamity near Babara Francis. Graphic stories told by officers of the deadly battle.

The condition of the frontal section of the Christian line, especially under General Vincent were reported now to be more favorable, but nevertheless was more seriously menaced by the enemy. The morning came with the enemy renewing the assault with the purpose of following up the advantages they had gained. The following dispatch furnished this important information.

The Abyssinians Ninth Corps under general Cancho left Balto Creek late last night for general Vincents army and arrived there in the morning early the enemy already starting the assault upon a portion of the Christian line where where conditions are reported to be worse. The battle is

reported to rage near St. Georges 630 Creek, and the enemy's batteries were in full action for a long time. It was noted a tremendous assault made by the Glondelians, the enemy moving forward in a thick wave of troops many miles long. High explosive shells fell upon the Christian position in great numbers and some struck twelve miles away.

General King held the enemy in check. Some hundred thousand dead were reported from that portion of the battle line. It is estimated that the total number of killed from Vincents army reaches two hundred thousand. Most of the killed are said to be Abyssinians. Several Brigades have been annihilated and it is reported that two great explosions occurred there. It is believed all communications have been broken by the enemy. The present onslaught is the worst since the battle started.

Great alarm continues to be felt along Great heart army regarding the fate of Vincents command. Communication has been cut off since the battle started. At that time the enemy was in full furious action General Weems, along the

Left of great heart line, was being shelled by the enemy, shells and shrapnell falling in an unceasing shower. The northern part of the country has been utterly destroyed. Before ten o'clock the number of dead was 160000, and it is feared that this estimate is far too small.

Much excitement was caused by a slight shock of "earth quake" caused by some great explosion which was felt about 8:30 A.M. on that awful morning. The whole army was greatly excited and increased their resistance against the foe which was repulsed before any actual damage to the Christian line was done.

I have just returned from the scene of the battle again on the progress this morning wrote a war correspondent "unable longer to withstand the terrible hardships and encounter the horrible sights that were with me every minute of my three hours stay there under fire. When I reached the scene of battle the firing on both sides was so fierce that I was surprised that the losses were not far greater than they were, not more than ten thousand

bodies were strewn along the path of the Glandolinian onslaught within a few minutes along a line of a quarter of a mile the others being strewn across the woods, or at least in front of them.

Every moment of my stay within sight of that battle line, I feared the enemy would capture everything before him at one sweep, but the Christian battalions were like valiant canoes in eruption, belching forth billows of death dealing shot, shell, shrapnell, and gas and canisters.

The Glandolinian forces continue active against the Christian line, being hurled forward in mass, pressing on and charging the front of the Christian front every hour.

It is the fury of the Glandolinian onslaught, and their terrific "devil yells" that makes the scene of battle a region of even greater horror than was caused by the first reports or results of the explosion so close to Abbeville, in June, 1913.

During the few minutes lull during that morning hour of the battle all the bodies of the slain within easy reach have been buried by the soldiers.

of both sides, but few of those
 further off between the firing lines have
 been buried, and the weather is
 intensely cold, it is still raining, and
 many of the bodies are partly buried under
 the thick mantle of snow, and if this
 awful battle continues, there will be so
 many dead that it will take a long time
 even if a great force of men is sent to work
 before the dead are properly disposed of.

The hard sand like snow that covers
 the battle field is over a foot deep. Waves
 of cold come from the north, making
 work gathering up the dead, difficult,
 when it is not absolutely impossible.

Reports that the Christians are holding
 their own at every point is not true.

A great wave of Glancélinian troops swept
 over one portion of the Christian position,
 capturing about 80000 Angelenians.
 The other Christian forces retreated to
 the second line of works and were
 reinforced by general Suchat.

Other Christian divisions along general
 Vincent's left were destroyed in resist-
 ing the Glancélinian onslaught which
 was irresistible.

Today's action against general Calahua

grew, on the confusion among the
 remaining troops. It is
 fully remembered that while the Glancélinian
 forces were threatening, and there
 was warning of impending disaster, general
 Calahua refused to bring troops to general
 Vincent's aid. During the third day of the
 action, some provisions had been brought
 to Vincent's troops from other sections, but
 disaster still continues to threaten the whole
 of Harrison's army.

All are on half supply of ammunition,
 and rations, and when it is remembered
 that the enemy's tomorrow attack is an immediate
 one, it can be understood why there
 should be plenty of troops to reinforce those
 troops, and give strength in numbers to
 those who may be men who bravely attacked,
 strength to fight the enemy.

Even during the battle spying by enemy
 agents has already begun, and although
 soldiers are trying to prevent them from
 coming in, butting of officers quarters is
 going on in a shameful manner. Announce-
 ment will be made for a heavy
 penalty for all who are caught steal-
 ing the Christian camps.

Lieut Colonel Johns, who arrived

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early in the morning, brought before
general Curran, five men dressed as
javelins and one "mum" who had
been arrested as a spy. All of these
six spies were loaded down with important
javelin letters, which had been taken from
the tents of officers. They have been
turned over to the military authorities
for investigation. It goes hard with spies
who disguise as mums.

Colonel Johns brought tons of munitions
and supplies to Vancourt's camp. While
half a mile to the rear of
Vancourt's Center, I saw the advance
of a thick column of Glendalinnian
troops advancing, against which the
Center could not hold.

A reinforcing division was compelled
to go five miles out of its course to
escape a curtain of Glendalinnian shell
fire that was falling on "clouds".
In the region where general Paine was killed,
fresh troops were in constant readi-
ness to reinforce at any section if the enemy
became more threatening.

A watch is constantly maintained ready
to give warning, and if the enemy
was with masses in the direction of Hams-

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croft, the battle line will be
immediately reinforced. Clouds from the
receding of the enemy there is just,
was not sufficient troops to be had.

Brigadier general Curran moved out Vancourt's
right with 138 machine guns, after a march
of 24 hours from the Reserve line. He brought
1,333,444 men, and this is an account of
an event preceding the dreadful conflict
and also a lament another catastrophe, as
the battle rages on.

A commission of officers led by general
Curran assembled a Hanson tent on the
morning of the third day, for the purpose
of studying the enemy's movements, and
the battle disturbances, of the fierce
Glendalinnian warriors.

It was agreed by these officers that the
relative position of the Glendalinnian armies
were such that the officers could affirm
that to day the security of the Chantian
line was complete, if strongly supported,
and this announcement was made to all
the officers of all other officers.

The sun rose clear over the bloody battle
field at six o'clock, seven thirty o'clock.
All of the smaller hills coming with
Glendalinnian artillery, was used in

violent eruption and the great was
 blowing eastward sending the fine
 flakes of snow in clouds before it.
 A few minutes before eight o'clock a great
 white wall of smoke of what seemed to be
 steam, belched forth from apparently a
 number of new Glandelinian batteries,
 which seemed to be about 2000 yards from
 the Christian line, and the long line of
 exploding shells made the ground appear
 to have an erupting fissure opening along
 the whole stretch.

This outbreak caused the utmost concern
 among the Christian officers, who hurried all
 their troops to the front in anticipation
 evidently of what was to follow.

Then under general Gabrielle observed
 a small column of Glandelinian cavalry
 leave the right of the Glandelinian center.
 At ten minutes after seven o'clock a
 terrible uproar of Glandelinian artillery
 was heard from the direction of the
 enemy's lines about ten minutes before
 nine o'clock and a moment later,
 a long gigantic mass of Glandelinian
 soldiers poured out from the enemy's
 position and rushed with frightful
 force against the Christian line.

especially under Vincent. In a 638
 very short time the whole Christian
 line was as it seemed a long
 mass of fire and smoke. The left
 wing of the Christian line was greatly
 agitated, and every where was heard the
 sound of the enemy's "death yell" and
 yet Glandelinian waves of soldiers
 were seen to rush forward with renewed
 fury, only to sink to the earth and
 every thing seemed to burst into flames.

The cries of the officers of both
 sides lasted only a few moments, then
 the Glandelinian steam was seen to
 recede, and the hours of "death world"
 appeared to fall upon the whole territory,
 and along the whole battle-line.

All but these Christian divisions along
 the whole Abbeismian line had withstood
 the terrible combination of the enemy
 force which gave way was under
 generals Calahan, Gabrielle, and
 Vander.

One of the remaining wounded
 officers who was brought to the rear
 way, the moment Calahan's line gave
 way he sprang to the front and despite
 being shot and wounded twice, and

and in spite of great injuries received from falling debris, hurled by an explosion and fragments, succeeded by most desperate efforts, and struggle for two hours in maintaining his badly depleted regiment, until it was aided by a Corps of Menhis Algonquians.

Although the fury of the enemy usually had apparently shown itself somewhat, when these three divisions were rallied, great columns of Glanclerians were still being mobilized for a renewal of the "storm".

Nothing remained of one section of the hard pressed Christian line except rusted stretchers and wheelchairs of dead, resembling a great slaughter of a whole nation of men. Here and there in open space between the battle lines large numbers of partly mangled and shell torn human beings could be seen lying on the ground. A wagon train of the enemy carrying relief supplies left the Glanclerian left wing.

during the conflict and was reported captured by the Christian cavalry General Hanson. The Christian all day on, after the repulse of the enemy, onslaught prepared to counter charge the enemy and prevent the Glanclerians from rallying. To further the effects of the Glanclerian onslaught, General Hanson took personal command with several of his chief aids.

His demonstration was a success, but it will take scores of thousands to dig here and bury the dead. The smell of battle was perceptible three miles from the battle field. Though this was the third day of the battle the ruins of Abasco Inners it was still burning, and nothing now remained of the city except vast heaps of smoking ruins, resembling a burning hells. It was probable the ruins of the city would burn for weeks longer. Food for the survivors, unaccounted had been sent to General Thomas line, and especially

is a result of the measures taken by the Christian generals, a part of the enemy line was broken and access to Babara Frances was now easier. Two thousand corpses of soldiers killed by shell fire in the town had been found in a condition of con-
 dition. It has been learned that the Glandolinian attack ceased at one o'clock, and the survivors were driven within a distance of 200 yards from the city of Babara Frances.

Talk with survivors of the awful battle confirmed previous statements as to the awful conditions of the Glandolinian onslaught. It is thought that one of the most enormous columns of Glandolinians ever mustered for an onslaught was hurled against the Christian line, producing great pressure of troops against it which for a time threatened to overwhelm everything before it. The force of shell or plasma

made the surface of the country seem to burst and there explosions were continually followed by a rain of stones and other debris which enveloped the battle line, but there was not this time any Glandolinian success.

Colonel Gardener, holding the village of Volyn against the foe saw at the moment of the onslaught, never weals of smoke from the coming Glandolinian batteries. He says he had the impression of being violently drawn toward that direction by a strange powerful current of air.

When all the Glandolinian batteries opened, according to the description of Colonel Gardener, and flying thousands of shot and shell upon the Christian position.

But the morning battle has now lulled. The countless numbers of wounded able to walk about have been assembled in safer locations. A new disaster here was imminent. The northern section of the region is depopulated

of infantry men by the fury of the shell fire. Positions and ammunition were needed here immediately for 10000000 soldiers. General Humberto had asked Lieutenant general Henry Gues to order as much armaments as it was possible. All the Christian officers had worked indefatigably that morning to rescue broken portions of the Christian line, and to keep it unbroken amid the wild fury of the battle.

They had brought in front troops, and have striven desperately to prevent the enemy from breaking through. Many of them are wounded and others thoroughly exhausted. Forty officers rescued from the battle field were now in camp hospitals.

In addition to the holding of the Christian line general Vincent's division was rescued from impending disaster. Gen. Comel had recovered his position which had been lost to

the enemy at the time of the disaster. General Pierre Ducloux also arrived on time and it was reported from Colonel Domercq that 300000 of the remaining wounded of the "left wing disaster" had already been sent to better locations.

Strange to relate in view of the number of soldiers who were swept to death by the "volcano waves" of shells and shrapnel from the Glacis line but during the last two days of battle, very few corpses had been found who during the night were engaged in the work of burying the bodies.

This was due to the reason that the battle field is buried under a thick layer of blizzard snow which entirely covered the fallen of the previous two days.

Many strange and incomprehensible incidents were recounted on this battle field. The torn and mangled remains of a soldier yet with his uniform entirely intact, and

perfect condition had been found in front of the breast works. The extent of the Glandadivian assault which swept upon the Christian line was marked out in a strange manner. The vicinity of Hamon's left wing was swept by a terrible storm of assaults, which ripped tore and shattered every line opposed to it but left few traces of Glandadivian wounded behind it.

On the other hand Hamon's center and right were just barely touched by the surging of the assault the Christian shell and mortar battery fire fairly "consumed" everything before it.

During the fearful action when the enemy assault was pressing hard the work of securing the endangered section of the Christian line continued incessantly. When general Poyser was sent to support General Pearson's Ninth Corps general Dancy Division started on its own march to support Schoedon division

and in doing so it had to pass over a shell swept territory, the exploding shells hurrying clouds of smoke, dirt, fragments of rock and debris and these divisions had to advance through at the very risk of annihilation in order to reach the portion of the Christian line they were sent to support.

But as could be announced, they succeeded in their purpose bringing 2,456,456 men to the Christian line so hand pressed mainly Wunkee Alphascheldians under Brigadier general Prochewer.

Since then during the action, as the result of daring other advances, a number of generals had succeeded in bringing other divisions to the shaken portions of the Christian line.

The general Cameron brought half to Brigadier general Staley's troops and brought the Donoham Sixth Corps and the Desfontenham Fourteenth Corps numbering 4,000,000 men. These generals, having done everything possible in the efforts being made to secure the hard pressed Christian lines.

General Callahan's division under Falter, had just arrived on time. General Preyer, and Guertler had distributed to all points large quantities of ammunition. General Speer brought his troops also to the scene. At this time therefore the enemy's assault was unsuccessful.

General Speer still had more troops at hand. Much interest centered in the stories of the surviving officers and in the efforts being made to rescue the Christian line. A Colonel Sauerstein, who was in the fiercest fighting, and who lost his friend Captain Gabriel and who was among those among the injured officers was taken to the camp hospital, in describing his experiences said that on the hour of the terrible Glandshien assault, he heard a loud crash of cannon, and thereupon was knocked senseless by something. When he regained his senses, a few hours before, he was horribly mangled, and glancing around he saw two dead mounts of Captain Gabriel, Re-

giment mortally wounded, but still alive, that they died before assistance could even reach them. Colonel Sauerstein although he lived for some time after being taken to the army hospital camp, and was conscious while under the care of the army surgeons, died, without being able to impart any additional information concerning the catastrophe threat-ening to accompany the assault.

Major general Carl Stoker, the Alsace-born general of Danneberg, Winth's division, who with his four Brigadier generals, a Colonel, and three Captains was in the ill-fated Alsace campaign Fourth Corps in the army camp hospital. The general is not expected to live.

His lieutenant, Captain general Knyge who survived, tells the following story of his experience:

He said that he was in the center during the preparation to meet the Glandshien assault, when his assistant rode up hastily and saluting said: "Good God, look at the enemy."

General King rode forward and saw a vast extensive wave of the Hottentots coming forward from the direction of the enemy's position. He ordered general Benson Steward to bring forth the light artillery, saying, "The enemy's assault is coming." General King then rushed to his own lines.

He said he experienced a scene like a raging hell. The Hottentots' assault came upon the Christian line with frightful fury and violence, and was followed by intense fighting. The left wing of general Stoker's division was crushed, the battle field broke out as if on flames, the enemy's assault roared forward as waves of the sea but could not reach the Christian line.

The Christian line held at a most frightful cost. Brigadier general Benson Hamson, King's last man, was brought to the rear severely wounded after he risked his life in trying to save general Stoker who fell

by a field piece. With the help of Colonel Rufina (the first assistant of his command) he brought the wounded general to the tent.

While this was being done general Brugger died. Colonel Rufina brought the general water at a great personal danger, but it was unusual only.

Shortly after the death of general Brugger Brigadier general Stoker succumbed. General Stoker and King eventually got away from the firing line, and were brought to the hospital camp. Colonel Rufina also escaped. General King did not sustain serious injury though he lost his horse. General Stoker was badly wounded. Colonel Filleto was mortally wounded. He was under a cannon where he lay 3 hours. He was still alive but fearfully mangled from head to toe.

He died while he was placed on a stretcher.

All the surviving officers of the battle continued to be greatly excited by the fierce experience through which they had passed. First Colonel Rufina, general

Thomas Purser, and Cooper wounded also in the battle were in a pitiable condition. Cooper who also lost a son in the battle, could not take his mind from the scene of the battle. He and his brigade was the last to leave the death strewn battlefield. All the officers spoke in the highest terms of general Pease of the 2nd Infantry whose aid to the hard pressed Christian line endeared him to them.

The fierce Glendale assault was the subject of much discussion at gen. Hammons' headquarters. The prompt and effective response of the army generals and the readiness with which they responded to the demands made upon them were very gratifying. The fact that the various generals were able to expand the allotment of troops assigned to them and to bring supplies and the equal readiness of the troops and that of the main generals to perform the duties assigned them showed the efficiency and thoroughness of organization of the various parts of

the battling army. The plan of general Hammon and his chief of staff was so comprehensive and carried out with such promptness and intelligence, that even the moment the orders were sent out the entire command of soldiers had been practically expanded the greater portion of the reinforcements assembled for instant advance to the support.

The large collection of troops and the munition from the military stores of every description on hand was of invaluable assistance in this emergency. The extent of the efforts made, and accomplished in so short a time could be better understood, when it is known that general Hammon acting upon advances from the stricken battle line, proceeded to assemble various communication and troops sufficient to supply the whole line.

During the noon time of the third day of the battle the latest dispatches received from any portion of the Christian line indicated that the extent and

fury of the enemy's assault was even greater than was at first reported, and that the condition of the surviving wounded was such that immediate relief was imperative. Many thousands would perish from their wounds unless relief reached them in the shortest possible time, and General Harrison, Carter being the nearest source from which medical, substantial and efficient relief could be obtained, General Harrison and the survivors of his staff became fully convinced that every effort made would not be sufficient to meet the emergency and that every doctor, surgeon, and nurse would be required.

This conclusion was communicated to all general officers on the firing line, with the result that all commissioned officers as quickly as they received aid promptly responded to all needs necessary.

It was also decided at the Council that an appeal should be made to all the officers of the army especially as telegraphic inquiries had come to

11 answers head quarters from officers asking how the line of battle could be held and when more troops would be sent to the aid of the stricken Christian line. This was met by the preparation of an order from General Harrison and the selection of well known officers, at various points along the battle line to forward all the reinforcements that could be spared.

Following is the order issued immediately following the council:

General Harrison had appointed a committee of under one officers to receive all reports from the battle line, and are asked to collect and receive the information from the endangered firing line, and send them as expeditiously as possible and forward the reports to the nearest main general, which will act accordingly.

General Harrison directed all officers throughout the army, and requested all the highest generals to act promptly on receiving the reports and to forward troops at once. All officers of other

sank were also directed to report to their superior officers at any moments news of an impending disaster. The general's order to his officers were to mass troops generously for the relief of the battle line wherever it was hard pressed to prevent a second appalling calamity.

One of Hanson's commanding officers who held a division of troops steadfast in its position was informed by telegraph of what had been done for extending immediate relief and directed to send to any portion of the Christian line all the troops and ammunition that could be spared and to use every effort in keeping the enemy at bay.

General Collyer Sterling and Tomas (ear) about ready to move forward had strong forces at their command and were to be sent to the left where general Pierce fell and such other points along the tremendous battle line as may be found necessary to reach the scene. He moved once forward swiftly while

Juan prepared to send batteries to relieve the pressing need. Division of Abagantians under Torden and Norfolk and Pensacola who had been instructed to hold themselves in readiness for motion were at their own positions so fiercely and wildly attacked by heavy masses of Glanolinian Nanyabors that their line of battle was dreadfully cut up and shattered, and driven back a mile and a half with Torden and Norfolk, very superior generals wounded.

General Bradford Gammon of the foe hurled a wave of Americameam against Braddock's Christian line but he had a number of Dominican divisions that were immediately available, and they were brought into action. General Bradford was killed, but his assistant had a horse brought forward his troops, and rendered the use of his artillery employed in discharging shrapnel and grape.

There was quite a fleet of batteries of this class in action and all

of them were available for supporting the Glancé-linian assault and covering the troops if repulsed. In addition to general Sterling being in action, general Curran, was holding his ground at Sebaner Creek. General Humbert was holding at Sambert's Junction meeting fiercely the enemy's most violent assault. General Marshall came to the support of his brother and finally held the enemy in check. Each of these generals had from 2000000 to 3000000 men.

During the fury of the battle a number of the Germans went forth for the purpose of watching and studying the battle disturbances. General Hill Robertson left for the center and came up in time to prevent general Torrington from meeting with disaster.

General Robertson has been a frequent demonstrator in battle and was well acquainted with the geological nature of the country.

This enabled him to arrive on time and he was accompanied by general Slater a recognized authority in battle plans, having given particular attention to other conflicts. They both concentrated troops heavily at all points, and the most savage Glancé-linian assaults could make no impression on the Christian line.

General Southard who planned to undertake immediately with the approval of general Bradford (Christian) a series of "stroke" movements against the foe, carried them out beyond his expectation, and caused a tremendous subidence of the enemy's assault near Antilles River, and then had undoubtedly been frustrating corresponding upheavals of various sections of the Glancé-linian onslaught in other sections which have created great uneasiness to the Christian line through the fact that the assault was record breaking in violence.

General Southard noted the unusual nature of the enemy's assault

and which he regarded as a promising sign of the tremendous disturbances of war which was taking place at Otabara Junction.

The notes to some of the generals contain the following note:

Captain general Thomas Cornelius of the Imperial Abyssinian division, reported that at eight o'clock, in the morning the enemy along a 32 mile front at Otabara, rushed with great fury like an enormous sea, breaking against the strong Christian line as if on rocks. The raging assault of the enemy was something fearful and several times almost successful. This continued for about four hours, then the enemy made a supreme effort and raged the next assault unabatedly. The Christian line was pressed very heavily, sustaining numerous serious damage and the enemy's assault for a time was uncontrolable during the fray. The enemy was finally repulsed the evening

artillery fire was ordered. The weather is favorable General John Bates of the 44th Abyssinian Corp. who was directing a Concentration Brigade at the height of the conflict appealed to his superiors to send him troops and artillery in aid of the sagging battle-line under Macdonald and Vincent.

The unparalleled violence of the Glandorian assault needed no words of ours to cause aid to come to us. Men and supplies were sent by general O'Brien and Father, and general Briggs (Rank being wounded) Cornelius himself took his command. A new and great calamity by our most desperate efforts was averted.

This action caused a meeting of generals and subsequently a meeting of the delegation of the highest generals to ascertain quickly by what method the friend troops could not at the battle line in it, desperate effort to hold its ground. General Hanna expressed himself as pleased

with the action of his generals, and would he would be glad to have his communications as usual to the whole line to have it stand its ground and to have such other co-operation as the reserves might have. (All the generals in front of Thomas line in the same vein.)

General Barton, was with the wing to the left with his troops. Brigadier General Rufus Saxton, with Colonel Edmund Geary, the army quartermaster, Henry Ware Gale, and others brought their troops quickly to the point of danger.

During a short conference general Barton announced that he had made arrangements to send by double quick time the 17th Louisiana Corps, best adapted to the immediate needs of the heavily assaulted Chancellorsville line the number to amount to 10,000 men. His proposition was taken, general Barton said, so that in case there should be

any accident to the other divisions, the National line would be released as speedily as possible. This action together with that taken in isolating the advance of the necessary troops would go far towards providing for the immediate strengthening of the battle-line. General Doubleday in addition to moving forward 10,000,000 men would and did place into position artillery which were so arranged to sweep away the foe in the range.

The efforts of the Chancellorsville general, for the relief of the hard pressed Chancellorsville line, caused general Harrison to dispatch all troops necessary and the action of every general in dispatching troops and artillery to the center, were referred to in his headquarters by general Dimes who asked them what was the result of the action of his staff and the fact that the whole Chancellorsville line was suffering so greatly before the enemy assault, the general had adopted similar relief measures. He was sure he must that the enemy

was extremely dangerous. Of course every general felt the gravity of the situation and the tremendous suffering caused by the appalling calamity of battle. Every assistance that could be given locally was rendered. General Hammon had never known of a battle before of such character. In referring to the action of the many generals in the effort to hold the enemy back general Hammon said:

This manifestation of Christian effort tends to draw together the whole line of battle to a successful issue. I will never forget the spontaneous imitation of our general. General Netter ordered his division to proceed to the scene of battle at double double time, in order to assist in holding back the enemy. Brigadier general Emmanuel brought about 1,225,000 men to the relief of general Vincent, who suffered from the effects of the disaster. Shocked by the news of the raging battle and the

ensuing slaughter, and the fury of the unusual Glendale-Lincoln onslaught, which had destroyed his four brigades, and staff officers, along Hammon's left, general George Hamfort an Abolitionist general, a former Lincoln. Lincoln Mayor general also out in front and engaged on his horse, after some time troops to break up the Glendale-Lincoln assault.

Accompanied by his father a brigadier general general Hamfort, revealed the Glendale-Lincoln assault which broke upon his lines like a wild storm. General Hamfort had been in many battles, and never saw one like this.

"We had our line of battle stretched on a ten mile front, the right being nearer the Emerald Grook," said brigadier general Hamfort. "I have troops composed of Abolitionists and Lincolnians. Half of those and four brigades of my son Lincoln are swept away, annihilated. I lose to us well near 100,000 men. We had many funerals among the fallen, including my son. It is no overstatement

our position, but at awful cost. Reinforcements proved our salvation." General Pittman felt the men were so over come by the result of the Glendale battle, on Sunday that he could not talk. After the repulse of the fearful assault of the enemy the situation was summed up as follows,

Despatches from various officers were bringing more attention to the various positions of the Christian line and have become more urgent in their calls for help and supplies of ammunition. General Pierre's position alone, has a full of supplies for the left wing had been captured or destroyed by the enemy. In addition a large tract of country had been laid waste by shell fire and many fires were burning.

Nearly two days and six hours had elapsed since the beginning of the battle and how long it was to last no one knew.

The other divisions of the Christian army however have ample ammunition

that could be sent to any position of the battle line in an hour or two, and thus afford relief until the arrival of the larger force sent by Grant and other generals. To utilize the supplies that were now at hand however, more ammunition is needed, and fortunately troops were sent by road to Rio and Porto and other general.

General Rouse also sent supplies to maintain 5,000 men for a whole day. The arrival of general Rouse was hoped to put an end to all danger of the Christian line being broken in the region that can be shaken by the Glendale battle on Sunday, and to have when there were no longer other troops were sent out.

At the weak point in the line there is no hope of success in the distance, but many divisions were on the way and among them it is reported, general Sheridan with 25,000 men. The streams in the battle field have been so polluted by the enemy that

fresh water is badly needed and
 yet more can be obtained. The prompt
 action of general Hanson Verran in getting
 ready to succor any part of the line while
 his generals were preparing all their
 batteries for action and there was no
 relaxing of efforts to get troops to any
 portion of the battle line in danger of
 being broken, untill all danger of
 disaster has been removed.

During the fury of the battle the pro-
 pheties were that the reserves at
 large were to be called upon to support
 any portion of the hard pressed battle
 line for at least a day, and when
 the enemy attacked so fiercely, that
 was no small task.

But the generals did not con-
 cern themselves about the magnitude
 of the undertaking. The important
 thing was to get everything started
 which was done.

Many of the generals could not
 conceive of the violence of the fierce
 Glancelerian assault.

All the big hearted Irishmen generals and
 their officers, who know the nature and the
 character of the Glancelerian, cannot con-
 ceive of the whole Irishman line being able
 to withstand them.

It was general Harrison's center was not
 at the line of battle, never late a
 gigantic, slightly bent bow. Describing it
 one of the Irishmen officers, general Victor
 Hugo said that general Harrison's center
 situated in such a position was a dilemma
 to the enemy, with a long line of artillery
 on one horn and a machine gun battery
 on the other.

He before the action had got the phrase
 from a war correspondent, who had won-
 dered what the Glancelerian assault
 would do if they got into their
 cross fire. The correspondent had noted
 the luck of rounds, leading off with the
 Irishman position and the possibility
 of any hope of escape from the inferno
 of this Irishman position.

The left grand division of the center
 was situated on a flat stretch of land

of land that lay between the foot of wooded foothills and the stream. The earthworks and redans were built close to the water's edge. The Christian position extended for nearly twenty-two miles in this gently curving line of battle.

All the space back to the foothills was teaming with Christian cannon. The rear position was the principal one.

All of the best artillery were in place there and they began to open an oblique fire upon the Glande-linian assault.

Against this position the foe did hurl an onset. The north section of the Glande-linian assault had for its chief general Guerin Ninth Corps but could not get much headway elsewhere. The Glande-linians were rather proud of their general and somewhat overconfident. The Christian army opposed to Her-bain's army was on a point of extending westward to the army there

had always been plenty of numbers that Her-bain's army was dangerous but the Glande-linian generals believed Her-bain's army was in it, delays and its occasional appearances only gave it the appearance of troops or show parade the manifestations were never taken seriously.

It was evident that during all the month past the Christian army had been gathering strength and that mighty forces of men were preparing for work.

During the terrific onslaught when the whole Christian center opened a simultaneous fire the majority of the Glande-linians had no chance of escape. The grape and cannon, the bursting shells, the mighty atom of rifle balls and the shrapnel swept the Glande-linian columns, and the slaughter was unnumbered. Half of the Glande-linians were caught as fish in a net.

The only way of retreat was to the rear and that offered nothing but added carnage. To save themselves

they must wear the charge or perish.
To retreat meant annihilation. On the
left away from the Christian war, the
pena-frent came to within a few
yards of the Christian position.

The Glancelinian wave of attack
rushed on, and there was no returning
the fire until the Glancelinian
soldiers got to within three hundred
feet of the Christian position.

To rush on they had to cross an
open snow covered plain. There were
no objects of protection, simply
an open stretch of country covered
with deep snow.

Glancelinian officers would take
their bugles close behind snow
drifts and despite tremendous
clouds of snow and earth-hurled
at upon them by explosions, such
as in grained squares. Every
man had to be alert during the
onrush because of their exposed con-
dition and spread out to avoid
as big a loss as possible.

However the Glancelinians succeeded
by nightfall to do what seemed a miracle
to accomplish. Though the Glancelinians
finally swept over the works by a lion's
face of numbers, nevertheless Glancelinian
generals were killed in urging their men
on and the Glancelinian wave lost as
many men in that fatal afternoon
as if Gotha had razed a year
without stopping and involved the whole
men population in the battle.

General Stanley's Brigade of Silverstream
didn't have the ghost of a show in
getting away.

Who could imagine the scenes of
wild horror that must have been con-
sidered when the notable Glancelinians
realized that escape was impossible
except by winning the onslaught!
There were from 15 to 20 Corps
of Glancelinians in this onslaught
morning in a long line. What
would have happened when the
evening came the charge could not
be guessed as the darkness of night

put an end to the issue of cannon.
 Taking advantage of the darkness of
 night G. Landelmeier came up in front
 of the lines and the captured positions
 were secured.

Fourth day.

Narratives of personal ex-
 periences. Tourist portrays
 battle from graphic letter from
 a general. Great disasters from
 wild G. Landelmeier attacks.
 Scenes in the fearful battle
 field.

Additional honor of the battle can be at-
 tributed by every account furnished of the
 raging conflict on the fourth day as with
 in the beginning - be seen from the following
 report of a war correspondent's personal ex-
 periences.

"All communications between general
 Harrison's Center and left wing is interrup-
 ted, and the masses of G. Landelmeier
 soldiers are hurled frightfully against
 the Christian line. This awful battle
 could be seen from St. Louis town
 twenty miles away on high ground
 and in fact flames of fierce conflagra-
 tions are visible for forty miles.
 I went with daredevil recklessness
 with a concentrating Christian column.
 General Hansen sent general Wren

brigade to reinforce general Curran and report on condition. He left for the front at six o'clock that morning just after Oulhams divisions were being hurled back by the enemy's assault.

Terrible conflagrations were visible during the entire march, and the noise of the distant battle was dreadful. When we arrived it was seen that the enemy was hurrying forward to the assault continuously and we witnessed a part of the assault apparently four miles away. General Wear's brigades ran into heavy showers of shrapnell fire and the division was almost demoralized.

The atmosphere was so dense with smoke and clouds of snow and earth hurled by shell explosion that we for a time could see nothing.

The division was forced to turn about and march to the south for two hours before it was clear of the shell fire and this was not accomplished without loss.

At eight o'clock in the morning the division started back for Linnam line and encountered a wave of Glancelinean and was forced to fight a pitched battle but was, and driven in here to support Curran.

It was seen that the enemy was attacking vehemently and there was a tremendous uproar. Lightning from explosions played incessantly over the disturbed sector.

The flashes and report averaged from one hundred thirty to 250 a minute.

General Kimps' division which was twelve miles from here was heavily attacked but could not be dislodged.

The frightful attack was first observed early this morning. Huge volumes and clouds of smoke and earth soared high into the air in fierce eruption and the cannons of both sides made an immeasurable din. There has been a continuous roar ever since.

The charging Glancelinean wave extending seven or ten miles has been destroyed. It is impossible to proceed beyond that point of my observation.

on account of the fierce Glanadellian antillary fire. The whole of the country side is smoking. Sixty general officers of both sides are said to have been killed by shell fire, while trying to reform their shattered troops.

On the left and center of one of the Christian divisions the position was showered with Glanadellian shell fire. All along the line there was a continuous shower of snow and earth. Everything on the battlefield was ruined by the shell fire.

Many wounded officers were brought on stretchers from the battlefield. Some of the wounded were dying of the cold. Some of them had been lying in the snow for thirty or more hours facing the danger of the "snow sleep".

All the artillery horses within my view were dead because of the shell fire. On account of all this it is impossible at present to go too near and

investigate the extent of the enemy battle. It is impossible to say just how many soldiers perished but the number will probably run into the hundreds of thousands. We left Tadpole Creek at 8 o'clock in the morning with orders to get a picture of the battle as it is.

A party of a mile off Point Sand we received a message that the passage was impassable.

Nevertheless we proceeded on our dangerous adventure. When opposite Point Sand there was a grand view of the battle field. Waves of the foe were surging against the Christian line in terrible array.

The Christian position was covered with smoke and there was an incessant eruption of cannon and musketry. I saw portions of the waves of the foe break, dissolve and fall away only to see the reserves close the lines and press on. Great quantities of snow and debris were blown in the air

by the many explosions and were falling to the ground thus obscuring every thing. A new wave of gray clad men was observed running against the Christian line, and extending for miles. It was probably a force of Mestizo Indians which had been sent forward to support the rest of the attack.

Their uniforms were of a bluish color. It was impossible to get close to the scene. The ground was littered with trees and other wreckage.

We attempted to proceed to ~~St. Sura~~ ~~Sura~~ ~~Town~~, but found it impossible, ~~suicide~~.

It meant certain death to try it. We returned and entered the belt again a mile off from the scene, but there was the same result. On the horizon there was nothing to be seen but exploding shells, walls of rising smoke, and earth shaken and other much upraised.

which now in mighty walls at lower. We went back. Opposite Babana Francis we encountered a Glandelinian column marching to the fray. They saw us but did not molest us. One said "Oh they're photographers. They're nothing." To the north the entire territory of the district disturbed was a deadly snarl.

Beside the batteries of large guns numerous batteries of smaller guns were in action.

Many regiments of Glandelinians were rushing. (Practicamente) one of them 20 miles long. When we were close to Babana Francis we passed to the east, toward ~~St. Sura~~ and saw nothing but a thick haze of smoke. Here too we were in danger.

The relative position of general Hancock's center at an angle of forty-five degrees with the other wings was said by general (Albano) to have been the cause of the disaster to the enemy.

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Colonel Huger Clements said that the relative position of the Christian center enabled it to hold successfully for hours although the Glancelinian attack occurred at exactly ten minutes to eight when the terrible fury of the fourth day of the battle began.

The immense force exerted on the Christian line by the Glancelinian assault acted fully upon Hanson's Center and produced an immeasurable conflict. The force of the Glancelinian attack was great enough to cause portions of the Christian line to break. The disaster to the Christian left he pointed out occurred when the Christian left was caught off its guard.

Colonel Alberts who was wounded, was brought to the rear. In an interview with a war correspondent he gave a graphic description of the enemy's attack that on this morning of the fourth day threatened to overwhelm Hanson right and destroyed most of the troops. About 8

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a clock on the morning of the fourth day he had his regiments placed in a field to meet the enemy, when he heard a most extraordinary noise, more extraordinary than he ever heard in a battle before. It seemed like a howling cyclone coming toward him.

Yet the air was very calm although the sun was partly obscured by smoke. At the same moment that he heard the sound, he felt a tremendous concussion and a vortex of air which he likened to an express train whirling or rushing past a station.

Immediately he saw long lines of Christian troops rush into position. Then after he saw a huge black cloud shoot high into the air, he observed an immense long wave of troops in gray squirming rapidly forward toward the Christian position. Colonel Alberts was 17 miles from this scene. As the wave howled on, he heard numerous cannon explosions, as if all the fleets of

warships, batteries of artillery and fortifications of every nation in the world were firing a tremendous bombardment on that one territory, followed by a steady rain of musketry that broke all records. A spur of the hill prevented him seeing what happened at any other portion of the Christian line.

He ran solo-forward to take command of his regiment, but it could not hold against the Glandelinian onslaught that was like "Pickett's famous Gettysburg charge" along his small space, and he was injured when his horse was killed under him and his troops fled to cover and recoiled swiftly to the rear.

A detachment of troops, he reported, were sent to stem this dreadful Glandelinian onslaught and supported by machine guns opened on the victorious Glandelinians, mowing down 30,000 at once. The main column pressed on. The Christian generals found general

Francis Sumner, and Booth divisions of Concomitians unengaged. The reporters said about five hundred thousand dead were exposed to view along a ten mile front but they estimated between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 Glandelinians had been making the succession of attacks that morning.

Colonel Albert believed the Glandelinians attacked with suicidal fury. The large number of Glandelinian generals killed or were killed is accounted for by the fact that when the Christian fire opened upon the foe, Glandelinian officers madly gave up their lives to get their men to win the charge. The Christian loss too was dreadful.

General Henry Prentiss, with his staff officer, conducting everything perfectly managed to hold his position for three hours, and then the general was killed.

His friends were distressed by the probable fate of general Prentiss, his chief aid, and two lieutenant generals, Francis Mark, and Matthew Campbell.

No others of his generals were not there at the time. Brigadier general Fay I saw at McLean cross roads. He intended to push across the road, but the enemy deflected his purpose. He was fiercely and eagerly assaulted. He received his message from Colonel Broom:

"You excellency, this morning the whole Christian line is in fierce action, all our generals are on the alert, every eye is directed toward Gal, and where the enemy is attacking with the most recklessness and incredible fury."

Everybody is afraid that the Glandelinians have taken it into their minds to hunt forth and destroy the whole Christian army. For several hours the enemy has been rushing forward and immense columns of Glandelinians are hurled in array against us.

All the reserve officers are going forth to see the "charge". I have not a brigade to be spared along the battle line, those belonging to the reserves are kept

in readiness to advance at a moment's notice. Along my left I was advancing a regiment into position and we heard many distinct shots. The first volume of reports were quite loud but the others were so great that the ground completely echoed.

We can see the Glandelinian rushing to the assault from here and although it is fully four miles away we can hear the roar of the enemy yell and see the fire and smoke everywhere while the Glandelinians continued the attack with terrific force.

The deep stretches of snow is covered with the slain and clouds of smoke hover over the scene. The swell of gunpowder is so strong that the artillery horses snort and some of them are obliged to jump up, drop in their harness and die from suffocation. Many or all of the Christian artillery men are obliged to wear wet handkerchiefs over their faces to protect them from the strong fumes of gun powder. General Delapain informs me that there is no

immediate danger and when there is the least particle of danger, he will reinforce my troops. There is an 11th Grenadier Corps under general R. J. Morda held in reserve and if the attack upon my position becomes very bad I will receive help from him.

The sequel appeared in the following statement of general Hanson:

General Garner Garrison fears that one third his staff officers perished in resisting the G. Glendelmanns onslaught that on the fourth day threatened to overwhelm the Christian army. When general Garrison was informed of the destruction of a portion of the Christian line he was ordering his troops to resist the foe.

While he was preparing for this he was reading a message from one of his officers written that morning. In this no mention was made of any serious disturbances from the Glendelmann armies. The message stated however that general Cole and his

12th Signal Corps had just moved into a position in the heart of the enemy's territory where they would be most liable to grave danger from the enemy's great assaults. General Garrison feels that if there ever had been an hour warning of danger the division could have been removed at once.

Until a courier called on him he had heard nothing of the assault of the foe.

The courier notified us that general Cole had just placed his four divisions into a new section the very worst position to resist the attacking Glendelmanns. The position was fronting the center of the enemy's territory.

The signal corps there who are also in charge of the local Military Observatory could inform the general of any change in battle conditions.

The signal Corps must have been able to know something of the impending disaster to warn general Cole. "I have never seen such a terrible battle" continued, "but I judge from what some of

my officers have written since going into the immeasurable fight, that if the Christian army was forced back a retreat would not be easy from the territory of Babam Francis because of the hilly surroundings. The only way to escape would be to win the battle, and as I understood they must win.

Before the fourth day of the battle commenced no fear was felt in the Christian center, for this latter says nothing of the matter. The enemy could not have been threatening them.

There were four generals of superior quality. Two Major generals, Maender aged 28 years, and Willie Anderson aged 22 years, were with general Cole in the Christian center at the time the enemy made the first assault.

Another general, Thomas P. Chalan, held his ground at Batanae Creek at Juva Cross Roads and the musketry and artillery fire along his lines made the appearance of a forest fire. The other general is James

here (Anna). The latter came to the support of general Turner, and though the enemy fairly crowded him with assault they might as well have expected a mountain to retreat. For attacking him the enemy's loss was fearful.

Brigadier general Louis Soa, a military school teacher in Ittoehona, Calafornia County, Bengall State was prostrated by the concussion of a shell explosion, his horse was killed and he was in a serious condition. His aide de camp, Gentile here, and two other generals, George Russell and Adam Weaver are believed to have been killed as they and their troops were exposed to the enemy's fierce assault. George Russell was rated as one of the most brilliant officers and orators in the army, and held many prominent positions of trust in the army.

Colonel Stone was in the Christian center and recalled the threatening attitude of the Glandelinian army. "The Glandelinian assault" said Colonel Stone "came undoubtedly from general

Raymond Richardson Federal, magazine -
The Hollerstein column. The Glandelinians
are in an array, and extended in a mag-
nificent sweep - from Daldon Road on
the south to Su. Tunnor on the north.

The position of the Christian center, I
should think, would enable it to man-
euver all attacking columns from one
end of the battle line to the other.

Before I moved my troops to the
front I saw no sign of activity along
any section of the Glandelinian
front. The enemy's assault came mighty
sudden.

For suddenness, completeness and number
of fallen, the Glandelinian assault
appears to surpass nearly all previous
Glandelinian assaults, recorded in
this story of battle. To find its
equal we have to go back to
the great Christian assault at
Dolone Castle, where on both
sides a million fell on both
sides, and was felt desecrated
disasterously by the enemy.

That however was delivered by the Christ-
ians, and not a sudden onset of over-
whelming Glandelinian forces. What actually
happened along the Christian line can
be stated clearly in a brief despatch
from Colonel Stone to General Brown.

His reply

"Our lines have been heavily assaulted
by an immense wave of Glandelinian
assaults which fell on our front about
eight o'clock this morning. The num-
bers fallen are not estimated. We
are still holding our position. An
entire Regiment of 25,000 soldiers
is supposed to have perished. I have
only left the few surviving officers
about thirty still here in the neighbor-
hood destroyed. The attack continues."

For several hours the enemy facing
the Christian center just north of
Babes Frances had been giving signs
of renewed activity. The attack of
the evening before while sweeping
across several hundred acres of ground
had caused no great loss of life.

Concussions from explosions killed 700 and 1600. Hence it is reasonable to suppose that the Christians were on their guard. The enemy was regarded as dangerous but not immediately or certainly destructive.

Otherwise the officers should have been apprehensive. The Glandelinians seem to have done however what the Christians did at D'olours (Cortello), and even more suddenly.

There was one explosion somewhere during this day of the battle that sounded as if Kiahaka had literally blown its head off at that spot, completely destroying that section of the country and altering the appearance of the landscape. Hundreds many thousands of Glandelinians two miles away from the explosion were killed by the falling debris, and the resulting concussion "shell" shocked more than 125,000 Glandelinians and 300,000 Angelinians ten miles away. Such enormous clouds of dust, dirt, snow, earth, debris, and smoke,

were thrown literally into the sky that for a time it was quite dark. With the amount of material ejected by the explosion the eruption of a volcano seems to have been inferior, but the populous Glandelinians sweeping across the country in that territory were literally annihilated.

But whereas there is reason to believe that the greater part of the attacking Glandelinian force escaped immediate death from the explosion very few survived to tell the tale.

The fate of the nations descended suddenly upon them as it came upon Sodome.

Although some light has been thrown on the character of the terrible assault of the Glandelinians, by which so many lives were blotted out of existence, the exact nature of the outbreak was a matter of speculation. Few eye witnesses of the disaster & the officers would tell nothing who were within sight at the time of its occurrence have been found a live, and the

stories they tell were far from being consistent and circumstantial. It would seem, however, that no assaulting Glandelinian wave reached Hannon's right, while his newly-formed left (the former on the first day being destroyed by a tremendous converging onslaught from huge Glandelinian columns) was attacked with unmeasurable violence, and yet instant death came to all who rushed on in the face of the flood of grape and canister and musket balls and other palpable messengers of ruin.

The most remarkable feature of the fierce Glandelinian assault that was reported, was the heated torrents of grape and rhapnell which is said to have been poured upon the foe, causing many of the Glandelinians to hugging the earth and setting fire to everything within reach.

The manner in which the Glandelinians were during the assault mainly deflected in the direction of

the Christian center presents one of the most difficult problems connected with the disorganized onset which occurred (Angelinaire military experts were called upon to explain).

It was afterwards said that the Glandelinian assault tore the "head" off the Christian army, but it is probable that the violence of the onslaught, as distinguished from a mere onset was even more extended than that, and that the whole frontal section of the Christian army was torn to fragments, and scattered in two directions, as well as the inner line rolled up.

A similar incident was witnessed along the left when the destructive outbreak of the Glandelinian attack and the sudden fury of it tore out the main sections of the Christian line and hurled the fragments of the Angelinaire force in a direct downward the rear, and pressed on with desolating force and fury.

On the occasion just referred to there

was another extraordinary occurrence which had been witnessed by Emperor Hauman himself, during the outbreak of the Glandelinian assault. An enormous volume of Glandelinian troops were hurled forward, they attained a number and power, it must be estimated of fully 16,000,000 strong, where they were formed into one long line, and ranged across every field, meadow and plain in the face of the terrific Christian fire moving in a direction contrary to that expected by the Christian officers and then deflected toward the Christian center in the shape of a long gray irrefragable surge rushing on as lightning and fierce as a legion of fiends on the Christian center and the departing batteries only to be shattered to pieces and hurled back.

The same was noted during the assault on the left when a great "sea" of Glandelinians made a fierce concentration upon

all positions of the Christian line, rolling it back a mile and a half isolating it from the main line although other Christian forces counterattacked steadily and with a ledge hammer force.

During the dreadful fray the Gemini Corps of Morgan Members had been engaged in studying the direction and force of these Glandelinian onsets and the phenomena connected with them did assist them in arriving at sound conclusions.

Experienced scouts accompanied the Gemini to watch the nature of the assault for the purpose of studying the Glandelinians and their extraordinary methods of making charges with the hope of wonderful results and ten were killed and twenty hurt for their efforts.

In all probability there yet has never been witnessed in the experience of all Christian generals so awful a scene of destruction as the upheaval of the Glandelinian army at Bubara Francis. The accounts of the cataclysm in which such large portions

of the Christian army were in a few minutes overwhelmed by the huge long waves of the Glandelinian troops. Which showers of molten fire seemed to belch out of the earth all about them, shells tore and ripped their way to pieces, and they were smothered in smoke and fumes, but the Glandelinians pressed right on most wildly and all this may well make the bravest man feel how tiny, tiny and insignificant he is, and indeed all the rest of Humanity too, in the face of the terrors of this fierce Glandelinian army.

Many poets have set their imaginations to play in picturing the utmost utmost horrors of hell. I thought Dante was famous Milton was said to be the greatest of them. But the infernal regions and all its flaming horrors as he and Dante conceived them, were not more heinous and appalling than the story of the experience of the hapless fallen of both sides when the opposing batteries poured

down their flaming and devastating artillery at the storm. The fact is that the Day of Judgement, as foretold in the prophetic visions of the pious, could hardly impress the human mind with more horror than the extraction, as in a moment of so many soldiers by the blasting shell fire of both sides, and the hellish onslaughts.

For the story it is one of the most impressive events of the war.

The battle is a holocaust that even would make civilization after all seem very frail and feeble, and completely dwarfs the sense of importance which falls upon concerning these foolish and savage "war storms".

All the territory back of the Christian lines was already filled with enormous swarms of badly wounded, taken from the battle lines, and more and more are constantly coming in.

The terror of the bloody battle has now taken a new form. There is imminent danger of many prisoners

before medical aid can reach them. The victims of the awful battle disaster who have escaped with their lives and even without injury, that is refugees non-combatants, are aged and helpless or children.

The Christiana river is filled with thousands of refugees and they are absolutely destitute of everything, save the few garments on their backs.

The food supply is so small that with the utmost caution it can not last long among those who are there already, to say nothing of those who were still to come. From all points stragglers were making their way to seek refuge in the Christiana camps. All the districts of the battle field is being made a desolate waste. Even the whole appearance of the country has been transformed.

All the inhabitants, 40,000 which had left Jass, which had however escaped destruction fled to the

hills and watched the frightful battle from the heights. In addition to those there are those of Woodbine some twenty-five or thirty thousand in all.

I can not be believed that there are any persons who would dare for uncertainty sake approach too near the battle field on the Christiana side of it but there were those who were not killed or hurt for this no harm undertaking had resorted to the river or elsewhere.

How many were lost in endeavor to get a line up near of the battle will never be mentioned here.

All that was certain is that many did take big risks in this way every day of the battle, over children, and of those some have not been heard from. I have had been a heavy Glandinean attack at all quarters in which coming too near the battle a few nightmen could escape only by a miracle.

Over the whole battle field and all the country for miles around.

around there was still even at noon a darkness of storm nature from the great canopy of smoke that still continued to rise from the smouldering ruins of Babara Francis and spread out over the sky to the horizon.

To add to the devastation the lesser of rivers had been blasted and the waters have poured out on the north and wide areas of country are under water and thick layers of ice.

The efforts of the Christians to keep the enemy from carrying the positions were being carried on with the utmost difficulty. The Christian artillery men were under a constant shower of shells and sharp shell from the Glandelinian batteries. In addition there was the sickening odor that arises from the exploded munitions and the numbers of dead that were being cut up by the shell fire of both sides was sickening.

General Guernie March arrived at Harrison headquarters at 9 in the

morning and reviewed his first knowledge of the disaster and the fury of the enormous battle. He was all over the territory before. He had spent several days in Babara Francis studying the good people, the old customs and condition of trade.

It is interesting to study the strange comparative terror of so many battles with the horror of this conflict now raging. It can always be faced by any great Christian general that the approach of Glandelinian armies under the Manley has in each instance indicated serious trouble.

The awful number of fallen in this battle could not be exaggerated. The old Glandelinian army under the Manley seemed to be a sort of stormy petrel to bring on the dead when there is to be disasters in other parts of the war zone. Manley and his armies always grows restless just before something dreadful happens in another part of the

By one of the most violent of the Glandelinian assaults, the right of the Christian line was cut up, but he was on a slope across a ravine with shallow spots where many hundred sets of thousands of Glandelinians fell in a hanging precipitation. The condition created in the case of the terrific Glandelinian assault of a few hours ago.

Hundreds and hundreds of thousands had been killed, but hundreds and hundreds of thousands more emerged from hiding places which were not known to exist and stormed the Christian position above the ravine again.

General Henson was not sure he had heard the report from general Vincents lines. He it was reported was receiving the brunt of the attack.

At ten o'clock in the morning the whole Christian line was struck by a sweeping "epidemic" of

dreadful Glandelinian onslaughts which raged for the most part along the left and center, principally along the center. The Christians were mowed down as many Glandelinians in that short time as a fierce plague does on many people in ten years.

The destruction of so many Glandelinian soldiers, during these dreadful charges as described by an Angelinian was correspondant, should be given great interest by the recent disaster along the Christian left to which it bears many points of similarity. His words were as follows:

"The Glandelinian forces which had three times assaulted the Christian center so fiercely and were repulsed had now settled into a strong and apparently impenetrable concentration. The firing on both sides was dreadful. The clouds of smoke from musketry and artillery and explosions and from numerous shell bursts, and conflagrations

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

he has one lot - a barrel & 1/2 of sweet
 coffee - a large lot of little beans -
 Peas - one - has some -
 - about a water of the little
 beans - little handful - of the
 meat - & 1/2 - has some of the
 - lot - reason of the little of
 with rest of the - very weakly pale
 look of the meat -
 he seems to be - good - a
 - long - as he is
 - has no - but at first
 - coming to a party of the women
 after others - the - on -
 - but - off - and
 - the -
 - the - of the
 - was - the -
 - went - he -
 - very - but -
 - not - being -
 - a - family -
 - one - now -
 - as - the -
 - of a - after -

newly built the books were
- the floor in the new I thought
- in the form of a square, well
- was fairly complete the being of
- of an enormous volume was found
- in a mass by a large
- kept of books a few were
- of it they were those of your class
- of red lines there also but
- but a skeleton partly by a shell
- of aged almost without had be
- carious was gone but in so
- the like the leather of the
- sponge books and flooring
- were almost unrecognizable though
- the little had raised or not

finally in the morning of the last
 three men of the half-breed he
 saw a white man in his
 we feared he was the one who
 shot down the man on near the
 body of which at the foot of a tree
 of the little plain of the day to having
 him killed apparently he had a
 he act of covering his rifle a
 large statue of the man a little
 beyond in his last distant
 from to look by a shell explosion
 this territory had passed through
 a terrible bottom of this and
 the results were terrible
 the yellow Indians had not
 more on lights all morning and
 their numbers were now less by
 the hundreds of thousands were
 the full 100,000 Indians were remain
 on it was still he heard that
 many hundreds of thousands
 he heard under the stars only
 hundreds that no number
 over the battle field it was

[illegible][illegible]

From a distance dozens of enormous granite
human-batteries could be seen now firing
enormous broadside and among the puffs
with a puff of smoke at the sight the
firing of the granite human mounds, it was
to be seen, but the larger was still
great. The most recent one, it might be said
at night thirty.

Despite the firing of the great field
batteries many smaller parties from both
sides were out. Several were scattered here
been ruined they are not a regular but the
shell-fire of both sides. Two smaller
chapel has been covered with debris
to be buried by near the last explosion.

Many houses have been covered
under masses of earth debris and
none and there was hardly a spot
in the battlefield that was not
desolated.

General combat raged with the
bloody muzzles of the fourth day
of the battle showed successfully
over fire mounds of ground under
heavy shell fire and sometimes

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the smoke was so dense from the
bursting shells that many of the sol-
diers were almost suffocated.

The men of the enemy made a brave response
the hapless here and though their great
ammunition was cut up and many lost and
but as they rallied and went again
at them, but he had a few
human but his men with great loss
and he had to call for help.

The German forces though not so active
as they were early that morning were still
in the line, as the high army Christian officers
in his place, and the large force and
the high force, rather of both sides
and a column of smoke from some battery
in front reached so far up into the air
that the eye could not reach it.

It was more than four ago that the German
men first gave warning that they
were about to give a display of their
forces more violent and majestic than
any artillery fire than has been met
nearly as much as the gas powder began
to be used.

For many hours during the first days of the battle the islanders' arms have labored in their desperate efforts to win in a manner such as was new to the Christian armies opposing them.

The islanders' action was greatly disturbed. Smoke rose from the batteries in immense clouds. The air then clearing, revealed in far and at moments that morning the ground trembled as though it was in the throes of a terrible agony. Then came a series of severe earthquakes that shook the entire country. Something like sulphur flames played through the smoke then arising from the battle field. A most horrible appearance. The smoke continued to rise in clouds and the thunder of shells in the air as were joined with those that came from the batteries of both sides. Still during the morning's battle the splendid phenomenon continued, giving the men and sailors who lived in

the near vicinity of the battle and time to make their salute.

All the officers seemed to have been hypnotized and of the hundreds who were in the battle a few hundred were wounded.

It was now on the fourth day when all of the islanders' batteries suddenly opened while their commander, not rising up, of Mr. Hobbs' men pouring ammunition into the battle field. The assault was made. The Christian cannon let go and in only a few days death was everywhere and it was most terrible for us.

Following, again from the terrible shells came from the sky the ground and where the shell fragments fell in many as they rushed on in the charge. A long ramp of Hobbs' men reached the Christian's front only to melt away. For this great tragedy the soldiers were wonderful. The ground literally "boiled" in its "agony". From one horrendous explosion a mass of smoke and black reared

skyward. So fierce and steady was the artillery fire that the smoke was splended and incandescent masses seemed to burst through the smoke and at any explosion gave forth prismatic lights in the smoke rolled away toward the sky.

Great waves of fire seemed to hedge about the rolling plains and hill tops. From the batteries of both sides such thunders as men hear before by man cracked and rolled through the heavens.

From burning shells came burning-lava detonations. I have journeyed with the cannon & hundreds all muzzling in an incessant roar that added panic of fleeing inhabitants of near by towns.

This lasted through the whole day and the night following. But at the height of the Glaciers - human on a night a terrific explosion occurred and a huge column of smoke as black that

it had the appearance of rising around to an unlimited height of eight thousand feet. Dart and such now muzzling and water as well as sand and debris of every description were hurled or carried skyward in the column by the force of the explosion to damage the country for miles around.

Gradually the column of smoke mushroomed at the top spread out into dense clouds that descended into torrents of debris. The atmosphere was so laden with powder smoke that breathing was difficult.

During the violence of the enemy, small army officers expected that the entire Christian front would be destroyed and while fighting most desperately the whole time was given up in prayer.

At that time the fury of the Glaciers attack was beyond description. From the thunder of so many cannon, the

1. The first thing I noticed
when I stepped out of the
train was the cold. It was
a sharp, biting cold that
seemed to penetrate my
clothes. I shivered as I
looked around at the
snow-covered landscape.
The trees were bare and
the ground was a solid
white. I had heard that
the winter was harsh, but
this was something else
entirely. I pulled my
coat tighter and tried to
keep my hands warm.

2. As I walked through the
snow, I noticed a few
people in the distance.
They were bundled up in
heavy coats and hats, and
they moved slowly through
the deep snow. I felt
a little less alone as I
saw them. I continued
on my way, trying to
keep my balance. The
snow was so deep that
it was difficult to walk.
I had to be careful not
to slip. I was alone in
this vast, white world.

3. I had heard that the
winter was harsh, but this
was something else entirely.
The cold was so intense
that it felt like I was
being frozen. I had to
keep moving to stay warm.
I had heard that the
winter was harsh, but this
was something else entirely.
The cold was so intense
that it felt like I was
being frozen. I had to
keep moving to stay warm.
I had heard that the
winter was harsh, but this
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The cold was so intense
that it felt like I was
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winter was harsh, but this
was something else entirely.
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I had heard that the
winter was harsh, but this
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The cold was so intense
that it felt like I was
being frozen. I had to
keep moving to stay warm.

[Faint handwritten notes, mostly illegible.]

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

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I am a good friend to the working
 of a nation growing that
 under men and but the
 under men and with the

[illegible]

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 9. $u(x, y, z, t) = f(x, y, z) + t \cdot g(x, y, z) + t^2 \cdot h(x, y, z) + t^3 \cdot i(x, y, z) + t^4 \cdot j(x, y, z) + t^5 \cdot k(x, y, z) + t^6 \cdot l(x, y, z)$
 10. $u(x, y, z, t) = f(x, y, z) + t \cdot g(x, y, z) + t^2 \cdot h(x, y, z) + t^3 \cdot i(x, y, z) + t^4 \cdot j(x, y, z) + t^5 \cdot k(x, y, z) + t^6 \cdot l(x, y, z) + t^7 \cdot m(x, y, z)$

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or superior for the success needed for the latter parts of the Christian line until the other generals were enabled to provide means of permanent relief.

General Vannoy was very much gratified by the reports that every officer named by him to act in full connection with receiving the arriving troops for the battle-front had telegraphed the news that though the "Attack alone" was still against the enemy, was not on achieving any progress. The short meeting in Gen Vannoy's headquarters called by the general himself to plan movements to disembark so powerful an enemy, and to mass strong troops and batteries of artillery for the relief of the hard pressed Christian division, was well and most largely attended and over 250,000 was decided in a few minutes to aid the hard pressed troops - troops under Martinique. The proceedings were brief and business-like.

Lieutenant General Henri Joseph Dange the Abbé Emmanuel Garmier presided. Generals William Schlocher, Ben. Soyem, Donald Armand, Daniel Jones, explained in turn the object of the meeting, and James Gen Gengere moved, and Henry Joseph Vannoy recorded a resolution expressing the purpose of the army to carry on at all costs. A committee of other officers and generals sent troops and appointed military committees to further the concentration of troops to aid the Christian line.

For Hours the battle
storm rages against
the Christian lines.
New horrors revealed.
Physical change made
by the terrible "cut-
breaks. End of 4th
day.

A foreign War Correspondent of the
London Times, George Dorrington supplied
his paper with an account of
the battle as far as he saw it
and as far as it was telegraphed
to him by a friend from Babusa
Dumars, near Gen. Martingues, down
by way of Malto Crossroads near
Guernsey. It was at first captured
by the Christians who suspected
him as a spy for France but
soon but as he could prove
his accounts immense and as he
showed his papers and other
papers and proved he was
a devoted Catholic they released
him. It is interesting as follows:

"For hours the Glendalough rages
assaults of the most intense fury against
the Christian lines, but reinforcements
coming up, Vincent and Martingues
lines held their positions with a
stubbornness seemingly beyond human
endurance, and the situation continued
so normally that it was possible
for even those who were in
danger to look on the dead and
not to dread a calamity. Along
General Tom O'Neil's lines and that
along Oliver Warburton where the
stormy agitation of the enemy attracted
great attention as it went.
In, very as anxiety which existed
gradually died down when at
10:15 a violent attack by a
long wave of Scandinavians the assault
having been supported by a
salvo of artillery fire overwhelmed
Paul Marcus, driven on Martingues,
right driving it back until the
loss of 23 officers of all
rank and uncountable numbers of men.

and at the stream on the north of the fortification a new line came forward. Even while there were still details who were going on over the situation where the hour had been passed in anguish and ignorance as to whether the attack of the Canadians was the precursor of a end of the disaster, the left wing of St Pierre's army was in half an hour annihilated."

Describing St Pierre's army while the demoralizing attack of Carl-Etienne's Glendaloughers swept upon it, said

"A portion of the line of battle street which was the Quarry section was torn to pieces by a 'cloud storm' of Glendalougher's shell fire, which covered, as the Glendalougher army advanced to the attack and carried all before it in its onrush. Along General Clarke's front, near the Gun Rocks, a few houses still smoking clouds of smoke from the never ceasing fire, remained

concealed in their position though almost surrounded by their assailants. To the stupefaction of the families until the scenes produced by fierce battles, the front of St Pierre's line remained intact as if to show that all the inhabitants of hell could not destroy, and their sinister indications deeply affected all who observed it. On the other hand, the telegraph office and its contents were demolished by the explosion of a shell. Some fragments of the apparatus were thrown 1000 yards by the force of the explosion. Sections of bodies where various attitudes were perceptible were lying prostrate with the bowels protruding where portions of the abdomen had been torn away by shell fire, and with the backs partially carbonized.

"It is a most melancholy sight indeed and a most humiliating thing that the towers of two such towers Santa Barbara and Francis has to be devastated by a violent battle."

At the same time General Henderson's

sent the following dispatch to General Vannoy.

"My staff who enjoy the repulse of the foe along my lines, from there to be another of land line onslaught within a short time the damage done to my line is now known to be considerably greater than was first estimated. The present movements of my staff is increased by the intense agitation of the glacial waves now confronting me.

Early this morning large glacial waves column charged upon my lines with the greatest vehemence and heavy and heavy showers of great explosions was heard in the night hood of St. Rabbana for two hours and even to tonight, terrify my many of my ranks with the vibrations of "Lord Wars" of glacial waves soldiers, giving forth their dead yells with a loudness to arouse not the name of thunder. The present war that first and

then went back like a shallow storm wave. Two great assaults accordingly arose also, but of less magnitude than the first occurred two hours after, and since then a great artillery fire has been continuing and a series of lesser charges have been occurring at intervals.

During the great intensity of the enemy shell fire it is still impossible to approach the town from the north.

Interesting disclosures have been made regarding "physical military" changes along General Vannoy's front from the foe assaults which I helped him repulse. Several gaps had been observed in the line which took the most desperate fighting to prevent the enemy from forcing his way through.

Brigadier General Walter Washburn, brigade has disappeared the commander is wounded and has been replaced by one of the Abyssinians.

Companies under Colonel H. S. Hilde
Colonel Richmond. Even though which
held its ground upon flat ground
has been completely reduced and
driven back. It was reported that
General Rubacci's Glandelium, are
also attacking.

From a distance the battle here
though now less violent still clouds
the landscape which is illumined every
now and then by flashes of white
light. Great shell-buzzers exploded
here again at 10.20. But for
certainly there have also been
several heavy successful counter
charges which have swept away the
enemy from my trenches, and restored
my broken line. The conclusion of
the whole Christian line from the
advantage of the hill is also
apparently in proving. Owing to
the destruction of 10 B. angles,
General Morley, Davies, and
Colonel Greenock's Companies of
General Vincent's army are reserves

injured disorder prevails among the
badly shaken lines, among many regiments,
who are without leaders, without ammunition
and are tired and hungry. Nearly 2,000,000
deaths along the portion of the battle
line is expected. Piles of soldiers
where they fought and fell have been
discovered in houses or life like attitudes
many still aiming, their rifles and in
order to guard against a plague it will
probably be necessary for us to burn
these dwellings.

No war correspondent has yet been
able to approach within eight miles
of the battle. I believe they haven't
got the nerve. But judging from what
can be seen from a considerable
distance the enemy has disappeared from
the woods in our front but the
numerous Glandelium batteries in
the enemy's position continue to shell
us, severely, and indicate that the
battle has just only begun. During
the late part of the morning
a dense volume of the enemy comes

by an intense artillery fire resulted
forward from the Glendale line position
and struck Montague's lines, and the
whole scene was then covered by a
peculiar mist. The enemy was
repulsed. An ambulance corps from
the rear has arrived here. Defeat
and disaster still threatens Montague's
division and the whole front
line of work and nearly every
remains - but in that territory
contain "clumps" of bodies and
whole armies of wounded. But
isolated bodies will need to be
tied with ropes and dragged to
the trenches after the battle where
they will be buried. Probably
the bodies will need to be
cremated.

Three million wounded are streaming
to the rear, and the local
hospitals are treating and sheltering
and caring for them. All efforts
for the relief of the wounded
are being made in

all sections.

Kindersm.

From an officer of general Glendale's
army which moved to the assistance of
general Kettle's division from the left at
15 minutes to 10 I was learned that
the enemy was still attacking Vermont
front with Glendale's columns
were repeated marching forward on broad
streams, in one column after another
against the Chautauque line. The
entire territory of St. James con-
tinued in a state of panic. In
St. James the desolation was appalling.
The town was a fire.

Physicians and Surgeons who made
examination of the wounded said that
in most cases death was due to
horrible shell wounds. It is also
believed that the Glendale
generals had thrown forward great
and exceedingly heavy columns to
the attack, and then were followed
by the covering artillery fire that
met all before it. This theory

was accepted by the survivors who were taken from the battle field as they said it was the greatest attack they had ever seen, and they had fought in many battles. Attacks elsewhere were being sternly suppressed. Reinforcement was coming but not in sufficient numbers to aid the troops leaving the front of the battle. By then it was said that dumb animals of all sorts were driven far away by the noise of battle.

The enemy never gave warning of the storm of fire they were storming up to hurl upon the Christian lines. The Christian general had been warned by spies and fortunately they had not refused to heed them.

They were ready and the danger which had confronted them was averted though the battle brought death to so many of the soldiers.

Even before the Glandion batteries began to rumble, live stock became

uneasy and at times were almost uncontrollable. Cattle lowed on the night. Dogs howled and sought the company of their masters and when driven forth they either gave every evidence of fear or deserted for safer places.

Wild animals disappeared from the vicinity of the battle field. Even the roaches which at ordinary times were found in great numbers crawled away. Birds ceased singing and left the trees in the territory of great fear when the two armies appeared seemed to be upon the land and the inhabitants of the town and villages fled. How it was that animals suspected what was coming seemed strange.

General Otto Zumb, Superintendent general of the Abbeysian National Guard many miles away from the bat-
tle reported that the delicately suspended earthquake registering needles at the two coast and geologic survey observation stations the one situated at St Michael

On D, Abbeysian, western miles

southeast of St Lawrence were disturbed by the concussion of the battle beginning at about the time the earthquake along General St Pierre was reported to have occurred. The other disturbance to the needles was at Glouc, N.B. The Glandelinian wave of attack which General Pierre's lines about 8 o'clock. The magnetic disturbances began at St Lawrence Observatory at a time corresponding to 7:58, the local time at General St Pierre's lines, and at the Glouc Observatory at 8 o'clock. General Pierre's lines.

The delicate apparatus installed at these observation stations was so arranged that they register automatically by concussion means the momentary variations in the direction and intensity of the battle's vibratory force.

It was a most worthy report that no seismological observations had reported a seismic disturbance during this battle. Never before during the war had any seismic effects due

to the vibration of distant battles ever been recognized at any such observation.

Purely mechanical vibration caused by this battle had also been registered by the delicately poised magnetic needles.

Also the battle of Dolvère (Antilles) for instance was recorded not only by the seismographs at various places but also at the St Lawrence magnetic observatory of the illbeannan Grant Survey. This battle and the one raging at Barbours Frames simply caused a strong mechanical vibration of the magnetic needles about their mean position of rest and lasted for the full duration of the battle, whereas the Barbours Frames disturbance pulled the needles aside from their usual, slower and lasting many hours.

The following statement given out from General Robert Vaneau showed the progress made in afflicting the head of the Christman front!

"The probability is that the Military Council Committee or affords

appropration will not take up the appropration resolution to bring forth addition of troops for the relief of the hard pressed but the lines of the Cuban Forces disaster unless advised by me that further assistance from the main army is needed. General Harmon and Cannon had a short conference with me, and as the result the military Council Committee will hold the appropration Resolution to await developments along the active Christian line.

It is the belief of the generals and their staff that the immense bodies of troops sent forward to the relief of General Martinyne and Vincent, under Price and Donald Ainsworth from General John D. Brown's division and the other under Colonel Starker from San Juan Cross Roads will be sufficient to help repel the next assault of the enemy for fully six hours. To prevent efforts of my generals are being directed to supply reinforcements the necessary

troops so as to make added reinforcement immediately available in case the others are not sufficient. General George Call has authorized officials to send any additional troops that may be necessary to add to those already sent to the relief of the disaster.

I have already sent 1,000,000 of the usual able number, and as has been already stated the general approves the action of my Commissioned generals in providing for the immediate relief of the situation with the result that General Starker, advanced from San Juan Cross Roads within five minutes after he received the order.

These reinforcements Christian troops consisted of more than seven million men together with a proportionate amount of munition and artillery and cavalry support.

Other troops will be forwarded if necessary and it is believed it will not be necessary to send any more troops except for a general advance on my part. These troops were...

sent to meet the pressing needs of the moment and as they will provide for the maintenance against the mad foe for a long time it is believed by my staff that it may not be necessary for me to extend any further aid or in the meantime general Paez will undoubtedly have made ample provision to meet the situation in a more permanent form."

general Vann

In a statement from general Paez regarding the measures taken by general Vann for the relief the shattered Chiriquian line from the outbreaks of the "Glande Lincin Stern" along Vincent and Martinique lines, the general assistant Anthony Joseph Pate in a reference to the steps taken said: "We have taken account of the most sympathetic manner in which our Superiors have to use their own judgment with respect to returning the broken line, as to the manner in which the generous

movements of troops can be best accorded to Paez, Martinique, and Vincent - has already been accepted."

General Paez referred to the arrival of the reinforcements to aid the troops under general Vincent, and said that generals Canale, Jarama, had promised to advance to the support, and did. "I have no doubt" he added "that other divisions will be needed as the attack of the enemy is unusually serious. In addition General Governor of the left wing of Paez, line has been authorized to send whatever troops can be spared, and general Donald Amand and Paul Merrey are prepared to send whatever need be may be asked for. As regards the Chiriquian line under Martinique, where the fighting is most tremendous Lord Darnley has instructed general Horne to send assistance in any manner convenient to the hard pressed Chiriquian lines, and to see to it that if general Ben Lopez

could help by sending one of the Corps as a whole division that we will be prepared to act accordingly.

From the nature of the situation it was believed there must be a distinction between general Perea and Vincent in the expenditure of troops. But general Perea was prepared to send troops and provisions to help the Christian line from being broken.

General Juan Perea, who put forward the question as to the selection and suggested that the authorization to the staff generals to send troops out to be given so as to provide for the relief of the torn up Christian line, as he concluded it would be most unfortunate if there was the slightest delay tried to move an adjournment of the staff or this point but the motion was rejected.

From Vincent's left wing a war correspondent made the following comment:

"Two paper correspondents correspondents."

of Alhambra cannot understand the nature of this battle. Beyond the last pressed sections under Vincent and Montenegro there are no signs of wariness from the attack of the enemy as everywhere fresh troops go into position, attend to the resistance of the enemy here, fill the trenches there, and there remain no end to the resistance.

The various troops being sent for the assistance of general Montenegro alone now totaled 3,300,000 including artillery support and 220,000 cavalry from Gen. Vazquez might. The opposition of the Christian line is magnificent."

Another war correspondent who saw many battles said

"I seem Vincent's line seems unable to understand the psychology. Have you not noticed that the enemy are giving more of their time in humoring Vincent and Montenegro regarding the terrible loss of life, than to any other sector, while at the

at the crossroads they devoted several
troops against the division of Revere and
only two columns to general Poirer?

The Army Commissioner, General Alton
called on general Blackden, and on
told him that in regard to the enemy
attack, that he had received a tele-
graph message from Poirer to the effect
that general George Call had sent
5000 men to Vincent's relief but
that the enemy still pressed
the offensive. And that generals
Poirer and Surcouf were ordered
to move forward to Vincent's help.

Two strange messengers giving advice
regarding the loss of a position
along River Vincent's line, and a
gathering the loss of life in the
battle was received by general
Villar from some portion of the
Chatterbox line.

One was private the other official.
The former was verbally presented
by Howard Dorey, some foreign official
whom the general seems to know.

in the message official message it was
as follows.

"Express to the Chatterbox general the
order of watching movement of enemy
upon your left flank. Enemy moving in
powerful body."

General Colonel Secretary also wrote
to general Villar, lauding the great general
to very gracefully acknowledge and accept
general Hanson's offer of assistance
and to inform general Villar that general
Chamberlain had sent to Governor general
Mundelein, who was supporting general
St Vincent's army asking for information
as to the best method of frustrating
the enemy's next future attempt. Until
an answer from the Governor general
general was received nothing definite
could be done.

General Colonel asked general
Hanson to announce that any
reinforcements intended for the division
of general St Vincent could be safely
sent and would be well distributed.

if sent on time. General Currier was authorized to announce officially on behalf of both general Vaneers and Chamberlain, our armies that general Vaneers efforts created the deepest enthusiasm and that the resistance to the foe was beyond measure in tenacity.

They declared that no occurrence of any great battle of the past had so brought home to the untroubled denizens the unusual enthusiasm existing now among the troops. Brigadier general George Chamberlain understood said to an English visitor was correspondent.

"We are indeed sure we will hold out against the enemy's sledge hammer blow. Our only difficulty is to secure an equitable distribution of the reinforcements sent from all sources of the Christian Union. Unlike we hear from Governor general, who is supporting Vaneers' lines we believe it would be better to defer organizing a new system of distribution in the rebellion such a stubborn foe

though anything sent to him will doubtless be well applied. In previous years previous battles and their duration

personally has touched us that unexpected general's cause - blunder, and being on a defeat it's - have - heard nothing in the last few hours and find it difficult to communicate with general Vaneers' lines."

General Chamberlain has sent 2500 men to the left wing under general Chamberlain where the enemy was reported to be attacking with a view as if Hall was engaged against it. Much satisfaction was expressed at the news of Chamberlain's successful resistance where the tenacity of the action taken by some unknown officers was admirably commented on. The General Gazette said:

"Once again in the midst of a vigorous battle our generals, have gained a great start, and have set an example of swift and magnificent action against the foe from which the whole nation might well benefit."

Not knowing the situation fully, quite a number of officers were slow in moving forward to General Harrison's assistance. Only 125,000 men had been received of which General Charles Dargis sent 50,000 and General Soudon's 22,500. Many other regiments arrived and prepared for special concentration to end them.

The Sub Mayor of Bulona Francis brought the town under Martial Law. A telegram received announced the death of General North's wife, who had been so badly attacked in Vincent's lines at the time of the terrible onslaught there.

A message from General Kington confirmed a previous despatch of Colonel Drees referring to the possibility, owing to the present situation of the battle that Vincent would decide to abandon the position if necessary and transfer his troops to another.

M. Jules Hamblon, transmitted to Captain General a long telegram from his superior asking for the most

energetic efforts of the Generals in these efforts to support the hard pressed troops under Montigny. The text of the communication is as follows:

Headquarters of National Army 24th?

To General Veran

I have just received the following telegram from my superior. All his staff are deeply moved and apprehensive by the situation along Montigny's lines and they are asking you to request reinforcements for when General Harrison's assistance during this battle the remembrance of which will live forever. It is my great honor your Excellency that I should be called to request the movement of General Francis's troops for which that is being done on this occasion is not resulting favorably and I should be greatly obliged to you if you would send Donald Aisland.

General Hamblon.

Right wing.

Where general Pierce's battle line was in position there was during the fury of the battle a "hacaton" of the dead of both sides which proclaimed the horrible story of the fate of all those exposed to the fire of both sides, in a pitched battle that was unconfined along a front of twenty miles.

On several occasions it was almost possible for the enemy to penetrate the outskirts of the Christian position along the left. Where the Christian line was most thickly massed the Glendolmen were of assault that rushed against the Nationals, met for a time heroic resistance. At this time the Christian line was not so shaken as before and held firm.

Yet on every side there were Charnel Hells Scenes of fiercest battle beguiling all description were enacted by the troops of both sides who were striving to force the other out of the position. In the massive lines in the gardens in

fields and dale it was which a fierce changing column had passed, and rolled back after the "whirlwind" of Christian fire hundreds of thousands of bodies were lying. Wherever there was a position of the Christian line easy to catch, large groups of Glendolmen soldiers fought their way through, and even corpses lying in numbers and the horrible work of destroying and being destroyed goes on.

Above and beyond the present hour there was in the minds of those who had taken up the work of commanding troops who had lost their leader, a still greater hour.

The plague of heavy and intense Glendolmen artillery fire raged in the ranks of every regiment with the uproar of a Krakatoa eruption. An hour ago 7. left general George Tall. Reaching with the humors of powder smoke, his clothing in rags, his face showing the horror of the work in which he was engaged in rallying a broken regiment he stepped back after firing a gun.

staked men on dreadful piles of Glanville
linen cloth. He is directing the battle
line in person. He explained to me
that the troops needed but little direct
aid. Those who had volunteered for the
maintaining of the position were inspired
by the common desire to clear the
Christian front of the enemy.

"It is no longer a disagreeable duty
that we do altogether from motives
of humanity," he said to me "It is a
duty to the Christian cause in general.
The Glanville assault must be
dispensed of - the whole line will
be given over to a defeat and blot
ted from the earth practically."

We have not the troops and the artillery
any against such a persistent force.
We have put into position all the
troops and artillery that could be
obtained, we have raised up on all
the position available. Alas it would
take nothing short of a miracle,
the entire army and a force of artillery
to do the work. The Glanville are

still hurling desperate assaults upon the
position of the Christian line, the battle
is raging in scattered shells of fury and
unless we are now provided with means
to expel the work of resistance the enemy
will sweep us like a plague and we will
soon be driven from our position.

It has not yet been possible fortunately,
for the enemy to approach my right
center since though success for us has
not been progressing. It is not a great
victory that we are seeking but try
my to check the enemy - held on -
slightly. It would be impossible to
do anything at all but for the
determined energy of the many regiments
of men who have but so many men
and officers in the battle at all.

I am here to cover the retreat
of my reserve horsemen who cannot
hold against Gaffey's assault, and
who met death in repelling the
force. I have no means of telling
my just how many were killed in
the overwhelming of the defense."

The report general Vucain received was in two sentences. Of Colonel Otton's brigades there are but two survivors. Thousands of hundreds died in charging against the enemy in the face of the deadly storm of rifle fire and barrage of shell, and tempest of machine gun bullets, from batteries of guns also hurling grape and canister that extended miles along the front.

The resistance of Vucain's army was carried on in the face of such a deadly deadly attack as was the portion of many others of those who died in the first days of the battle cloud of smoke hung over the battle field.

At times there was a rumbling sound loud as a volcanic eruption and a flame leaped a mile into the air. These outbreaks of great explosions were generally followed by a shower of earth debris of all kind. And ever while the awful battle was going on Glandelin's ghastly spear had

literally forced their way into the Christian lines, and robbery generals and other officers of what was they could secure. All sorts of guards had been posted at every officer's headquarters and the soldiers were ordered to shoot any person acting suspiciously. Glandelin's guards after having lived over their head of death were committing unspeakable crimes, to secure plans. Debate chances beyond measure had been taken by Glandelin's army who had fought their way through the battle line to get into the headquarters of some officer. Shortage of ammunition too faces general Vucain's Christian line. At present they had a little supply of ammunition but it must be replenished in a few hours or they would be compelled to give up their position to the enemy.

In the rear of Colonel Vuk's Green army which has about 18,500 wounded picked up along the north west section of the battle line was one of the

two known surviving Christian officers of all the troops of Captain Bleicher's Regiment. The green sash of a captain's rank speaks in him his name was lieutenant Connor. His regiment was surrounded by a portion of Gaffey's division. From him was told the story that had been told of the overwhelming of general Polk's Corps. Connor was a native of Maryland. He just had returned from a furlough in time to resume command. He was sure the enemy would attack and to that fact he is indebted for being alive to day. He begged his superior to permit his regiment to spend the night in a hill where they might rest in a comfortable place. He was at liberty to scout about the islands where the land came for every other regiment of men in that locality or left himself and a corporal who had since died.

"It was early in the morning that

I awoke. I had been sleeping undisturbed and went back to my rank. The air was hot and stifling. There was a cloud of smoke in the direction of the Chautauque River and that was not unusual. I went back to my post to get out of the heat and was on the slope of the hill when there was a sudden rumbling towards the direction of the enemy's line.

It was as though all the thunder that ever rumbled and all the cannon in the world had been set off at once.

I fell on my face knocked down by the shaking of the earth by that sudden cannon crash. I could not have said when a moment when I recovered my senses I saw the enemy advancing in a wave and some distance away there was a row of firing as though a big town of houses was being torn to pieces by a wind storm. I saw my regiment was surrounded by the oncoming wave of enemy. Then a big fire broke out that was so much smoke

that it was perfectly black all about me and up the hill through the arches yelling like demons, the enemy was coming in a surge. There was such an uproar that it put me in mind of being in hell. There was such a blast of rifle fire along my line that it was like a flame but the enemy came on defying death.

The sudden panic of my troops drove me mad. I saw they could not stay there but tried to rally them to conduct an orderly retreat. I found an avenue of retreat and made for it. The enemy fired furiously but it was not so close now but the air far above was filled with bullets and smoke. An explosion burst a cloud of dirt into my face and I went blind. I was struck by a shot and sank limp to the ground.

The pouring of musketry and cannon fire and shell explosions was fearful but it was peace

compared to the chaos of night's explosion and the yelling of the enemy. I made my way on my hands and knees to the back wall of a farmer's barn.

One of the dirt had worked out of my eye and I saw that the wall had been thrown down and fallen into the stream. The building was on the edge of the water.

No confusion was the more that at first I thought was made. Despite the thick smoke I could see about me for some distance. A bright fire was blazing from the ground house and the heat made me frantic.

Then the confusion of a shell explosion threw me down over the broken wall and I fell on the stones and broke my leg. The Christian line had recoiled but the Japanese came rushing on like a tidal wave. I tried to crawl along the shore of the creek and fell into a mud puddle. Then I found a

a hiding place under a big rock I stayed there for an hour. I could see the battle raging everywhere but saw no one of my men. A great stream of Glacé blanc solon was running past. Then I jumped on my horse for a horse nothing, until I came to at this place."

A war correspondent who saw the enemy second onslaught from a concealed observation post near Opoko Creek and who escaped death after being thrown from it by a violent explosion into the stream told something of the story of the enemy charge in brief intervals. The man had been insane at times from his suffering. He was on the observation post at 730 on the morning of the catastrophe of the Glacé blanc onslaught.

"I first heard a terrible roar of cannon that rent the air and which made the frame work of the observatory in fact quake. The whole thing

shook as though it was alive. When I stood up the observation post was crenelated from rock to rock. The whole scene before me presented an appalling sight. The whole sky was black or left over the horizon lines under mountains. A big face of Glacé blanc came at the charge as fast as man could run.

There was a great thin line of the enemy in the advance that must have extended for a good number of miles and could be seen through the smoke from a big fire made it nearly as dark as night.

I could see running from one side of the main line a great surge of men who by their banners appeared to be men of arms. While I am telling it to you the Glacé blanc wave reached the Christian line and attacked with such wild fury that portions of it were broken and driven back.

The observation post was only a few rods to the rear of the Christian line, and I could see a portion of the

retreating line coming toward me and they were rushing toward the narrow gap in a fence. Thousands had been forced from the position at the first closing of the onset and of them fell dead or wounded in a short time before the fire of the advancing force. And it only seemed an instant before the retreating troops began to pass under. Yet I know I saw only a very small section of the battle line. This position with its regiments all the officers lying in vain to rally them all everything had been overwhelmed by the Glancielancers.

The Glancielancers reached the obscurity of the fort and drove on. There was an awful yelling from them as they came toward the tower.

The whole Christian line within my view had received the fire from the shell from the Christian batteries aimed at the fire exploded among those close to the fort and I did not remember any more.

after that "

It was remembered from minutes of newspaper men who had been in the neighborhood of St Vincent's during that the enemy though repulsed the hour there had found to advance for.

He was correspondent has yet been able to approach the neighborhood, and it was known that general De Blaine had also been in a state of activity for several days. All here who had the courage to speculate have given to them the idea that he had been in France, attacked before and that a part of his line had been obliterated.

The many wounded declared that the enemy attacked heavily but in vain. So far as the battle field can be seen from the rear this was true of other portions of the Christian line and the shell fire from the fort but there had made a barren and horrible waste of what was a well kept one of the grandest spots of the world. General Valhynier

was requested to go forward from Fort de France Crossroads and reinforce general Vernet from there Crossroads. It was learned at Elvener school that the message description of the violence of the enemy's assault and the ruin wrought by the Glacédelimier artillery fire and mighty explosion and by the violent wet bursts of big gun attacks fell far short of the reality.

Most remarkable were the results wrought by the violence of the battle to both sides.

Great artillery activity was by no means ended by the Glacédelimier repulse and a long general Goatsheads left very wide gaps had been torn into the Christian line, cutting off general Cross's baggage from his center. A remarkable change along great front front who has been noted. In some places positions of the Christian line had been driven half a mile and this explained why

communication with general Vernet was cut off. New batteries were moving against the Christian line in the district of Baloue Francis.

At some sections as reported by war correspondents the battle was next to cease in the center of most serious electrical phenomena. At times the air seemed cut and shocked with strange electric discharges, and during the morning along the left wing, a strange ball of fire and strangely luminous clouds was observed. No one could explain the strange disturbance or to say whether the flash, smoke and noise of the awful firing had anything to do with it or not. I have seen a fresh onslaught of immeasurable violence and fury against the Christian line in position along the Avenue Blanche Road, and the force of the assault caused the evacuation of Cross Point Junction but also where the enemy was severely repulsed with dreadful

loss by a heavy unnecessary fire of
artillery, machine guns and mortars.
Work in progressing forward along general
St Pierre river was proceeding slowly
and under circumstances of the utmost
difficulty. The enemy used every tactical
imagivable to frustrate his plans.
And while such attack was hurled
upon them bands of spies surrounded
his positions. Troops not engaged
in the battle had been placed on
guard with orders to deal with the
vandalism as best they saw fit.
was none.

Twenty seven spies disguised as
women and one as a man and three
as priests and another as a monk
had been brought to the Chateau
in view and lodged in the
guard house in charge of spying
in religious garb. Two more also
disguised as priests who were caught
in the act of pillaging and on
the afternoon of a squad of troops

sought to escape on flight was shot
and killed. It was also reported that
a Glendelion officer found to have stolen
the sacred altar vessels, from a Catholic
Church was put under arrest and taken
to the prison camp. His name and connection
was not learned.

Efforts to repel the enemy violent
attacks was dangerous. Flanking
attack of 22 troops firing was a serious
menace to portions of the Chateau
river. It was noted by many Chateau
officers that what remained of the town
up Chateau river should be well
drawn to cover. Regiments and brigade
had been forced to quit their positions
on account of the fierceness of the
enemy's charge. All officers were sadly
impaired by the heavy work that
had fallen upon them in distribution
along the left of Meringue river
the troops from the reinforcements.
At 10 o'clock two divisions were
reduced to 2 regiments. The position
was still held however. The

many local gnomes were present yet it seemed no one had been able to approach nearer than five miles to the battlefield. All the officers believed that the enemy would not be repulsed for a long time and there was general expectation that there would be another and more assault. From so many cannon in action the landscape for miles was constantly in a tremble.

These onslaughts under fire in face and fury followed one another in quick succession. They were sufficiently severe to do great damage and though repulsed with irreparable slaughter they filled the Christian gnomes until apprehension. From the fear of these G and L men onslaughts the Christian line seemed to have been completely pressed out of shape. Its front line had disappeared and from a distance the whole Christian line looked as though a mighty thumb had been pressed upon it crushing it

like a long worm. Where a fragrant meadow existed a fortnight there was now a holocaust that seemed perpetual. Above the battlefield clouds of smoke constantly rose. Over the entire landscape spread a peculiar powder mist which was injurious to the eyes and which contained no less profusion that caused much distress.

Most of the Christian divisions still maintained their position and held their ground behind ranks of the bodies of the fallen enemy.

Great explosions tore the earth into eruptions in scattering fury. The result was that immense clouds of smoke spread over the scene and the shell fire threatened a disaster that would further decimate the army. Such precaution was as possible being taken to wind off diversions, but the most that could be done was very little.

Regiments of new firing troops had been sent out. Bodies of Abyssinian troops were also being moved forward.

to reinforce general Callahan, and every effort known to military officials had been resolutely resorted to to try and stop the enemys assault. Yet one great trouble lay in the fact that many of the Christian regiments and scores of brigades were almost destroyed.

Until the Glancelinian-batteries were forced to quiet quiet down the main line could not be expected to move forward and therefore would be forced to remain in their recent positions to face the enemys attack and in the danger zone was now almost unbearable.

Such of ammunition was a condition that actually existed in general St Vincents division. Three hundred thousand rounds were also returning to the rear and general Fawcett, George-ton, and Kingston were badly injured and other hundreds of thousands were being too badly injured to ever help themselves and thousands were blind for life.

Some supplies were coming in but not fast enough to meet the demands. It was reported that relief troops were hastening to Vincents army under general Chido Generaly and munitions.

The enemys shell fire was fearful and causing more destruction and distress and confusion than the violence of the enemys storm attack.

Many of the former divisions of general Mc Nulty were told that they had been offered before the enemys driving on onslaught. Division D that had stood its ground in Donor Blue Rabbits meadow at the beginning of the battle is no more. Regiments had been wiped out or fast on the way in and only near has a Road was the Christian line still intact.

Down the east section of the road a line of Christian troops could be seen in action, but the enemy was invisible behind the smoke of firing, and no one had approached close enough

Then calmness while speaking of the outposts of the battle was something remarkable. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the condition we found on sitting along the Churrua line. The country for miles in front is covered with the fallen. The force of the enemy's attack general Martineau told me, that especially came from Adèle De Gault and Baptiste's troops was so strong and uncommonly severe that it drove him back five miles from his former position. He said general Suflay, 1st and 2nd divisions sent by Cluys was only able to penetrate the Churrua line on the center only about 300 yards. The loss of the enemy there was terrible. The enemy's attack was covered by an artillery fire of considerable violence but the dreadful storm of shell for grape and canister and high explosive shrapnel did not seem to make any impression upon

the Churrua position there, and the enemy's assaults caught in an oblique fire of great destruction of both artillery and musketry and threatened in the rear had to fall back and sacrifice all the ground they had won. But while I am here the enemy's batteries are still in action. We need no troops.

The news of the situation is terrible. General George Gorington lost 130,000 men 100,000 wounded or in the rear and the general himself is dangerously wounded.

Many men wounded are flocking to the rear and everybody seems panic stricken. The wounded were carried in wagons or on the roads. Water is scarce. The minimum of dead is put at 170,000 and the maximum at 200,000 for this one day alone. The disaster is really different from that along general Pélissier's line, along the main line and other, affected General Gorington

dinner had been badly decimated by the enemy's attack. Among the incidents noted is that of Colonel Watcher and his Captain and son were killed together by one shrapnell exploding above them while out scouting during the battle.

On the road to Oubon, Pinar, in one Company, were twenty nine soldiers, he says, by two glands blown, killed 150 - 'up' they were killed themselves. Two officers were found dead dead hand in hand. We saw horrible scenes in the rear where many of the wounded were dying on the floor, and in the back of horrible shell wounds, the doctors and nurses being too few to be efficient. And one hospital was only lighted by two tiny lamps, and by tattered rags on screens of tow rope. The surviving officers claimed they could handle the situation alone. Brigadier General

Plans of the Dondokhan Hunt Camp, gave him assistance and ammunition. Lieut. and General Kauffman said that General Martingue's note was greater in number of terms and results at Vancouver. During the height of the morning battle, General Martingue himself 25 irregulars, from General Martingue's right and there are more coming. The are proceeding to give at Vancouver.

General Miller had been the son of Martingue's dinner, not content. The dead Thos Miller has been lying at the Santa Balina Kingston on St. George. It's his right many soldiers were killed as well as in St. Vancouver and the wounded were suffering intensely from these wounds and lack of water. It was indeed very difficult to release and so many wounded scattered over large areas.

The number of wounded soldiers to be attended to, and care for was said to be reduced by a terrible mortality. Have advanced an enormous loss of troops - here return to general Brownson and will relieve general St. Pierre as soon as possible. It will endeavor to recover general St. Pierre but position along general Brownson's line.

General Brownson also received a message announcing the arrival of Julio Wenzel. He again was received announcing that general Collier and Sterling had arrived at the battle field. Late in the afternoon general Viven received an army's message, which was apparently from his brother Robert. It read as follows:

"Had a very battle with the enemy north of Dolores (Cortez) village. Town situated north of Central creek, sent Chatoan Balcon creek west. We the victory. Dead 12,000,000, wounded

21,000,000. Immediate relief supplies to the wounded, Results of the battle unusual.

Robert Viven.

General Brownson's army during the battle was in contact with the enemy, who were tried to "blat" and obtain what they were after. Daily of the general's spear had been "blat" and arrested and "blat" of the "blat" line where the soldier was to "blat" then. A General Brownson general accused of "blat" to "blat" head quarters was "blat" and "blat" in a desperate "blat" to "blat".

"A work of stopping the enemy, a "blat" was "blat" great "blat" another "blat" wrote to general Brownson as follows:

"I saw only this morning have seen traveling along the

little front and arm heart and - burst
 each. At the night of the battle
 fury which I witnessed, I made
 of course from the Glacis - line in
 position obscure the distant - land -
 scape and showers of shells continue
 to fall intermittently. On the
 lower level of the road I encountered
 many streams of badly wounded
 being escorted to the rear.

In company with general Meyer
 So El, Jumez, I spent much time
 encamping and fortifying the station
 Chantier - line near my immediate
 territory who are now in a state of
 panic. The military police and
 many officers who sent active
 service and if there is no further
 exceedingly violent enemy assault
 and if fresh troops come, rest
 will now be overdone. I saw at
 the military camp hospital, Colonel
 Suchet, and Captain Combes
 They told me they were observing

with their respective regiments, on
 the morning of the first great
 catastrophe of the battle and got
 struck by the very edge of the Glacis
 when an assault that came upon them
 like a wave from the west. So
 also was they to the enemy line
 that their regiments were nearly
 wiped out, and they, Suchet, and
 Combes - were badly injured.

General Mac Corn Tal' one that is
 violent oscillation of the needle of
 the barometer he hurried with his
 troops to Pierre's aid. General
 Tal' one of Guern staff and is
 extremely weak, and half - his
 strength is completely wiped
 out. I am sending this message
 and am pushing on to reinforce
 Guern. There are plenty of scenes
 of the violence of the enemy assault
 and danger along the left - but so
 complete has been the destruction of
 life that I feel to glorify any
 battle in the past so severe.

After leaving the wounded officers I watched the battle from a distance. Judging from what I saw here I should imagine that great waves of Glendelminian soldiery rushed at the Christian lines, under support of artillery fire and from a position of the line toward the north. At once they receded the height of their success, the rear fire went, forced them back. Here I met general Bishop who was attending to everything. The enemy then again broken into activity and threatened further destruction to Mortengauz lines.

Fighting among the ruins of Balara-Dance, and the suburban village of St. Kelt, showed the Glendelminian combatants having been forced to flee to make the Christian side fire. Many of the enemy rallied at St. Kelt, believing that the Christian batteries had quit. These are

now again in full flight. The enemy advanced columns retreated and the five scouts who have been patrolling the territory have disappeared.

Search was being made by a party of the Abbeysmen patrol squadron for the brigade of general Thomas Bates, who with half of his force, and with all the members of his staff were surrounded by a portion of Safty's Glendelminian troops, and fought to the last man against the sweep of Glendelminian troops that came surging against him from the Glendelminian right on that dreadful morning.

That search - because of uncommonly severe shell fire had been abandoned and the patrol returned to safety.

They reported that the Glendelminian battery was in full action and that before they left the territory shells and high explosives were raining upon the Christian position.

Governor general Walter John Harrison

making a town of inspection of the Christian lives, but moving to the renowned activity of the enemy's batteries the trip was not a success. The division of Christian troops under Wentworth Harvold proceeded forward along the Mac-Clellan road, intending to concentrate there. It was seen that general Sherman's army was in motion but the conditions were not deemed dangerous.

The troops were put into position and all the artillery put behind barricades and hidden by Country Bill posters with pictures of children running to look straight at you.

Before anything was prepared General Connel Orents, Glandelium batteries went into such sudden action that they sounded like a row of 11 mighty volcanoes or plodding with a terrific noise.

Then a long solid wave of Glandelium all 3 columns reached

forward like a huge sweeping wave covered by that terrific artillery fire. The main force of the onslaught was not the same in the direction of general Orents' front, and no results were caused but the attack came upon Harvold with wild incredible fury and vehemence.

To fence was the attack that Brigadier general Henry Galt's troops couldn't withstand it and driven from the road they fled precipitately to the cover of the Moore's barrens woods. It was also at this time that general Turner's division abandoned their position and took refuge in flight.

All along Harvold's line the assault was exceedingly violent.

A sector of the enemy's line after crossing Mumfield's meadows turned northward, and at half speed in the face of a devastating fire made its way up to the position along the road driving back whole regiments as it went.

It is believed that the Glendalough
 in their camp went beyond all
 protection. The Christian line had been
 suddenly changed by the sudden
 upsurge that had accompanied the
 onslaught and the explosive power of
 the batteries.

In some places the Christian
 line was broken and further down
 only beyond the reach of cannon.
 firing troops. At other points the
 Christian line had been forced
 back and driven to the edge of
 the main body at several places.
 Indeed, it was desperate work
 on their part to maintain their
 position against the Christian
 They were not afraid, but no
 "confused" they did not know what
 to do. They were driven back to
 stand but could not.

As he came on he met many
 of the refugees who were staying
 4-5 miles to the rear.

From General Quarte Ocean Line had
 saved 15,000 men, and 200 common, then
 after a day's work - that finally checked
 the wild march of the Glendalough
 of - Shomona -

The Christian troops were ordered
 from other positions having reinforcements
 moved and positions were also moved,
 and from General John Brown, Paul
 Brown, and small David and
 large number of troops were sent by
 road, and much - long quantities of
 ammunition were sent that all danger
 of the enemy being successful was
 past. There was always a number of
 the Christian line in being pushed
 to a position free of attack
 and in line from any position was
 taken that it would be an open
 area of destruction.

It had been anticipated by me
 of the officers that there were 4000
 of the Christian line near the
 for some distance 5 and 10 miles.

each heavy followed by a great loss of life. Along inactive parts of the Christian lines, there had been many alarms, but no onslaughts until 10 o'clock and the extent of the present battle could not be told.

According to Colonel Bishop, no Glendonium onslaught fell upon general Daniel Jones line stretched across the country districts which however were however freely besprinkled with shell fire of violent fury, but without satisfactory result to the enemy.

Along general George Call's line the enemy probably gave a demonstration of a force of which the main Christian army at first knew nothing.

This unusual raid against general Call's line was covered by cavalry. It was believed that it was the Wheeler Cavalry, whose horses traveled at great speed and passing by in close file and irresistible numbers. The cavalry before being checked

by the Christian artillery met a sword through the Christian line as clean as could have been accomplished by a mechanical agency. This was the fiercest cavalry charge ever known. Outside of the immediate line of action the damage was not great.

Only about one fifth of the line of George Call's line was driven back by the destructive power of the enemy's onslaught.

It rained shell fire all over the line but finally the Christian troops were a heavy force driving the fire back.

Along Montgomery's line, in the absence of information of further assaults, however onslaughts of general Guano's division the troops were actually recovering from the shock of the winter. Most horrifying detail of the conflict of Brydger's general Cavalry troops where the battle had raged most savagely was told.

Although the number of deaths in the battle due to the enemy onslaught was estimated after the battle yesterday from the number at 200,000 up to a week after the battle only 126,268 bodies had been buried.

In a small country house which was found partly wrecked after the battle eighty seven dead Christian soldiers were discovered, and around the place lay 300 dead glaucolimus.

In the dwelling-house of the farm thirty dead Christian soldiers were also found with dead glaucolimus. Surrounding the place by rocks and other terrible disfigurements had been made.

The district after the battle was being rapidly cleared.

Thousands of wounded from general land divisions were suffering from fractured skulls caused by stones and by great thrusts.

In all directions by explosions, and from powder barrels.

There was a slight cessation from the enemy at 3:30 in the late afternoon. It was followed by a small demonstration but this caused no alarm, and the excitement abated. The Christian line far to the left was still set in the action.

The g.f. in the Christian line five hundred men deep, which existed in general. Sangha line was filled with troops in due time and the formation of the Christian line a firm as ever.

A series of circumstances connected with the battle was that on the third and fourth days the assaults of the enemy though unusually severe were not general notwithstanding the great loss in the battle. However, a long St. Pierre line the conclusions of the battle were almost continuous killing general king, lion, priest and y-sons. The attacks were

made by the enemy in four days.

Although attacked with small loss of life the battle along Ponds Creek was not less violent than that along Pierson, a Martingues. The extent of the glancing assault was 16 miles. The reason the loss of life of the Chintan troops of general Anaret was smaller than that of Pierson a Martingues was due to the strength of the Chintan position and the stronger artillery support making the territory unapproachable for the enemy.

The officials of the Red Cross were now busy receiving the suffering wounded and housing the injured. The problem now facing the Chintan generals was how to secure the lost ground.

Strong artillery lines may be placed into position on the slopes between the two towns but fresh troops were needed to

to support the artillery.

The most interesting was the experience of the general Paul Dureau and his staff which finally had reached along Ponds Creek late that evening. His army was well supported by artillery and the left was commanded by general Steve Dureau.

His army had been concentrated in the Ponds area and had a heavily armed unit or uniting line at night which when dark it all he thought he was out of the zone of conflict for that day, he has been more severely attacked than ever before in any battle.

It was only through the very aid of Our Blessed Lord that his army was saved from disastrous injury as the result of the "storm" that broke down upon it.

General Howe brought the information to general Dureau that the situation of Dureau's army was looked upon as a judgment of

got coming back like a rubber band
snap to the enemy. "While with you
Vainier" said an officer of the command
'I heard several of the officers telling
me another that they believed the
destruction of that Glandelinian
army was a terrible punishment
sent by Heaven on account of the
wicked men of the Glandelinian
cause. I don't know about the
Divine retribution but I do know
that Glandelinian cause is a pretty
bad one."

We had got into position at
Barbours Creek ready "said Second
Lieutenant general Whittle Anderson
"and another portion of our army
were making our way toward St
Barbours where we were to complete
our concentration, place batteries
into position and then if not they
opposed us to push on to
support general Persse. At
noon on the afternoon of month 2
date? we noticed the enemy

in demonstration in the direction of
Montenque lines. The air seemed
heavy and oppressive and there was
a strange sound. The enemy along
our front were acting not at all
unlike the demonstration which pre-
ceded the great violent assaults but
feeling sure at was the time 'to
in fact one we all remembered in the
headquarters tent that there must
be a heavy attack coming.

Several of the officers, experienced
military soldiers, laughed at our
prognostications and informed us there
would be no 'storm' attack within
the next three hours and insisted
that according to secret wireless
signals by scout patrols not even
the sign of an attack was in
sight. So unusually peculiar
were the actions of the enemy
however, that we talked of not
being able doing those few hours.

At One o'clock, in the
direction of Montenque's lines

there was the sound of very nervous firing, and unusually nervous firing for any battle we ever heard, and "storm attack" was apparently brewing in a direction from which attacks are not usually expected to come. Also in that direction from some direction there was a very black sky apparently from smoke. As the noon-time was on those on ground noticed what appeared to be great flashes of lightning though "blue white" haze in the direction of Martinique & line. It seemed as though the ordinary conditions were reversed, and even reports were unable to read explanation.

Occasionally there was the pulsating sound as of the passing of many steamship engines, a strong noise like the far off howling of wind storm or hurricane, and as of a rush of water, and added until it we thought we could hear long deep rumbles.

while the ending of a deep peal of long rolling thunder.

Many times we heard the rumble or roar but at the time we were not certain as to exactly what it was, or even whether we really heard it.

There would suddenly come great flashes of light from the bank of land along general Martinique line. Some of them seemed to be simultaneous along the whole line, while others seemed to report skyward, as if explosions were in the air.

For a long time this continued and it was not until noon came did the flashes seem to recede. The dark blue of cloud that covered the Christian line of general Martinique line however did not fade away, and at twelve o'clock the whole Christian line in that locality seemed agitated and trembled.

About 12-30 I was sitting on a horse with some of the other officers of the army discussing the peculiar phenomena along Martinique line.

I noticed a sort of activity along the enemy's lines close along our front, that caused many of our officers to be excited. I attributed to some rather tricky demonstration which we had seen when some time before and turning to Chief General Jacques Everson (Jack Evans) I remarked that the enemy was up to something bad, and he said that it was a sign they were going to storm our position.

Then I noticed that the Glendalians were beginning to move forward and finally some one suggested that we go to our respective commands so that we could be prepared for the "storm".

As we went forth we met one of the officers from the left who wanted to know about the demonstration that the enemy was making. Then we found that the Glendalians were advancing in a long unbroken wave apparently turning with their battle flags.

An explosion occurred somewhere. A few minutes later we heard distant firing from the skirmish line, and one of the Corporal officers reported that the enemy was running forward, toward Turner Wilds division with obscene fury but giving forth no yell.

Glendalians attacks are unheard of in this fashion and we were more than five miles from St. Francis, and what could a Glendalian attack have been doing enemy at this spot.

Before we knew it we received a wireless report that the wave had surged up to Wilds' position, and we could hear a strong noise in that direction.

Along our lines machine gun batteries were quickly brought into position, and all the troops ready for the enemy.

What the enemy's move was we could not at first conjecture or rather we didn't have much time to speculate on it, for we

had to get our troops into position to withstand we hardly knew what. At first we thought that a portion of the attack wave would pass us harmlessly by.

Then we decided that if General Evans' figures were right we were too far as tended to escape the blow, and as we were stretched in the persons immediate front we knew that the general's figures had to be right.

A part of the "wave" reversed and rushed straight upon our line. The attack was desperate by immeasurable means, and the various officers of their commands had all they could do to keep their lines from being broken. The enemy did not yell but their faces were horribly contorted in their exertion and endeavor.

Just as the first rush of the attack was at its height, we got word that General Wood

was severely wounded, and his line broken and driven back, but was reinforced and easily rallied. Just about the time when our front the attack became so wildly fierce and violent, that General Evans found it necessary to hurl forward fresh troops forward, and to open with close range batteries, but our losses were too much to our liking, we could not check the enemy though we destroyed whole platoons by score, and it was not until we got clear from their front that we could repel the attack from a new position. Our men in numbers had fallen too fast for ordinary battle, proving that the enemy were excellent marksmen, and got more the worse of it.

In the meantime the attack had continued from One P. M. until 3 in the afternoon. There was a very anxious moment shortly after 2 o'clock. General Remme had been concentrating his position

against a very strong attack when gradually the position was carried, and when it was finally reached, the commander found that his line was cut to pieces, the general wounded and when they finally got the position clear of the enemy they found the left grand division cut off from aid, and then it was also discovered that that the enemy were not Omaniya, but the fierce Me-Hollentimians that seemed to attack with the ferocity of fiends.

Then came the dread danger that the enemy would get round to the rear and cut them off from escape of the main line, and for quite a while all the officers strove to their best efforts to keep the line firm and even when the enemy almost carried portions of the works, and kept all the officers watching every spot to prevent a breach.

It was three o'clock on the

afternoon we were practically clear of the enemy, - but at four thirty we met a second shock equally as bad as the first. This was a fearful action the enemy cut into us deeper, and quicker, and double the efforts were required to do the work of repulsing a determined foe.

It was a massacre of Glancolomian this time, for we had made up our minds that we would keep them back at all costs, and we succeeded.

During the lull there was the same phorom along general Montenegro front but it was not until we were sure there was to be no reaction along the enemy line on our front that we learned of the terrible disaster along Montenegro and St. Pierre lines and then we knew that what we had observed was the battle along Montenegro front.

The Glancolomian force that fell upon Chancé line, was the

the Mc-Hollisterians and were much finer than the Glendelunians that attacked Martiques or Pierre. Although the Christian force had been kept busy trying to hold the enemy back and was finally successful, the territory beyond the Christian position, and every section of the beach showed the effects of the dreadful storm of battle through which the Christian carriers had passed. In all directions the myriads of dead and wounded could be seen. In places the Christian line had been shattered.

One of the officers described the storm of assault which the Christians had finally repulsed and through which they had passed, as being like "an army of hell." The most harrowing picture of all I saw was that of Captain General Fredmann who fell in the battle from a shell explosion.

As we seen him in the Christian rear he scarcely looked like a man he was torn and scared so badly. He sat with his arms supported on pillows, was bloody-buried, and he said to me, "amazingly that there was not enough flesh left on his left arm to bait a fish hook."

Colonel J. Henry Greatgood was the only survivor among officers of Derrion. He said he withdrew his two regiments for the purpose of securing better cover, but his story indicated that his withdrawal from the territory was for the purpose of escaping destruction.

"There was a fierce attack upon the Christian position on St. Susan Gonzalez," he said, "but it is said the attack was repulsed. That is what they said about it along General Montague's line, that is what they said about it along General Pierre's, but we all know what has happened."

Could you see any thing of the

terrible outbreak along general Martingues line, from, Pierre's?" he was asked.

"No," he said, "only the sudden burst of angry red flame which would leap from the Christian front like the sudden stream of flame burst out from a furnace. There would come strange sounds, and a mighty pounding and wrenching and shaking of the ground with a noise that sounded as if all the powers of the universe were struggling under your feet."

Admiral received by general Hamon. Vanman from his general previously mentioned indicated that for the day sufficient bodies of troops were at hand to meet the emergency and suggesting that no troops were needed at present. For the present therefore it was said no further supplies would be sent to general Martingues by general Hamon and it was probable that within a few days

further reinforcements would not be needed, unless the enemy attacked again. The general in chief called upon his staff to express their views upon the sufficiency of the troops and supplies available and when he should take action.

General Hamon finally made public the despatch received from Colonel General Wile Awake.

"Equipment along the Christian lines—calming down General Martingues not wounded as at first reported. Many of the wounded not desolate or miserable, but disheartened by appalling disasters along general Pierre's line, and grave that less serious damage along other sections of the Christian line were being removed to the Christian rear. Many cases of Vandal Glance line are annoying Christian generals. General Vanman taking action to stop it. General James Scamden has moved with his command. Reports disaster

to general Varnet, among very reasons though he held his ground, I believe battle situation are worse and in some conditions of holding out on bad news that along Montenegro lines. However in the opinion of general Varnet and his — his highest officers the domination of the Glendalough assault by the Varnet (Christian troops has been conclusively demonstrated by the extension of relief to the hard pressed Christian divisions of Montenegro and the others. These divisions belong to general Horrobert Bowen and Daniel Jones. Before these generals knew of the danger Donald Aivard sent them assistance.

Daniel Jones then ordered that nine troops be sent to Varnet and came to the rescue also.

Orders that relief be sent were given by general Horrobert.

Nothing was lost sight of. It was general Montenegro had established a position of the utmost

importance. When general Hobart's division was pressed back troops came to his aid. It was an enormous action of battle never heard of before.

This morning at 9 o'clock, I went to see general Varnet's division which had escaped from a total and terrible defeat during the terrible battle. The reduction of his division the numbers of his wounded and the state of the many battle flags were enough to show that even still his officers must have undergone and an awful experience.

The ground in front of his position was covered with fields of the fallen enemy. Some parts they lay too deep especially nearest the works many wounded had lost their strength limbs, were lying pieces of flesh because of shell fire.

I visited Captain general Tortello - Saundersburg on the military hospital tent at the rear where he

gave me an account of his terrible experience during one of the Glendalough onslaughts. He had just moved into position on an old Temple road and concentrated there to relieve General Vincent from the Glendalough attack at 8 o'clock that morning.

The general was on his horse talking to his staff when he saw what appeared to be an enormous wall of men approaching in light blue uniform with fixed bayonets toward his lines in an oblique formation. They were the indomitable breasted Bundas in the rain came an imminent wave of Summeranians and Scallians covered by a sudden burst of artillery fire that made a loud crashing like and terrible noise as if the earth had broken into violent eruption in that direction.

He gave quick orders to his

staff who raced away to telegraph quick directions to their commands. According to what he said the enemy did not yield as they charged. The attack was executed with "wicked" fury and stubborn tenacity. The Christian force devastated the Glendalough troops but they came on inevitably.

Immediately General Summeran's division was caught simultaneously on front and flank. His line was shattered and driven from the position almost annihilated and nearly every regimental commander down.

General Henselbury threw his two regiments forward to his assistance and a smoke covered the scene like a fire with all the thick with the fumes of powder. He could not check the disturbance and had to fall back. The territory was a confused of retreating troops. General Charles Wilson, one of the commanders of this division knowing that it would be impossible

in his bugles to withdraw the
 much of the force and instantly recall
 the necessity of a safe retreat
 rushed to the signal station and
 signalled to his officers to start the
 troops on a withdrawal to a stronger
 position.

However the order was given out
 too late and the Glendaluan attack
 struck with unmeasurable fury. At
 times the Christian fire of artillery
 and musketry tore the Glendaluan
 waves to pieces, but there were
 too many survivors. The enemy
 with a yell like a hundred of a
 hurricane became successful in their
 violent assault.

The Christian line set to
 pieces was forced into a disorderly
 retreat. The warriors moments
 increased by his sufferings from
 injury increased and agony of
 mind were however relieved by
 the arrival of a fresh division
 of Christian troops and the

reply of his staff to his call for
 help. It happened fortunately that
 although all of his highest staff
 officers were too much occupied in saving
 their own troops from disaster some of
 them were men by the terrible tidal
 wave of Glendaluan which had swept
 over the Christian position and nearly
 crushed the Christian line by the violence
 of the attack, had overlooked general
 Timmon left wing, and that division
 was cut off from the main line.

General Roddam came up with
 the 16th Corps and strenuously
 to drive back the force and repair
 the breach which was most awfully
 contested for.

When Christian Walker's line started
 a forced withdrawal it was found
 that the Central division had
 become disabled by the enemy's
 headlong rush, and the panic
 now could not be checked. For
 more than an hour general
 Roddam's batteries were worked until

the utmost rage sometimes forgetting ahead and sometimes backwards tearing down whole rows of Glanclemans for every discharge. Once the enemy came dangerously near the rear of the retreating Christians. Both battle lines were in a turmoil. All this time the Glanclemans were pressing on. Smoke and dust filled the air and the powder fumes spread about.

After some time the whole Christ can line was on a retreat, and this enabled the general and his staff to head for the slopes of a low hill, and with considerable difficulty he and his staff managed to form the troops into a new position on the top a little distance ahead of the enemy.

As the air cleared a little during the evening but the scene from the result of the frightful onslaught he came all the more ghastly.

The screams, groans and other sounds from the injured - became more audible. Some of the wounded still reaching softly reached practically about with their uniforms torn and large pieces of flesh shot off by shell fragments from their arms and various parts of their bodies, others in their agony lay motionless on the ground.

After two more hours of terrible fighting the enemy was repulsed and the air with the battle ceasing became gradually clear. An unexpected view of the casualties of Christians showed that beside only one surviving Captain and who was frightfully injured only two lieutenants of troops of the Albany Rifles, two (aluminum) companies and a regiment of Conestoga troops were the only survivors.

The enemy's artillery was still having a violent shell fire about the position on the hill and the trees were in flames. General Charles Wilson decided to try and

reach the rocky ledges on St Lucia's low ridge a mile distant. He succeeded in doing so half an hour the enemy not following up the attack. In the time occupied in this terrible retreat the expense of the remaining troops was still more than that already gone through. The brave general and his few staff maintaining their troops in fighting the tenacious foe exhaustively and some wounded struggled and worked desperately trying to avoid or do something for some part of the time in danger. There with the artillery had strove to annihilate the arm assailant and keep the main wave of attack at bay. The general suffering the greatest agony from his wounds succeeded in withdrawing his last shuttled line to St Lucia's ridge with one third of his division of troops remaining and with 15

of his staff dead or dying and human bodies scattered all about. On the hill an officer stood by constantly wiping the general's injured face and eyes. I think the performance of general Christy Wilson was just wonderful and more so when I saw his pitiful condition. I do not understand how he kept up yet when the remaining troops were on the top of St Lucia Hills and care of the wounded was beyond the power. General asked the doctor to attend to his wounded staff officers first and refused to be treated until this was done.

Every storming attack, artillery fire, or battle direction of any kind brings out a curious phase of human nature.

Many of those who have seen their regiments almost destroyed in this battle or their best friends killed returned as soon as possible with fresh troops to the scenes of war devastation. It was so after the great early morning battle

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honor, 7th was no after a desperate
defeat it was so after a few arrows
except the Chantaur - less off its
feet, and in more recent hours
the same thing over again.

Catastrophes of other past battles
confirm the old experience. This late
battle has so far destroyed good
portions of the armies, but we will
see the same result over again.

Apparently the desire of the enemy to
gain heroic success against the Christian
force was more keen than the necessary
work of a villain who is engaged because
the "hero" wins the gold he wants.
Gutherson had known of such Gladiolus
Asian generals who dreamed of raising
their armies so frequently beaten
by the Christians go forth to
lead assaults far in front beyond
any measure known. During the
fierce resistance of the Christians
which was equally as tenacious and
determined they are obliged to halt
and they resolve when the Christian

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counter attack comes to again foolishly
try their luck at "stunning"
Indeed such a terrible battle catastro-
phe as this which suddenly overwhelmed
a portion of the Christian line, paral-
-lyzing the destruction of troops at Ray's
Knoll, and then repeated itself along
the Christian line under Marlingue and
Pere, simply blotting out Marlingue's
army as a dinner and extinguishing
its column columns and sending half
of Pere's saved the old position again.
How our better Christian generals can
deal with such fearful events.

Think of the resister ferocity of
the power of the Gladiolus
armies, a whole Christian line being
suddenly torn up, the Gladiolus
army advancing like a million
Befas the enemy's shell fire two
times perished - like Sodom and
Gomorrah. But the knowledge the
Christian general had of geographical
means saved the day. They
knew how to plan, how to move

and how to demonstrate they knew the lay of the land the formation of streams and hills, their whereabouts and situation. They knew how to find it on a map. The enemy generals did not. But the Glandelinians were not specially against. Their trap was the same kind of man in the Christians, but were specially watched and needed the unusual wisdom, the judgement from heaven and help for winning for such a wicked cause. The problem is easy to any of the Christian generals. To general Hansen all was involved in the chain of unnatural battle force, appear the enemy who deserve no praise and lots of blame. What was in the nature of the Glandelinian armies to involve itself unthinkingly and unfeigningly into such a fight? What were the whole Christian loss? We may give praise and lament over our own, but the Glandelinian were

of assault. They were as if not knowing what they do, and reluctantly. There is some cause of and effect and effect follow cause mechanically. The Glandelinians in these attacks all acted as if they never had any will no hearts no love but mechanical supernatural fury. Such is the human race and it offers the combat of despair. The Glandelinians seemed to have the relentlessness of cruel nature. The fury of the wildest thunderstorm, the rage of the fiercest hurricane, the most horrible winter the hottest summer, the most scorching the most heart-breaking of volcanoes or no catastrophe compared to the hours of the maddest war. It does the belief in a divine Superintending Power has since the Abbeism. Hansen brought in a fresh difficulty the difficulty which probably was thinking reader might have felt, a thought which was among foreigners, or the Christian states, that of the permanence of evil upon a counter with all its

people so uncommonly and unreasonably
 holy and all Catholic. They wondered if
 God is good, why does He allow such
 upon them when they do not deserve
 it? They wondered. Could He not
 help it? They also wondered. Is He
 all powerful or is He not all
 approving of themselves for either side?

But learned Christians will answer
 It is not unusual. God ~~will~~ suffer
 the most because they are good. If
 our Lord ~~will~~ not make the slightest
 attempt to ~~save~~ the ~~few~~ of
 the ~~few~~ ~~who~~ ~~have~~ ~~could~~ they expect
 to escape.

Believing in the goodness of
 God all of us believe that he
 would ~~attain~~ ~~gl~~ ~~and~~ ~~be~~ ~~re~~
 in due time of this happening
 was true, that the disaster
 of the war was their fault and
 they must learn to understand
 the rules and keep a watch
 do prevent the disaster and
 the men ~~future~~; ~~if~~ ~~they~~ ~~indeed~~

wait for some great catastrophe of the
 war to learn this lesson. They must not
 allow untold wastes of people in forsaken
 countries, and they should not allow for
 millions of men to remain in danger zones.

When so many are killed and in battle
 the Government do not think of it
 or a judgment from heaven on them, for
 sin they do not commit, or if God was
 sending a special chastisement for a wrong
 at all they think of as the enemy's

fault and of God's wise way of
 removing and removing the men from
 later, and if the ignorance or
 will ~~unintended~~ neglect of what the
 enemy can and will do has hastened
 the end of a great number of
 lives they take the blame upon
 themselves as well as the enemy
 and learn the more how to guard
 against the real plans of such an
 enemy. If they do not, what good
 will the battle cry of "Remember
 Alamo!" avail them.

There was some warning for years

whose nation of God required them to believe that he gave Calvernia no safe guards against such a dangerous enemy. But that every act of the enemy, every disaster created by them, every battle they won, every great loss of life they caused was a special act of Divine Will exercised on the Calvernia State and they say that what we call the disasters are consequences of this war are only God's habits of doing things to this lawless people. Why blame them for what the enemy did. This is a needless way of maintaining the Divine rule over an intrinsically good nation of people. It involves the deplorable thought that every mischance of the enemy, the result of battle, flood, storms of great fires or other catastrophes are a special volition of God to that particular end.

It is war and more philosophical as well as more natural

to think of the doings of the enemy as caused by the unwatchfulness of the overconfident. Had the government heeded the warning in time it could have prevented the Albatross disaster. But the disasters were used in a general effect. They sanctified Calvernia. They awakened the overconfident government so there were no more real disasters.

The more wise foreigner thought of God as having allowed the disasters to occur to try Calvernia and found her true Gold. That it was to be to the use to Glendelena.

Fifth day of the battle
Long hours of fatigue en-
dured by the embattled
Christian line

Wreck of Christian line.
Fury of battle almost
unendurable.

Thrilling escape of a
party of American Tourist.

Before it could come to a final end
the fifth day of the battle was still
the most fierce. During the night
all positions of the Christian line
had been strongly fortified and
Montenague and Pardo, line being
withdrawn for relief and fresh
ammunition being placed in their
stead.

On the early morning just a
little before sunrise the Christian
division under Humada, at Llan,
and Montaneros Wonthworth, still
maintained their positions toward
evening after a dreadful battle

which the oldest officers of the Christ-
ian armies wrote to General Verran saying
they never saw any equal it, and hoped
never to see again. The whole Christian
line was the heart of the same
storm attack launched by the enemy
generals at all points. In twelve
hours the whole Christian line was
"turned" and "buffeted" back and
forth in a terrific manner. Every
Christian officer of any rank dugged
and puzzled by the unconquerable force
and fury of the God underlining
assaults expected every moment
that the next would decide the fate
of the Christian line. As told
in simple style by General Wonthworth
the story of the flight of the
Christian line under his command,
is graphic enough to be a creation
of a terrible fairy tale.

"At four o'clock in the morning"
said the general "we were all
concentrated into position. We

had our army march from Hanoon
extreme left, and we wanted to press
or still more. Nothing worth while
talking about occurred until half an
hour afterward, except for strange noises
coming from some great distance.

The Glancdelion forces lay in front
of us. We were into position before
three. About day light I took to a
rise of ground to make an observation.

The enemy were already moving
forward. The Glancdelion were led
by John Fox, Ray Dwyer, William
H. Hubbard, and John Coulson and
others. Dwyer was taking charge
of the whole line of assault.

The fury of the battle became
hotter than ordinary. I sent general

General James Graham to the
support of general Graham Smith
Corps. As we put in daybreak
after daybreak the resistance of
our troops grew hotter and hotter.

General I saw Wallace came to

the mountain but the foe raged
madly, I did not know what to make
of it. After an hour of it the attack
of the enemy was so violent, and the
resistance of our line so tenacious that
all the watching officers waiting for
their turn to go into it, got to
talking about it.

We reckoned that something queer
was coming off, but none of us could
explain what it was. We had heard
a lot about general Ray Dwyer
however, and there for was fine fare.
He is a devil of a fighter and
a fierce leader. You could almost
see the Glancdelion line!
breaking through our line.

Then as quick as you could took a line
of our men into a stream a portion of
the Chinteen line was cut, - regularly -
and drew back in confusion from the
water. No more did they do than
than "big waves" of Glancdelion
human troops that looked us up

they were coming from two directions at once, began to smash against the whole Christian line. The Christians had reserved their fire until the enemy were close enough and the sudden discharge of musketry and cannon was like a sudden terrific explosion. The Glendalough men were of troops exposed to this terrific fire were entirely annihilated, but the other waves rushed on to close until the Christians were in a titanic tussle of war.

This was queerest yet because I was expected such a terrific fire would stop the enemy assault. I had all my officers sent to their respective commands to get every thing in readiness for the "storm" should it strike us.

And we got it all right, the strongest of Glendalough assault you ever heard tell of. The enemy came on in the face of an annihilating fire as if it was only a

hammer than battle in a war game. For a time there was something wrong with our left wing. It had fallen back from its position and was defending itself as feebly as an army of lions and tigers could be seen. The Glendalough men under General Gump pressed in for that position. His men fell in streaming numbers before the Christian artillery fire, but came nearly within close quarters of the Christians.

All of a sudden there came a flash as if from a sheet of lightning from the Christian line of machine guns hidden behind a long hedge of bramble bushes. The noise was like a sudden rolling crash of thunder. The Glendalough men were swept away in such dreadful numbers that the survivors hesitated and began to recoil. They saw of no more from their position except an unbroken counter attack but it didn't come. There was

no more, but the firing continued. There was not a breath of wind. Well on at that minute there began the most exciting time I have ever been through and I've been in thirty seven battles during my services in this unusual war. Enemy half hour there would be waves of Glandelinian soldiers, fifteen or twenty miles in or tent rushing at the Christian lines "letting" it head on, left flank, and broadside all at once.

The general officer could see them come in the midst of the smoke much. There was flash after flash of fire from musketry and cannon blazing all along the Christian lines.

Something else we could see also. Terrible explosions for a mass of non measurable force. There were hundreds of them all along the stretch of battle field hurling clouds in the air like great eruptions.

But the queerest part of it all

was the nature of the Glandelinian assault itself. It was desperately stubborn so stubborn that portions of the most strongly supported Christian lines could not stand before it when they Glandelinians crashed forward, and the attack was furious enough to make us think the Glandelinians were not meeting any resistance at all.

Well that sort of super desperate fighting went on for hours. The waves of immeasurable attack, the dreadful losses, the bloody dearly-bought successes, the still bloodier reverses, the fierce reckless charges, and the terrific explosions, and all the rest of the odd, but dreadful things of the battle made us fear we were going to lose the "battle royal".

Some of the generals pressed out hard for success. Even the highest officers began to think our Christian line was facing annihilation.

Many strange things happen during

big battles but this topped them all. I kept my division tenaciously in the position all that time. When noon time came the storm of assaults were still going on. We were all very much tired but by this time there was no such thing as ever thinking of giving up.

The Glandelunians were still attacking us and we didn't know whether they would finally drive us back or not.

At two o'clock the Glandelunians were finally repulsed and all the queer yowls or stopped just the way they began all of a sudden.

So as I would not like to go through a battle like that again for \$100,000,000 none of my staff officers were hurt and my battle line pulled through with color flying all right, but I'd never stay elsewhere than see that again."

And according to her records general

Wentworth must be a pretty brave man. During the far back battle of Coleraine, he advanced with a brigade against a whole Glandelunan division and rescued a regiment of Christian troops. For this general Vassar decorated him.

Each of the foreigners who witnessed the struggle and could speak Albanian told the same story about the mysterious assault. It was not until evening before general Wentworth and his staff learned of the battle which began along Montague and Pines, here, the day before.

When they understood it and they did what caused their own trouble.

One other of the Christian divisions that passed through this awful baptism of fire and some of whose officers lived to tell about it, the division under general Henry Arndt also surviving was the position of the Christian line under main attack of general George Augustine Mc Kinn.

This general, and his four highest staff officers, sent forth thrilling stories — not only of their own experiences in the second great program of the terrible battle, but of general Tom O'Neill's heroism and its heroic general whom they visited in the military hospital.

General Mc Kern's division had gone into position the night of the 4th day of the battle expecting to push on in the morning. The troops had experienced some resistance from the enemy during the day, the disturbances elsewhere indicating that something queer had happened along other portions of the Christian line either to the left or right.

From some corner news was received of the disaster to the divisions under generals Pierre, and Martingues, and the officers in the evening, toward the rear feared what all was left of those divisions.

All the army was in mourning

and unfeigned, and the troops were so terribly distracted by the news from Martingues, and Pierre's division that it was not until late in the afternoon that general Mc Kern could move into position.

On the morning the enemy's lines were in operation and the officers studied the Glendalunian moves with Glannon.

The weather was clear and we had a fine view "said the general yesterday" but the enemy had his movements. The batteries began to belch a terrific fire of shells.

Clouds of smoke and flame shot in streams along the Glendalunian front and spread over the hill over his territory ever darkening the sun. I was in a hollow at the time with my assistant general Edward Clarke. When the Glendalunian assault came upon us all along the line it is needless to say that I and everybody else within the scene were intensely surprised at its violence.

After the stories we had heard and the sights we had seen the day before we did not know but that we ourselves were to be hurled back from the position or engulfed by a tidal wave of German soldiery, though we were strongly entrenched.

I ordered our batteries into position and the artillery men needed no urging. But the position was untenable. Slowly we drew away through an atmosphere suffocating with powder smoke, combating the enemy foot by foot yard by yard and at last securing a new position.

Finally we repulsed the storm. When I looked at my watch I found that we had been about two hours repelling the enemy. Our ranks were covered with the dead and wounded of the enemy.

No curiosity would ever take any of the non-combatants near this terrible battle field during the struggle.

General Mc Kenna, said he saw several divisions of the enemy moving

toward other sections of the Christian lines, but could not distinguish their leaders. He talked with a general of general Vinson's order which had not been so hard struck, and who sent relief to other section but which had to turn back.

"Before strong the way my second position said general Mc Kenna." I offered to send troops to general Smedley's brigade, but was told that a division had gone over with every thing needed. While there was no sign of renewed activity along the enemy lines, I and some of my officers came with some troops to the support of general Glen's division which at that time was hard pressed. We found this division in charge of Glen's assistant the latter being wounded. I saw position had been abandoned by the troops who couldn't stand it before the pressure of the enemy's assault. When our relief troops arrived

the officers were engaged in rallying the fragments of the army and getting them into a new position. The hard pressed Christian line presented an awful spectacle. They looked like an army of Christian souls struggling desperately against an army of demons struggling with equal desperation to push them into the infernal regions. But they stuck and clung to their position like cement. Regiments, brigades, and whole Corps of the Glacéblancs had been swept away by their terrific fire, or shot to pieces. Of the Christian side, also, regiments, company divisions, brigades and whole lines were gone.

When the officers looked through their glasses they saw here and there fragments of the left of the Christian line still trying to hold out. All that was left of the Ninth Corps was a brigade and that having retreated to a strong natural position had escaped destruction.

Hearing that General Clanton was in his tent unharmed, we called upon him. I wanted to get from his lips the story of his escape and that of his division. I was not at all prepared for the terrible sight which greeted my eyes when I was ushered into the tent.

General Clanton's face was torn by a shell explosion and large patches of torn flesh. - had been ripped from his lower lip and nose. Both his hands were swathed in bandages. His hair and mustache were gone and his eyes were tied over and he was in great pain. When I told him who I was he talked a great deal to relieve himself - he said of his suffering.

He said his division of troops had been in position only an hour when the fierce Glacéblancs assault I ever saw in my life occurred. He was talking to one of his high staff officers when a big column of

of Glendelmann approached his position from the Glendelmann - left. They were like a long thick wall of men, they were coming fast and were covered by an artillery fire whose steaming rows of cannon made a deafening roar. The men disappeared immediately behind a cloud of smoke - from an awful explosion.

General Clanton said that he and his officers signalled to the women under officers along the line to stand ground at all costs. The blasphemous level yell of the Glendelmann was deafening. An instant later the Glendelmann column like a huge wave struck a terrible blow. The Christian line was fiercely attacked from the right to the left and driven back with dreadful loss as rapidly as he could remember there were 24,000 men in his column, only six thousand of whom survived.

The Christian line had been

hurled out of its position when the Glendelmann delivered such a broad front blow, and nearly retreated in panic. Her reinforcements arrived the column was rallied and the fierce fight against the Glendelmann continued.

General Clanton seeing it was impossible for his troops to hold its position without annihilation rode to his signal station and signalled general Loring's troops forward - but it too was driven back by a Glendelmann column that came roaring upon its flank in a violent storm attack.

Then the general again rushed to the telegraph station and signalled the officers to order a retreat - Bonas of them responded, and the Christian line began to pull back - but the right wing was caught in front and flank and could not retreat very well. He kept his corps of cavalry dashing back and forth at the enemy alternately, hoping

to free the right wing, and in so doing the cavalry called or collected with the "Wheeler" Glantz-Lamar cavalry under general Givbeck and was worked.

At the night the officers were urging their hands or rushing about frantically to rally them. Some of the defeated cavalry retreated toward St. Vrain's Creek, where they were overtaken by the enemy cavalry and where many must have been killed. General Stanton said, "for the enemy cavalry was overwhelming in number. It was a hell of battle you read."

Many of the regular general Ross. Cavalry regiment, at that disapproved probably swept back and destroyed and the rest of the regiments went on by one until only one was left. Every one of them must have been annihilated or scattered.

After a time the general got another division into the battle to cover the retreat of his men.

Here and there others began to retreat and they all then looked for the rear. Then he himself was wounded. Clearly the mode of but the cause and it was possible to see the results of the fightful attack. Men of both sides lay wounded a dying in great numbers for miles. He himself though he stayed in command was unable to lift his wounded arm. Dashed from his feet he kept running into his eyes obscuring his vision. He believed the escape of his troops to the passage from hell into heaven. At last his troops were rallied again and with the help of two new divisions of californians, two Algonquinian brigades and a corps of Minutemen succeeded in staying the mad onslaught of the enemy. During this part of the terrible conflict general Fremont died a horrible death.

His troops snafed the first shock started his division forward and we did so a sharpshoot burst close to him tearing one side of his face completely off. General Clanton, for former has perhaps never had a "pissed in stones of bullets" concerned general. McRossa. When the Chantain line finally repulsed the enemy line here men refused all medical treatment until many others were cured for. He will survive, the doctor told me. I saw two other generals two colonels and other officers though wounded they were able to get about."

General Julius B. Enley who came up with his division marched to relieve his hard pressed troops. General Joseph Roberson was one of the parties. They told the same thrilling story as the rest.

We have long before we reached the scene said Penegar

that something was going on. We could see the enemy's position at all as we came up. A thick smoke lay of battle like a fog hanging over the scene and shut out all sight of the enemy's position. Our division was a night after we passed through that outbreak of battle. The air was stifling with the powder smoke and you could not see a hundred feet away. It was an experience to last a life time. Lieutenant general said of the "Glandelinian onslaught".

"We had been watching the movements of the enemy's lines, from the time we first came into position until the enemy along our front showed us disposition to attack us, and I had just gone back to my tent when general Verran himself sent for me. As I came up to him he said: 'Look at that Glandelinian position will you?'"

I looked and there the Glandelinian troops were rushing forward in a very long

heavy loss.

Get your guns ready, he said and drive hard at your batteries, untill your infantry can clear this place of the enemy. I know you don't want a repetition of general Persson or Martigny's experience."

I went hastily to do as I was told and gave the enemy all the artillery fire we could. We had good munitions and plenty of it and all the artillery men did not hesitate to use it.

They operated their cannons at an increased rate of two per cent over what they had always thought their best rate of working untill the guns grew hot and had to be given time to cool. The enemy's lines were being torn to fragments by every discharge but not withstanding the rate high rate of speed of which their numbers were being lessened, there was scarcely three minutes during the whole hour of this awful

time that they didn't rally and rush again frantically to the assault, when the head of the Glandelworm column didn't cut up the Christian line badly. When I came to the scene two hours afterwards the enemy had left off assaulting us but the ground in front of our position was a sight. Every where within sight the ground was covered with myriads of the dead and wounded of the enemy, and the works with our own fallen showing the effects after the Glandelworm assault had spent itself. In many places the works were buried three deep with the fallen.

Then a little before two o'clock after our trenches had been ravaged the enemy renewed the conflict. The Glandelworm moved toward our position as fiercely as if they were a great gray squall. Before the officers of the various Christian companies could be expected, the rushing Glandelworms with defiant yells started to form

over the position but their numbers were dreadfully depleted before they did.

General Stone's division was surrounded by the assailants but the fury of hell and its legions, helped the enemy could not out them from the breastwork.

The scene here along Stone's line was like a Waterloo in an ^{minutes} hour's time but that simultaneously along a 17 mile front and lasting with that fury for four hours the Glancianians were finally driven back by the arrival of Jacque and Ben Sogum Corps which cut the assaulting line to pieces and captured a whole division.

This action of the fifth day of the battle took place just where general Harmon Varnum had expected it would. General Chide Gimbres had made a special study of the Glancianian position. He had seen the defeat of the two legions in the early part of the war

and had picked many others who are authority on Military movements.

There are two sections of this Glancianian army that we can direct the most "he said General Varnum asked:

"What are they?"

One are the Mac Hollisterians veteran fighters used to war, the others are the Oramians. They come in bands across the front at Babas Farnes and intersect with the others. One of these sections is under Fackel which includes B. Charnell who created the scene of the terrible attack the other is under general Browns and Clancy. They are terrible fighters. It is just from there we'll expect the next onslaught. However it is impossible to predict where they'll strike the next blow. There is more or less thinking as to what Humley will do next but it cannot be proved. One fact is established. He'll not attack at this point again.

The old theory that the Glendalough
armies are sure to beat is no longer
held. We have held our lines in a
more rigid manner than a wall of
glass, and the enemy has advanced
against us in a manner less rigid than
a wall of steel. About this situation
there is more or less disastrous consequence
all along the whole battle line.

The on face of the enemy's assault some
times causes our strongest lines to give to
say and recall. There is no Christian
army that is exempt from some disaster;
and there is no regularity in their
appearance. Great disasters of course are
almost always preceded by defects of
the most mysterious character. Usually they
are not detected in the west. It
is impossible to predict when the
next will take place, it is im-
possible to tell where it will
be. It will certainly be to the
unwary eye. All this is of course
or showing that the enemy is still

in his power. We see the same thing
in this battle. It is indeed a horrible battle
and one which we well pray not to see
duplicated. But it may occur again. The
danger of the situation is usually well
known but we got to fight it out. You
see this in every battle. You see it
a long and cruel martyrdom. Even when
the fiercest of the battle raged yesterday.

No greater catastrophe is authoritatively
known in the annals of this dreadful
superhuman war than that which swept
large portions of the Christian line
at this battle of Barbara Francis
with however in spite of it all
+ our Union army not only holding
its own but winning the battle as well.

But the influence of the entire war
itself still casts a mournful
glow throughout the whole of Cal-
ifornia about many Glendalough armies
which had kept their own upon disaster
upon the Christian side, making
catastrophes of explosion, flood and

and fear which were more vivid and appalling than all the greatest catastrophes of nature.

We can now transport ourselves in imagination more surely to the extreme left wing of Harney's army under general See Walker Buell in the early part of the morning of the fifth day of the battle, than to the center of the Christian line, for all the resources of the imagination were instantly called into play. It was to be the most fearful battle ever known.

The violence of the battle and the disorder then enacted along the whole Christian line had a setting of strange and artistic grandeur such as has never since been conjured in so great a measure. Indeed so little was the thought of impending danger associated with the vision of Glendel's army that good portions of the Christian line had been caught off its guard.

Although for some time between

the battle the Glendel's army would and was at rest an expert scout - having only a slightly greater knowledge of the tactics of Glendel's army than was current among Christian generals - would have seen reason for dread in the fact that no Glendel's army had never in the memory of any scout known any form of a brutal act.

The city of Calverton had been frequently shaken & shaken by violent commotions produced by battles close within hearing. So fierce were the attacks of the enemy in this battle of Buena Vista that several hundred men in a strong position were soon annihilated. The fury of this battle could have passed into the popular synonym for the infernal regions.

Soon in that morning the Glendel's army gave a warning of another outbreak. A "violent commotion" was after the

Christian lines. Again many lines were lost. Much injury was done to that section of the Christian line opposed to it, and most of the troops fled to the shelter of the second line, of works in place. The majority, however, regained courage and finally repulsed the enemy. Elsewhere Glendelheimian assaults were of frequent occurrence, and these grew rapidly more and more violent. But the Christian line was not hurled back. It was not until 10.30 that the Christian line after numerous and very violent thrusts with the enemy was at length hurled back. Of the extraordinary assault which came on there was an excellent account to General Verran in a letter written by an eye witness. General Verran had asked for an account of the battle along Hamens River and of its dreadful filor course. Then, after the telegrapher an opportunity

of detailing all the circumstances from the beginning. In that fatal morning General Verran learned both General Buel and Otto Zent were at the center and in charge of the main Christian line in that section.

"At ten thirty" wrote the messenger about that time in the morning, General Zent staff drove him to observe. Long Glendelheimian were of very active military eye and formation moving forward as if not a man could run. He was at once and went out upon a knoll where he might more distinctly view the ground of Glendelheimian attack. It was not at this distance discernible from what Glendelheimian position this or northern Glendelheimian force seemed but it was found afterwards that it came from the left. I cannot find a more exact description of the formation of the Glendelheimian column than by comparing it to a long, writhing serpent of human beings, and it excluded

to an immeasurably great distance, some portion of it occurred I suppose either by the speed with which the enemy was advancing, or else by the depression in the ground through which they passed so that the Glundelincian column itself being pressed forward by its own weight expanded in this manner.

The long column for extraordinary reasons appeared sometimes broken, at other times unscathed in strength.

General Zink's suspicion was aroused. He ordered the batteries into position and had his men prepared so that he could scout alone. He saw the attack strike with indubitable fury. There were a million men in that assault and every one of them making fight as savagely as if each man was supported by 10,000 men. General Zink called upon Dayer to observe this extraordinarily violent attack, but he however was too deep in his preparations to meet it should it come

upon him. He was disturbed, so General Zink set out alone to scout. It soon became evident that the attack was an unusual and most threatening one. The auxiliaries were pressing on General Zink gave orders that several divisions should go to the aid of the hard pressed Christian line, and he moved his men on whole line forward, for the Glundelincian was moving so tremulously back upon the Christian front.

As they approached Glundelincian artillery opened and all sort of shells fell in every direction. They were in danger too of being cut off from communication, owing to the reckless retreat of a part of the Christian line. The column also was rushing forward and on its destruction, with the result.

The staff advised retreat. General Zink would not hear of it. "God defend a Holy cause," he cried and ordered the troops to press onward to the help of those who were hard pressed. As the battle progressed on wildly he did his best to encourage

every regimental and other commands whom he found in great confusion caused them that the success the enemy were accomplishing in places were merely temporary and after telling his plan strengthened every portion of the line. Being pretty sure of success and his troops fighting desperately, Lord this who maintained this position has actually heard the tremendous roar of battle elsewhere.

But now the Glandelheim were pressing on successively and portions of the Christian line were forced to give way whether they wished to or not. The ground seemed to rock and ring from the concussion of cannon. General Smith was momentarily aroused to the rear of the impending danger. Drawing the rest of his staff he found them preparing to make a desperate counter charge. They doubled a column, the horses on the left. Under cover of their artillery, they advanced in the face of a regular fire from the

front. The enemy greater than that we saw. When they had pressed on for half a mile they found the rest of the enemy becoming so strong that they dared not venture any further into their ground. The attack was so violent that in a short time the enemy disordered the rest of the Christian line and obliged the general to move off from the scene. Assisted by his staff he got upon his horse just as two of his staff were struck down by the fragments of a shell and instantly fell down dead. Meanwhile his main line was further to the rear.

Even here there was great danger although no section of the Glandelheim army had yet struck against this position. From the tremendous uproar of the artillery of both sides the land rocked like the sea. In the rage of the assault the Glandelheim were "broke and ebbed and rushed forward against against the Christians

low in tone as novel as they were wild and eccentric. Volleys of explosions succeeded volleys of explosions, now far above from the Glendale position. The Christian artillery, answered with as much rage as possible and there was an answering uproar. The Glendale position had now disappeared behind a heavy and ominous cloud hanging with ominous rows of puff, where came intermittent but dazzling flashes as if from lightning.

The light of the day seemed to fade as the murky pall of battle spread further from the battle field and enveloped

Barbara Francis in a common gloom.

The cloud which veiled the Glendale position was occasionally lit up not only with the intermittent tongues of flames from so many cannons but also with a continuous ruddy glow as if from some vast hidden furnace, while a tremendous hailstorm of exploding shells fell fast and furious upon the Christian position. So passed two

long and dreadful hours. Yet yet was the terror of the dreadful artillery storm at its end. The local ground near Barbara Francis where was a portion of the Christian line recoiled to and fro a portion of the Christian line rolled back from its position leaving the ground strewn with many of their dead. The cloud that enveloped the Glendale position became more and more murky and then seemed to be riven by darting sheets of flame with a clatter like the crash of a rupture.

Again a great Glendale column came sweeping over the fields. It was fiercer than any assault on record, with a great array of cannon against the Christian position. On every side nothing was to be heard but the dreadful discharge of musketry, the roar of machine guns, the drum drum son of the gun, the shrieking and howling roar of the Glendale cannon, the yell and the crying and shouting of the Christians as they gave way to the answering yell "remember Libby's!"

At length a new firing troop of Christ
 men appeared which was not however
 able to yet stop the attack. Twenty
 minutes passed before the dreadful attack
 was repulsed and the enemy began to retreat.

Which still continued to fall upon
 the Christian position. It is of any troops
 counter-charge they would be in danger
 of being annihilated.

At the same time nothing in the matter
 to trace of the destruction of the two
 divisions under general Tschern. He wrote
 however that along general Curran line
 a shower of shells fell so heavily that
 the troops to avoid annihilation had
 to withdraw. When an assault was made
 by the Glendishman general Curran
 position was completely overwhelmed.

The more sudden was the attack
 on the two divisions under
 Tschern. The other sections of the
 Christian line was valiantly
 shaken by the blows of the enemy
 assault. It was probable that

large portion of the troops was driven
 by their anticipatory illness to fly from
 their position. In not withstanding general
 Curran was holding his ground, while
 the rest of the back, the main line
 did not fall back and indeed the
 enemy was defeated.

However the degree of activity on
 which the Glendishman entered on the
 first of the battle had continued even
 more. Assault was of occasional
 occurrence though of no great magnitude.
 Throughout the interval when the Glendishman
 were at it it was noted
 that since when they were near a Car
 destruction.

But the Glendishman were now to
 give repeated evidence that they had
 not let any of their enemy. The
 first serious intimation was the onslaught
 at them. Several Glendishman
 columns poured forward from their
 position and swept upon the Christian
 line bringing death and destruction.

The Glendale division under general
Rivers, Greenwell, Givens, and Torie
that had gone into position here was more
or less overwhelmed by the fierce Glendale
assaults. They were led by general
Johnnie Johnston, George Hamilton and Cooper.
In the attack they advanced with an
irresistible force. It was estimated after
wards that though these divisions held
their ground it was at the sacrifice
of eighteen million in dead and
wounded. What makes the horror all
the greater was a frightful error of
judgment. General Torie had refused to
be warned in time and did not
sent the reliable number of troops to
meet the attack until it was too
late. Not until the assaults
had actually carried the front line
of works was the order for the
advance of other divisions given.
Before the order could be acted
upon the Glendale divisions had
burst through all opposition, and

maintained a vast portion of the front
line before the concentration of the
first troops could halt their advance.

The early afternoon was signalized
by repeated and most desperate assaults
on record - those which occurred between
12:30 'n 2:45' were especially severe
and were carefully observed and recorded
by Hendro Dinger who was at that time
hanging up his troops.

The most remarkable of one of these
attacks was when a surge of Surinamese
Hobbes troops under Guernsey Everson,
seized over Torie's position and penetrated
general George Lamb's line driving it
back a distance of 386 feet upon
general minute Wilson's troops. General
Wilson supported by Walker and
Donald Curran finally repulsed
this desperate assault with a
terrible loss in killed and wounded
of both sides.

At 4:00 of the 2nd. Rivers,
Greenwell, and Torie suffered severely

from another assault. The nearest of the enemy attacks were from 3 to 4 in the first a sudden rush of a tidal wave of Glancolimans under Del Greco crashed the Christian line caused the deaths of 26 Christian officers of all rank, and only spent a few and were repulsed after the North and South Corps under generals Belustier and Juana Pacheco had been well nigh annihilated. During the onslaught the explosion of so many shells hurled upon the Glancolimans by Christian batteries and the roar of so many guns in both sides so violent that the whole country rose like panic stricken to Tullage. The fierce assault lasted half an hour. Beginning at 20 to from the Glancolimans renewed the assault with redoubled violence sweeping away the brigades under Carolo and rushing on nearly to Chido Guembes line before repulsed.

Chido Guembes massed his great divisions against the assailants but there was united by necessity during another Glancolimans attack of 10 times the force of all the other before combined and overwhelming forces had to be faced against them before they were repulsed and the loss of his line a record for battle.

It may seem strange that a position should be held by the Christians in the face of such a dangerous foe but it was the heart of the division of troops have been swept out of the center the troops under Portu's Division, and Ammarguata have taken their place keeping the dangerous enemy back.

Probably the most dangerous Christian position is that occupied by Piero and others. During the battle they needed fire themselves great troops for minutes but the natural condition under which it was maintained made it difficult and uncertain for the

for the enemy to attack, the stream of Christian shell fire and the strong infantry support, added by machine guns and the continual arrival of reinforcements after obstructing and checking the enemy and wrecking the Glandeleian armor.

The road refugees who came close to battle, just to see it did so at the end of the river. It was said that 11200 night men had been killed since it had become a fact to go too near a battle in operation.

The main danger is from enemy sharpshooters hidden in trees. Formerly the trap was made in front of a house back and there method are still used to a certain extent.

The usual warning that the central section of the Glandeleian armor made their violent assault's with the hope the Christian lines would collapse and that new long lines of enemy artillery shreds made their

appearance gave me to reasonable belief that startling disturbances were imminent.

During the battle an American tourist was captured by a party of Abhimann who mistook him for a Glandeleian scout and chased him on horseback for thirty miles. By this American thinks he managed to escape what it was the most thrilling experience in his life for afterwards he was seen and pursued by a strong Glandeleian patrol which strove with might and main to capture him no matter who he was or.

Though he did no harm to his human pursuers, he used his pocket pistols upon the others and only the time he escaped, had shot and killed thirty of the enemy firmly among them the back.

The situation along all portions of the Christian lines on this fateful day may be inferred from reports of eyewitnesses. One of these described

the late morning aspects of the great and bloody battle as follows.

As the battle raged savagely - beyond description alarm and anxiety - filled all the Christian general and all other various commanders, although no serious disaster has occurred since the Glancelimer forces on the day before almost destroyed the Christian division under Peave and Montague. The Glancelimer threatened further destruction every hour, and there were many Christian officers who believed that a driving Glancelimer assault even more fierce and serious than any of those already recorded would mark the culmination of the attack of the enemy.

The Glancelimer marched against the Christians in great columns from their position until the wildest of day all day or the fight hours of the battle. The explosive artillery fire began early in the morning, then an enormous wave of Glancelimer rushed to the stream, accompanied by

an artillery covering fire that sounded like the internal thunder and rumble of the infernal region and a terror of the earth that felt like a light earthquake and the assaults came against the Christian lines in powerful waves. The first of the Glancelimer column was torn up by the Christian fire that drove it back upon the others in bright confusion. Then another portion of the gray wave swept forward in an oblique direction. It advanced in the formation of an immense and well formed T the bars and side which swept a most terrible Christian line from the top of the T the front as a counter charge, and a mantle of purple swept that section into retreat from the main body and across the field, enveloping the Glancelimer's main column, upon which from the Christian batteries shells fell like hail.

The Glandelinian troops were charged in heavy masses. From the main body of the force however - though cut off from its head - so heavy and vehement was the attack that for a time resistance was in vain and a fear of total defeat came upon the Christian officers. Great alarm continued for more than four hours and it was not until this tremendous assault was repulsed, and the whole Glandelinian resolution recalled by 10 o'clock that confidence was restored.

After this a terrible artillery storm broke loose. From six pieces floods of flame rained to shoot skyward in sheets that at times terrified the whole neighborhood. In a few minutes the artillery storm would slacken only to renew with redoubled force, fury, shock and noise hundreds of six pound canisters to flame from the battle field and with so great force and din that the clouds

shooting upwards was visible from St James's village on the extreme north of the battle field. The atmosphere was full of dust and smoke and a choking convulsive racket and the concussion was terrific. Rain fell during the battle for the first time in a fortnight. Men on both sides were falling in unprecedented numbers. With unobtruding the rain the temperature registered 102 degrees Fahrenheit a mark for which it has receded only during the fall of so soon since very early in the morning.

Despite the precautions taken by the military authorities shooting of important places ^{by} continued in some sections of the Christian line, though it practically has been stopped elsewhere. In the outer limits of the Christian camps many tents had been nobled and burned. Soldiers and the guards had been given instructions to take severe measures, if necessary to put a stop to the

disorder. Along the Christian center supplies were being sent out with to the troops in need of them. A military committee had been formed to investigate all changes front within the Christian lines so that one part or of the purple line could be pierced by the enemy. One correspondent said:

The behavior of the Christian generals astonishes me. Everyone seems to be awaiting the onset of the enemy, next onslaught tranquilly. During one great onslaught the only disaster was along the black line from the wild fury of the Glandshman attack, which seemed to penetrate everywhere, even reaching among the guns of the Catholics, and carrying a portion of the breast works. Yet every Christian general remained calm and composed. General Hammer did not seem to be a bit apprehensive, or anxious.

These and other letters from correspondents proved the fury of the battle. The reports mention the color of the enemy uniforms as being blue bluish gray.

Another letter written during the third day said:

The population of neighboring towns are fleeing away from the territory. Prisoners are being suspended the non-combatants are panic stricken, and big forces of Christian troops are advancing to the scene of action. What has to move in store for the Christian army?

A dreadful clasp a catastrophe from the enemy, or will there be the reverse? Who can tell. I'll give you more news of the battle tomorrow.

These and other letters seemed to indicate that on the 1st of what the enemy was up to. It was now five days before the battle occurred. It was difficult to understand how it was that a general battle of this sort could assume such great and savage proportions. A Santo Barbara paper the day before the battle announced that an excursion arranged for the next day to Saint Francis had been postponed.

as the town was inaccessible adding that
matters would be raised when the occasion
would take place.

General Double Day Federal had tele-
graphed Hanson, announcing that Manning
intended to throw immense columns of
troops to the attack which owing to the
intensity of the Christian artillery fire
has changed the direction of the advance,
and are storming Oliver Warburton line.
Violent explosions had been heard near St
Francis. General Federal further declared
there is no danger of the Christian
line breaking, as alleged as consequence
of the violence of the assault.

One who totally discounted the
report of the capture or destruction of
the Christian position along the
St Maria Creek, by the enemy,
assault of commanding nature, which had
reached General Hanson as dispatches
did not mention the seizure, which
they certainly would have done if
that portion of the Christian line

had been destroyed. General Gorge
Galedeford and his staff, proceeded toward
that portion of the Christian line to determine
whether the report was true and whether
there was any danger in permitting the
defensive to continue there was much as
the attack was very vigorous.

A total of about 7,500,000
men. As the general and his staff
came to the spot, a large column of
Glandorians were seen advancing across
Blarado, from, and the Christian
line was walked in an enormous cloud
of smoke. The Glandorians did not
reach the Christian position but resumed
to move toward another point. In this
direction the appearance of the enemy's
assault was not so terrifying. The
stream at Duncans gap was crossed by the
enemy when the battle raged so
murderously near. The bridge there
had been completely destroyed. The
battle line was hidden from view
by the smoke.

Upon reaching the scene the second time the general came down. There was a strong odor of gunpowder in the air and the assaults were beginning to reach forward against the Christian lines in great numbers. Difficulty was had in bringing up the fresh divisions in the nick of time. The committee of generals surveyed the situation - through their field glasses and declared that along some sections it would be impossible for time to check the advance of the enemy.

Access to St Barbara was almost impossible. The firing along the Christian line was so severe that at times the smoke of rifles and cannon was so thick that it was impossible to see more than six feet. The Glandeleonians are also attacking general Connel's line, and his staff had become alarmed by its violence, but the enemy has been repulsed, and it is now more quiet. The Christian divisions under Francis Mackey hold this position.

The following statement was

given out at Hammon's headquarters during the battle.

"On the morning after the four days' battle immediately on receiving general Pitts' dispatch general Hammon directed his staff to inquire and report as to the true conditions of affairs along the whole Christian line. All troops asked for have been urgently needed - but as to further information is received it is deemed best that reserve troops be held in readiness."

'General Culham received the following telegram from Colonel Mac Allister - 'Sixteen hundred St. Bernard sent along general Vincent's lines yesterday. Four million wounded, immediate want supplied. Aid needed yet. This is authentic.'

General Hammon received the following dispatch from general O'Hara:

'Barbarians Francis Dubois - Ramparts nearly needed. Glandeleonians attacking the ferry here. Aid needed at once!'

Another division was reported to have reached the scene of action on Jan after it started. General Cornelius D. Bennett had received a division of four hundred thousand men. General Gengyore presided at a hasty meeting or council and presented the following telegram which he had received. It ran as follows:

"Ascertained conditions along the whole Christian line. General Zink reported 1700,000 deaths, 1942000 wounded and 40000 prisoners. Immediate reinforcements supplied but help required for the next six hours."

The following reply was sent: "Telegram received by general Gengyore. Troops on way to assist."

General Harrison Turner came with 125,000. General Schuber came with 50,000, general Strath came, and Diagon, 25,000.

The following is a despatch to general Harrison:

A party from the left has

gone to the quieter section of the battlefield for the purpose of recovering the body of general Sweetheart who was killed in action. The interment of the remains will take place here and will be conducted with military honors. There was no other attack from the enemy. The enemy's artillery is still violently active but there are no signs of the enemy making his reverse attack.

Two fresh divisions of troops will be sent here immediately. The battle is dreadfully severe.

Another ominous dispatch came from the Christian left.

In the hell extent of the battles here, as he by the fierce glacial human assault becomes known the thrilling account in sacred conditions along the Christian line gave more than by now notwithstanding the fact that the Glacial human have been repulsed. The whole Christian line is badly torn up notwithstanding the fact that

reinforcements have been sent in from the near Great River here broken up, and for frequent general Bani. as there were not enough troops sent to give the required relief. To hold one position was made almost impossible by the rich army wisdom of the Glendeliman onslaught that gave the entire battle field a resemblance to hellish legions at war. Everywhere the Christians are hard pressed and the attack does not seem to be stopped by the most energetic defense. These conditions are bad enough along the Christian left wing but they are multiplied a thousand times along other sections.

Under the direction of general Simon relief has been sent but other columns are still hard pressed. The official estimate of the losses are immeasurable. That means that the battle has been so awfully violent. But that is the least of the trouble. There for all efforts to check the foe

seems to be unavailing. Some of the action of the enemy columns have ceased. Indeed some portions of the Glendeliman armies seemed to be as quiet as they were before the battle ten days ago. Yet arrangements were being made for security to see what the enemy would do next.

Some of the Christian generals believed that the forces which were sent up within Glendeliman armies have been so "relieved" that there was no longer danger of attack, and all other command along other portions of the Christian lines were being greatly encouraged to make ~~recovery~~ recovery attempts to recover what positions they have lost. Along the left wing of the Glendeliman position heavy clouds of battle smoke, but the battle seemings have as it seemed entirely ceased, and no further movements of the Glendeliman armies are seen. In the Christian rear there are many millions of badly

wounded, all suffering from injuries inflicted mostly by shell fragments, bullets, grape and canister. It will be seen, being a great problem for the army doctors.

By the prompt action of general Hamon himself relief had been sent to all parts of the Christian lines. One division was due in the afternoon during the height of the action, and instructions had been given to the general to hold the ground at all costs. The assistance sent by other high generals also served to take over the strain upon the hard pressed Christian lines, until the arrival of this division and immense supplies of ammunition had been sent on the way and was expected to reach the Christian lines soon.

It was reasonable to conclude therefore that the immediate relief of the hard pressed Christian lines was to be met as well as they could be, and the attention of the

Christian generals were to be directed to maintaining the success while they perfect plan for organizing movement to crush the enemy. For the time being troops were to be sent without regard to numbers or the danger of having them diverted from their intended purpose. But experience with such disastrous battles told the generals that flanking movements of the enemy must be looked out for.

According to a despatch from general Junther Lapuel, a colonel was rescued from the battle field who though fatally injured, was conscious and able to give a slight account of the great numbers of the enemy's fiercest assault.

That it came without any special warning may be inferred from his statement, that he was putting his brigade into position when the enemy surged up like a wave, and the concussion of a terrific explosion laid him low.

As the enemy then came, he saw two

lieutenants of the same brigade in the same condition. They died of their injuries and the one 'conine' went back to the room from loss of blood. He could tell nothing more and died soon after being taken to the army ambulance.

Préf as was then recalled it showed that the Glancok-linear assault was done full of violence and that the Christ can live to prevent itself from being overwhelmed had to resist the foe with equal violence, and received the enemy until such an artillery and musketry fire that the Glancok-linear had no opportunity to press on. It also indicated that the Glancok-linear would sacrifice a great deal to win a battle.

During the afternoon of the 5 day general Pueres telegraphed that there was no further need of supplies for his division. If he was right in his estimate, estimate of the situation, and the enemy does not renew

the fierce attack, the demand for reinforcements have been met with and the division of troops under Pueres could be left to his own resources.

Nothing could be finer than the response which the highest Christian generals made to the cry for help from all portions of the Christian Union. The prompt action of general Hannon is which he led all the army saved the Christian army from defeat. Other Christian generals might hesitate and look for a President. But no officer had remained inert and unresponsive before the great calamity which threatened the Christian line.

This is not the habit of Oldswoman generals. In the face of the fierce Glancok-linear infantry assault storm, confusion and the distress of the army, the generals observed a duty before them to check the enemy if possible and relieve the pressure and prevent the calamity from threatening to the extent of defeat at least.

This has come to a fixed principle engrained in their nature so the news of the threat and misfortune and corresponding distress was met by many fresh donations before there was even time for relief organizations and appeals for aid.

The response of the Christian generals to meet the assault of the enemy illustrated this in a striking manner. Persian troops came in an uninterrupted stream of magnificent proportions from every quarter.

This was as it should be. There was little danger of general Persians being troubled with an overabundance of troops though the excessive liberality of the generals. If the battle lines received more troops than was required for the present need no harm could come of it. The overabundance of troops could be kept for another emergency.

General Phillips had seen the benefit of these relief troops

ready on the instant when a army in danger of a great calamity calls for aid. In front of this mighty battle the nucleus of a strong resistance to the enemy should be established a remnant of good will be left out of this great misfortune of the dreadful destructive war.

The unusual bravery of the Abheannians is caused from the statement that all Abheannians have been said to be controlled by an unusual, holy and religious spirit and devoted in an unusually saintly worship of God, and some of it is Blessed Mother and the Saints.

Abheannians are more than willing to be killed, to tail-end face all sorts of difficulties and dangerous hardships, to risk more for their love of God, than the awareness men for their gold. Such strange righteousness makes Abheannians a power feared by the whole world. The Christian armies by now have got used to warfare. It is because they have withstood so much punishment from the enemy that they are so callous to blows and seldom-las. That the

many Christian generals are willing to throw themselves in the way of the enemy, and our hearts to all sorts of pressure against any of the line promptly, liberally without prejudice or hesitating or waiting to see what others will do. show that the spirit of Christian enthusiasm gives place to successful resistance to the end.

The saint who likes to regard this as a fraternal war, and as much more severe than it should be, will find no cause in this war in the manner in which the whole country has responded to the mad of the armies, and the relief of the war refugees stricken and homeless by the war numerous and disastrous consequences, throughout Calcutta and other provinces.

We say the Abbeysman country because most of the aid was tendered from this country as disaster was so great, and battles so extraordinarily severe that there was great urgency and need from Abbeysman. It was met promptly available, yet Abbeysman has done only

what any generous self confident and prosperous nation ought to have done, for sister states torn by a mad war, and to many calamities and fearful battles.

human nature too have shown their deepest concern for the Abbeysman conflict though belonging to a different hemisphere and individual gifts from many nations had shown the strength of the 'g'ion feeling but was universal.

If there is anything to be regretted in the connection it was that some nations, not (human) were allied with a 'g'ion feeling but nevertheless were afraid to give her help because Abbeysman had her eagle in eye or 'ham'.

However it is not surprising that the immediate sympathetic shock of the storm of war cataclysm should have been heavier in Abbeysman than elsewhere or even in the European and Anglieman states where news of flood fire and other complications of calamities was

lamented less quickly, but is grieved very readily. Because of the lack of news the Confederates up north, did not realize so suddenly the greatness of the misfortune.

But in any event Albuquerques have every right to congratulate themselves upon the celerity and efficiency of their response to a desperate need even before it had been voiced in actual appeal by its surviving war victims.

Albuquerque has given of her abundance freely and gladly and the Albuquerques has supported the cause in a way to render this mass of refugees truly welcome and to strengthen arms in measurably and making them many times as useful in fighting qualities as to terrify the foe.

There is no example in the past months of the dreadful war of such instant help on a large scale to suffering communities as now. Before this year of the war

it could not have happened because without the highly developed means of communication and transportation at the present day of the war it would have been almost a physical impossibility because of those past climates and forest fires.

The next reason Glanche Brown, although we hoped to come a garrison to come from General Roy Dyer according to the prediction of the scouts, who at great risk and under fire made an exhaustive observation of the new movements of the enemy General Dyer said.

The way things look I believe if we had an assaulting column against the Indians we could not only withstand the pressure of the blow and we ought to be able to give as a retort that should cause devastation to the enemy unequalled any to any before.

Gay Gungagor agreed with Dyer that the far line was weakened by lanes and ought to be attacked.

He believed that only continued assault to the enemy could be ousted from the region. He believed that a 2000-man column on the battle field between the two towns are in a weak position and may give way because of their recent losses by their continued attacks. A 2000-man eventually would be destroyed by a good attack.

Along a Christian front of attack supported by artillery a great success could be accomplished. Before the enemy could undergo radical changes of formation. New divisions were therefore placed into position for a hard the assault be made without any support there were grave fears that it would be a question of time when it would be obliterated either by enemy artillery or a counter attack.

The 2000-man attack originally broke out in a healthy fashion and by their continuous firing caused the Christian general to concentrate and add

to the strength of their battle line for twenty five miles. Before the first of these assaults reached the area held by the left of the Christian line was a great field of wheat and grain behind a long front of high rise of rocky ground facing the enemy.

The attack for a time seemed an overwhelming as an overflow. This Christian position was located on the west side of Centrales Creek between the Rio Grande and San Juan, on the east side between Turner's Farm and in the glen beyond.

In the territory in question are three principal Christian divisions under general Emmerson, Tom O'Neil and Frank Gordon. They are of equal strength. These lines of artillery were formed a long line of isolated batteries beginning at Centrales Creek and ending on Turner's Farm. The Christian positions also lay between the Santa Barbara foothills and the Evangelina St. Charles Railroad and had a northwesterly and southeasterly trend.

The total length of this portion of the Christian line was 25 miles. As one of the Glandelinian assaults upon this sector swept toward the north westerly section of the Christian line, and extended toward the center, causing the Christian troops to change their position as the assault also came upon the north position. The enemy expected to find the Christian line extremely thin along this battle front and expected a great victory there but met resistance the fury of which was beyond measure.

The assault was more terrible than anything history has known in real wars but the Glandelinians could not breach the Christian position. Added to the many difficulties of handling front Christian troops, the meeting of the assault was the enormous discharge of artillery on both sides the rapid progress of the attack, and taking into consideration also, the nature of

the Glandelinian assault which continued for four hours without abatement and too through a large part of the Christian line and swept way into the glory of the fire of the most destructive Christian fire, to say nothing of the wild tumult of explosions and concussion and the possibilities of disaster no one could have any hesitation in saying that a weak Christian line probably would soon have been destroyed by this powerful assault and if the position had been held and kept the enemy back for a certain length of time, would offer small inducements to other sections, on account of the great dangers of being over-lapped by these great Glandelinian assaulting waves.

I think what had happened to Jerome's line of battle stretched along the bank of San Juan River, 140 feet from the stream nearly 5 miles in length, and constantly disturbed by madmen Glandelinian

attacks of supreme strength and extreme fury and violence. Only at Alblacian a few years ago explosions had occurred which threw enough debris equal to the total volume of excavation for the Mexican and Panamanian Canals together. It should not be forgotten that the enemy planned such an explosion during the battle and would have had the plans not been captured. Yet it is not necessary for any one to understand that a strong Christian line like general Scanlon's of colossal proportions, and constantly subjected to the pressure of the Glendalough attacks could not withstand a overwhelming shock without support.

Yet when the shock did come, it was only sufficient enough to break a portion of the line and the artillery fire and pressure and work of the assault would have completed the ruin had general Pierce or Montgomery failed

to hold their ground. But there were grounds to firmly believe that a great Glendalough assault more terrific than any war has known, may occur again at about any time. There have been many assaults or those of two battles of Dolores Castle and Babona Towers besides which those of all the other battles in the senior part of the war would pale into insignificance. Battles with disturbances of equal or worse intensity may occur again.

Destruction was again threatening the Christian line by the enemy, the Glendalough army having resumed its activity greater than that exhibited when the last four days of the battle had ended and when the fire threatened to wipe Pierce and Montgomery's army out of existence. For three or four hours the enemy had been in constant "sniping" with his artillery fire, and volley of

of most terrific shells and other explosions were frequent. All refugees in Volcano Cumbre were filled with panic at being a town of terror and wild alarm there. Even so fierce was the artillery storm of both sides that the earth seemed to have lost its foundations. The Glendelinsians then rushed valiantly to the attack in the face of a storm of death.

The culmination came at an unusual hour of the bloody battle when the Glendelinsian assault became so intense in force and fury that the whole Christian line opposing it were badly shaken up, broken and forced to retreat even though their resistance was so unmeasurable in heroic valiance and energy. At the same time there came an explosion so terrific that walls in the town of St Barbara were shaken down the contestants were showered with a storm of falling debris, and the inhabitants fled to the open country. It was said that the force of the Glendelinsian assault was much greater than any

assault ever known in the war before and a Glendelinsian artillery fire pouring and thundering like a Krakatoa eruption poured destruction upon the whole territory. The assault raged on with hellish fury. At this time nothing definite was known of conditions further to the left wing of the Christian line where the noon of battle was still more severe.

Smoke filled the air dashing the sky. Dirt and stones fell for fifteen minutes in a continued shower after the explosion. The heavens appeared to be filled with lightning, and if a volcano had thrown out columns of lava and stones the fury of the Glendelinsian assault could not have been more awe inspiring. There was continually a terrific uproar in the air, and also when the evening was laid to a fog indicating that the same conditions that caused the Christians to recoil were causing the enemy to be existing tremendous

tremendous charges along general Humber
and Jesse Walther's Christ-sun-line.
Dearer to this part of Humber my
was expected at any moment, and
at every point new face ments that
could be spared was being rushed
forward, and the Christ-sun artillery
was quadrupling the aim to a shocking
intensity by incapable hooshies
of shells and sprafnell.

Simultaneously a Glendelienian
attack like a nerve wound when
striking against general Russo swept
away 20 Humber and fifty other
Christ-sun columns were damaged
at up or shattered by the assaulting
Glendelienian force which the
coming or with the inevitable
fury of a tidal wave swept over
the work held by general
De Valle, and De Sa River.
These generals were wounded. There
was a dreadful slaughter the
battle raging as if the legions

of heaven and hell had broken loose
against each other. During this terrible
storm of the squall, despite being
beset by imminent and terrible danger
a party of devoted officers and men
from the Ninth and Tenth Corps
of generals Lincoln and Potos went
out under fire and brought away the
body of general Thomas J. Bagg who
had been killed amid the chaotic
carnage. The enemy was coming on
galling like demons possessed by demons.

Advised to forsake their burden and
save themselves the men who were
carrying the body refused to do
so. Two were shot but on the
others stumbled through an atmosphere
each second growing smother and
more stifling. Their ears were deaf-
ened by the noise that came
from explosion. One of the
officers was killed but still
the other took on. Before
then to the left the indefatigable

Aboriginalism was receding to the rear keeping up a clattering fire of counter rifles which however was silenced by the greater noise of cannon and explosives.

With machine guns to cover the retreat, a portion of Bolton's troops stood ready to withdraw as soon as the reserve forces could reach their position.

Before the enemy came up to the general den of the battle they added their note of alarm. Finally one only was left to the party of rescue and this man was faced to rent his clothes on the ground and then go on again and make all speed for the work. He was barely in time. As he with his burden got near the work he too was shot but only wounded. Then the troops retired to their second line of positions. And they were barely in time. As they reached the

works the flood of Glendevon poured over the captured position and a broad wave of the enemy ran over the field veteran while all along the line the Christians retreated to better cover and renewed their unmeasurable resistance.

In spite of the threatening aspect of the enemy it was determined not to make an attempt to rescue generals De Valle and D. S. Davis. By permission a daring war correspondent accompanied the rescuing party which was divided into two squads. One led by Major Cramer went to the vicinity of St. Agnes country school house and soon had the injured general De Valle on a stretcher. Two stalwart fellows shouldered the stretcher and started with it for the Christian line. In the meantime the other party of men led by Lieutenant McNamee had proceeded to a shattered town up corn field about half a mile to the north of the school.

Then was within view of an advancing
Glandelinian column. Lieutenant De Tueren
saw the Glandelinian were, and directing
his men to make all haste back
to the Christian position the lieutenant
began to give warning to the party
which was carrying away the old
wounded general.

"For God's sake, boys get to the
Christian position quickly if you would
save your lives," he yelled. "The
enemy is advancing and destruction
is upon us."

At that instant there was a crash in
the sky back of which it seemed
as though 1000 thunderbolts had been
fired into us. Lieutenant De Tueren
and his whole party of 20
men were all killed a wound
ed, and the other party, reassured
less too than being killed.
As the war died away the
last row of Christian cannon
which was for almost the last
hours.

One Christian brigade almost arrived
safely abandoned their work and reced-
ed to the rear at top speed. The
other party, while two of the men
carried the wounded general went to
rescue the other. Two fell, but
the other got away with general
Price. Without cessation the

uproar was terrific. There was another
rumble and the sky appeared filled
with lightning. Then in the war
correspondent looked back over the
scene the Glandelinian were
advancing in a vast column. By
a fortunate turn in the movement
of this mass the lives of the
rest of the party were saved.
The Glandelinians instead of
coming this way went off
toward the night.

Working on their efforts to stop the
advance of the enemy were a few brigades
of troops who had remained in their
position after other portions of the

Christian line had retreated before the enemy advance. Their officers had been desperate. At their commands these men fell upon the assailants fighting heroically to save themselves from the destruction which they feared was about to fall upon them. They fought like demons for a lost soul.

And under the circumstances the presence of mind and bravery of these Christian troops was worthy of the greatest praise. They refused to rest under any condition. The stand of these troops enabled the rescuers to get away with the wounded general. As they went on they refused to put down their burden.

"If we die" one of them said "we will die with the general on our shoulders."

His followers had spent enough to greet their sentiment with a cheer. It was heartening and it served to increase the bravery of

the rest. As rapidly as possible the rescuers made their way through the zone of fire toward the Christian position. One of them was knocked down by the concussion of an exploding shell. His comrade waited until he could recover himself, when all went on together, still bearing the wounded general.

Half a mile was covered in this manner. Each minute the danger was greater. The more of the battle and its fury was beyond comprehension. In the air was the smoke of powder that made respiration hard labor. Finally the distance was covered, and at the end they succeeded in hurrying him to safety. "Heavy rain" of G. and S. men were sweeping toward Christie Wilson Christian front. It was with great difficulty that the wounded general was taken to the rear but it was accomplished safely and just in time.

Straight toward the Christensen lines
 and extending for miles the Glendon
 line was seen while all officers
 a little distant off watched the
 battle, the grandest and most awe
 inspiring sight ever witnessed by man.
 Along the whole Christensen line the
 resistance was beyond measure. From a
 big explosion among the Glendonians
 there seemed to shoot upward an
 inner flood of flame that reached
 far perpendicularly into the air. Almost
 it came a strangely shaped mass
 of smoke and debris. A great storm
 of debris fell on every body. I
 Several new Glendonian
 batteries seemed to have been
 moved against the Christensen
 lines and from them a rain
 of high explosive shells was
 being played. On the assault
 by Glendonians were seemed
 to gain that of the Christensen
 line a greater commotion was
 heard, and the assault seemed of

a great and desperate had hard to
 hold fight could be heard. When the
 two wounded Christensen officers had been
 brought beyond the apparent danger zone
 an observation was taken. General
 Yeager's Corps was being advanced up the
 creek, and was marching close to
 try and check the advancing column of
 death. And as close as they dared to
 go without courting destruction the de-
 velopment was reported and was
 correspondents went to the scene of
 battle. Along the whole battle
 front it seemed as if the world had
 gone mad in its elements and was
 about to be destroyed and at times
 the smoke of battle was so
 dense as to make it all but
 impossible to see through it.

It was seen by the correspondents
 that the resistance of Ben Boyers
 Corps had shifted the danger from
 Christie's position, but for a time
 elsewhere all was peace. Terrible
 as had been the battle the day

before it was mild in comparison with that which was occurring this day. Owing to the hasty retreat that was made by general Comandante during the work held by general Joffe Comandante was not possible to be returned. It was now deemed too dangerous a task to try and recover the position, which now was in the possession of the foe.

Many of the refugees of the town and a large proportion of the inhabitants of Babona and Tacuma, left the territory to escape the terrors of the battle. Many believed that the worst was yet to come. Prisoners Glendelmeu overnight was referred to as fear that the first opinion of the battle was always followed by others of greater strength.

Benigno was survivor of general Roca Tomas division which went through the baptism of fire in this terrible battle and which was swept by the terrible Glendelmeu tidal

wave. Koman Corps a sister division shattered and bleeding reached the shelter sea side in the afternoon. The men of that division that passed through that awful experience were also Sweetheart Colonel Hanco Hanco and Jean Jacques who was in command of their respective regiments.

Jean Jacques was a stalwart man of thirty one. He had been wounded in the frightful battle. On the way to the Churcan where he told to Captain John W. Carey of general Koman's division his story of the terrible battle. Both he and Hanco were still much shaken by the dread of what might have been the outcome of the battle, and could only tell by snatches what really happened. This is the narrative from him:

The Christian Abyssinians divisions under general Roca Tomas moved into position at half past six in the early morning and were on a small hill about one hundred yards from the enemy positions. There were

about sixty eight generals in charge of River's division showing the size of this column of troops, including all officers of other ranks. The general second in charge Andrew Gump was in the rear of the position arranging his part of the Christian lines, and I was on the left superintending the removal of a recently shattered Angelinian brigade already assigned to the rear. Three hundred yards to the left lay general Hammer's division of Calvesians.

Suddenly about eight o'clock there was a far away sound as if a long continued vibration of sound. On our front the whole country side was alive and gray with advancing Glendalimanian troops. The sun seemed to come shining rhining from the smoke of many fires. The Glendalimanians as they advanced from their head gear looked like a vast army of College graduates rushing in of us across the fields.

Then a loud yell of the enemy was frightful. General Cannon came on the scene at that moment and with a look of great concern on his face sprang for his horse. He had barely reached his post when a loud and sharp seemed to be sent by a tremendous noise from hundreds of Christian guns. Like an army or simultaneous rush of thunder, suddenly added by the rolling roar of other artillery, and the rapid swirl of shell explosions and shrapnel. A wave of explosion and fire tore through the vast Glendalimanian column, destroying a whole line at once and creating innumerable havoc among the main wave.

And with this came the shocking fumes of powder.

'Over to the front. Defend the position' was the order signalled all along the line, for the enemy came on savagely, recklessly. I sprang upon my horse and with the aid of my officers began work.

part of the resistance. The advancing enemy did not return the fire but advanced up to our position and gave us all the display of fighting that was in their power. My Regiment could not withstand the terrific shock and we had not needed back for fifty feet when Sergeant Captain J. J. Muggah who had been joined by Third Captain Red Kiths shouted again valdly.

"Stand fast to the work. The gray devils are coming. The gray devils are coming. Open with all your artillery and let em have it. Don't run now. Stand ground and stop those yelling children of Satan". All the gathering gun and artillery let go the infantry joined in with their rifles and half of the enemy column along that portion of the line was swept away, but the other portions came on and we had to fight to hold them where all at once and yelling

their hurricane yell of blasphemy at the top of their voices there came a great army of Glendelium gemmanum troops rushing toward our left flank and into the flowing meadows to our center facing the National troops out of that position and shoving them across the plain.

Our fire was directed wholly at them, and out the gray column dashed fully, men fell faster than the fastest counter could count - by twenties. The Glendelium became demoralized, many of their leaders had fallen, and they were about to retreat, and my line started to advance when a great wall of Glendelium Dr. Holbottum's dressed like the & Agmester of "the stories of Oz" rushed forward upon our troops.

The full force of our musketry and artillery fire met them, we mowed them down in a whole volley, the battle field reared ravaged with so flower and plant. The enemy struck us like a wave

struck a ship broadside on. Our line was shattered. Captain Maygah fell, our front shivered, reeled and I thought it would go down well nigh into total defeat. Nearly half of our line was swept away nevertheless, companies, were regiments had been, and regiments whose brigades had been.

I tried to help rally a brigade but was caught in a mesh of retreat my troops, knocked down, and trampled upon. It was at this time that I received a shell wound.

The Glendalians were pouring over the works and marauders of the regimental commander were dying a dead end along the line, having been shot in their fierce endeavor to stop the dark devil charge of the foe.

I should have been shot to death with the rest, but not two soldiers seized me and carried me to the rear.

The battle was fierce all over, the line.

General Hamm tried stubbornly to stand his ground when he saw the Glendalians were coming, but it was impossible even though he was reinforced by general Jimmie Thompson, and Walter John Harrison. The three saw their numbers swept from their works together.

When a portion of the line rallied and fought manly general Hamm was wounded and alone in the battle field. Taylor Darnsbach in the face of the advancing enemy went to his rescue and started to carry him off. A shell fragment hit squarely upon the general's head, and he and Taylor were killed. Captain Maygah tried to rally his regiment and was killed.

I remained where my rescuers had brought me, until it sounded as if the enemy's fire had begun to recede, and then went forward to a front line.

The Glendalians were still in the fierce action unimagined but though they

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were not retreating as I supposed,
neither were they advancing. But the
battle was a still as reverse as ever. It
could not have been more than two hours
and a half before the time the enemy
assault began, to the time the Glendale
Union forces were finally held at bay
and I dared to return to the battle
field. Of the one hundred and twenty generals,
and other officers only thirty remained
alive and no fence had been the firing
that the woods in the battle field
was afire in a dozen places, and
threatening to spread.

I saw general Rod - Johnson
coming down upon us in a retreat
apparently unmanageable. The officers
of that column were trying desperately
to rally the troops, and I
and some of our officers
made the same effort and
finally succeeded. Then I turned
my attention to general Wilkerson's
force. Only five or six good
regiments were fit to repel

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the angry enemy. The shattered columns
were withdrawn to the rear and general
Oliver Jones Warburton relieved us
with reinforcements. Then we began
to renew our resistance with redoubled
rage. I never believed an enemy
could be so stubborn and desperately
determined. Never did I see a field of
battle so tenaciously contested. And never
did I ever see troops charge so furiously
and recklessly as they did.

They desperately defied any thing to
prevent them from accomplishing their
purpose and if it was not for the
nobleness of their cause they would
deserve the highest praise, honor and
recommendation.

But we fought just as stubbornly
and the loves of both sides was
unbelievably. Our desperate struggle
continued until noon, then seeing it
was useless we began gradually
but slowly to retreat. Warburton
was wounded and was driven to
the rear. General Freeman was killed.

We heard General Eckmanns shot
 mounds of the enemy was wounded.
 We were three hours in retreating
 from that territory and contested every
 step of the way. The artillery
 and general Weckey, bravely covered
 our retreat. We decided to stand
 ground at Korona Station for we
 intended if possible to maintain
 our resistance here. As we did so
 lieutenant general Boujard's Guard was
 wounded and twenty soldiers were
 killed and nearly wounded with
 him. 10 were killed trying to
 rescue him and fifteen wounded.

One of Boujard's men, however,
 tried to make a way across
 Little Annie Runway Creek and
 was dreadfully cut up and
 was generally killed.

Suddenly through the smoke
 at or three o'clock we saw
 general Franck's detachment, advancing
 20 miles from twenty rods
 away. Every body went down of

going when these troops came to the
 rescue. The discharge from general
 Boujard's artillery swept off thirty of
 the enemy's bugles from the line
 of charge, and relieved us by finally
 driving out a stubborn enemy back.

Most of our wounded suffered terrible
 agony. Some hundreds of dozens of dead
 in front of the Christian position
 after the gradual repulse of the
 enemy. The whole battle field
 was a vast charnel hall. First
 lieutenant general Osborne son son was
 among those killed by a shell frag-
 ment.

Thompson the assistant general, owes
 his life to the fact that he was
 to the left of the battle line
 when the tidal wave of Yankee
 hordes struck the Christian line.

U.S. "shot hit his horse
 he was hit on the back of the
 head by some thing, but he
 escaped other injury."

One was cornered and

he never saw anything as ghastly as the battle field of Barro Negro when he approached the scene of action three hours after it began. He had heard the sounds of battle the four days before it went on.

We started for the battle field and arrived at noon a clock that clouded morning. As we approached the assaulted Christian position its defenses were invisible in the smoke of firing. All along the low undulating shafts of flame established the smoke in decaying flashes of musketry and artillery, and we were shocked by the din. We went toward the scene as close as we dared without exposure. We went through the landings looking for signs of Christian success but saw none. No Christ was regnant was successfully standing their ground within a distance of miles and the scene was one of 'insupportable confusion'.

These daring correspondents remained near the battle for an hour and then went to Jear town where were found countless wounded. On the way back the correspondents came closer in the hope to see a change in events but did not succeed and the air was full of the fumes of burned powder which hung over the battle field.

Kronos division seemed to be one of those which stood ground against the foe as if they and the position were a mountain and they all fought as if with the fury of hell. There were twelve generals in the command of his division General Romenberg Roney, who lives in Angelina Agatha held her position for a time but at the beginning of the battle was forced to retreat ten miles when the Glandelinian column struck, untill thousand dropped from sheer exhaustion and were captured. The general escaped miraculously but soldiers running ahead of him were struck down by the shellfire. Each one struck appeared as if struck by lightning.

His column were forced to continue the retreat until rescued by General Jesus Kelly's divisions who met the enemy with such dreadful resistance that not only did they repulse the foe but were able to recover all the lost ground and drive the enemy leading from his work in a charge that never stopped on its advance all that distance.

General Charles Michals told the following story of this glorious struggle during the apparent eruption of the Glandelinian fraction.

After Kelly's division came to our aid we rallied and received the enemy with such a resistance that the Glandelinians finally began to recede. In a head long dash in a counter attack we drove them toward Arctypes cress with great loss and chased of St Montingues Pass where for a time they gave us dogged resistance. Our officer, however

noticed the effect of the general fire of the enemy for many miles along the battle line, and now as we came up to St Francis Road waves of flame seemed to jump from the enemy's ranks and eruptions from high explosive shells appeared to be rising in hundreds of clouds, a hundred feet or more.

Fortunately our artillery covered our advance with a mass and volley of shells that seemed to overwhelm them in destruction. Several of our officers were on a knoll to direct the advance by flag signals and were hit.

The brigade I was in advanced to Joan Guard Station, off the left of the main line of Christian advance less than a quarter of a mile of Meany Brook. The enemy met us along this front as if they had gone demoralized, but we pressed on and were in possession of the station. The resistance of the enemy was unaccountably severe

everywhere else and although enormous quantities of rifle and artillery was directed upon us, the sky was not smoke darkened and the view was excellent. Missing and from which we had been driven before during our retreat seemed to be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from our line of advance. General Gropf's division was moving forward a little to our right. The enemy's position seemed to have a log screen between them and us and the fury with which we rolled upon after we recaptured our position.

But so fierce had been the enemy fire that not one of us 700,000 men would have escaped with his life if a stretch of woods and low rolling ground had not been in a position to shield our advance. The enemy fire was at its worst. We had never met such resistance nor had seen the enemy so fierce and stubborn.

Before and I had been in many battles. We had advanced five miles since our rally and the ground was covered with immense quantities of our fallen. It indeed was a dreadful yet thrilling spectacle.

After we drove the enemy from the Joan Guard station, and the Centales railroad tracks and from freight stores, box and other cars on sidings a number of messenger was correspondents followed us in a short way and I said to him

"I am of an general given you for money will you follow us all the way back to our last position, and get us alive as we can to the enemy's position?" He replied: "No, I value my life more than that. I have read all about battles and I wouldn't be foolish enough to get too close to the zone of fire."

This was about half an hour before we were captured on position and before the enemy fire fire fire our divisions to pieces. At the

the time we resumed our work and still drove the enemy before us in a fury of advance like a thousand Watlins in one. ~~All~~ the Christian demmons, except general Mc Allister who was some distance to the rear were moving in long lines to make a desperate attempt to storm and take the fortification.

Most of Crues Brigade were moving in a long line also. I don't suppose that there were 20 directions of our line of advance left behind except the column to cover us should we be repulsed.

While Colonel James Mosley, Major Brown and I were leading in the van of the advance we heard a series of terrific explosions along the front line that rolled down down faster and which seemed to level everything flat. We saw that it seemed as if the landscape in the territory of

the enemy's position had burst open along the entire line and fronting us. There gushed from the whole of the enemy's position an awful stream of smoke and flames like darting tongues of fire, but the shells or flocks to the rear of us then the enemy's line became wretched in smoke or if stirred up by some mighty power.

Our losses were becoming unbelievable but we pressed on. We closed the works, captured the cannon and drove the foe to shelter.

A correspondent who took the scene of the battle at this sector on the enemy side of it wrote:

"In less than a minute after retaking their position, the Christian troops rushed from the works, came surging forward with a frightful tumult of the yell of 'Remember Abbecon' and rolled in in series of wedge formations as it advanced upon the Glandelinian position. The enemy's cannon made it seem as if under ground fire the eruption of the

Christian lines of advance to fragments. I never saw anything like the rushing on of this wave of men in purple coats and yellow trousers. They advanced with the undiminished speed apparently like a gigantic beach comb of purple water, and a portion of these Christians troops changed course and with its van rolling forward, still remains in mass, and with its left wing constantly pushing up the slight rise of ground, of a hundred feet distant, on the great "ice" of humanity leaped in our direction. Vent clouds of smoke arose from the artillery along the Glandelinian front like steam from contact with water and fire. The noise was stunning. The smoke of artillery and musketry served to blot the advancing Christians from our sight, but we knew they were still advancing because

there arose an outburst of a vast myriad of voices shouting "Remember Abbisann". Now as the Christian wave advanced close to the enemy's position the smoke from other batteries of the enemy, and rifles were in great clouds and cut off from view what was happening along the Glandelinian front, though there was a wild confusing sound of firing.

"Run for your life Mr John" I said to my companion, as I saw a portion of the enemy's line waver and fall back in headlong retreat.

Oh no they will stop when they get to their second position" Mr John replied. That was the last I ever saw or heard of him. I turned my horse and ran toward

At that moment a portion of the Glandelinian army within my view was hurled from the walls and forced to retreat to the shelter of the second

line of works with a speed and steadiness as if some gigantic unseen power pulled these Glundelinsmen toward that second line defense. Then again the terrible Christian attack struck them and drove them far beyond that second line of works. At the moment the Christian attack struck, and the Christian artillery fire swept over us I heard a noise, frightfully loud and threatening. It was the crashing roar of high explosive shells. The Glundelinsmen were being swept away like chaff.

Even then the Glundelinsmen before my nose had not received the full force of the Christian attack, for general Curley, Stanley, and Roy Wagner themselves served as a covering line for them.

I was told that later the division under Stanley and Wagner was also flung from their faintly held positions and intermixed with the panic-stricken Glundelinsmen of the defeated Glundelinsmen were in the greatest confusion and had to withdraw in an instant. A large number

of Glundelinsmen retreated to a long line of freight and passenger coaches on a siding at Sydney station, but there were carried by a violent and desperate assault, while the cars caught fire. I should have said that general Bernard Dunn saw this disaster and when the best efforts of his troops were unable to arrest the confusion and retreat he ordered a covering retreat. He was a desperate and brave man.

General Mueller "he called to the second in command," get ready to sound the retreat.

Then general Dunn rode over to general McDaniel.

For General Duke let us get our shattered troops out of this as soon as we can. It is impossible to hold our ground. The Christian dogs are advancing on if we were not resisting them."

This command was carried out by signal, and every officer made efforts every effort to get their troops started on an orderly retreat. They had one battery of artillery still in full and

action, and a long range battery was being withdrawn. General Mutton yelled to general Carpenter to dash:

"Get your batteries ready to retreat"

He sounded the order by bugle, but just then the Christian wave struck, rushing toward the gun as if they were children playing at war sweeping the Glendale Indian infantry away, and capturing the artillery and all the artillery men who had not fallen including their general and several other officers, gun caissons and many horses.

General Scott's Glendale Indian Battalion were moving in retreat to the rear, so as to get behind the shelter of another position, when a long thick line of Calaverasians under Kito Squash struck them in the flank and driving them in pell-mell next General Scott was riding for the plank road when a stalwart Calaverasian rode up and grasping force with his hands seized the general around the waist before he could show resistance

and carried him away a prisoner. When I myself rode away my idea was to plunge into the surge, but it did not seem necessary to do so. I saw a new line of the enemy, trying to cover the retreat of the others from the wave of Christian assault, but before they managed to rally the retreating troops, I got half way in their own affairs, the Christian attack overhopped them too and hurled them across the works swarming over at the same time and pushed their way in among them in great force engaging in a close hand to hand fight.